ADMINISTRATION REPORT,
N.-W. P. & OUDH,
1892-93.

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BOMBAY BRANCH

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REPORT

ON THE

Administration of the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 1899.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

		Pages.
General Summary	... ...	i—xl
	PART I.	
Chapter I.—Physical Geography.—Sketch of Meteorology	...	1—3
	PART II.	
Chapter I.—Physical and Political Geography—		
1.	Physical Features of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	5
2.	Chief Staples of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	*ib.*
3.	Historical Summary	*ib.*
4.	Form of Administration	*ib.*
5.	Character of Land Tenure—System of Survey and Settlement...	*ib.*
6.	Civil Divisions of British Territory	*ib.*
7.	Changes in the Administration	*ib.*
8.	Relations with Tributary States and Frontier Affairs ...	*ib.*
Chapter II.—Administration of the Land—		
1.	Survey and Settlement— North-Western Provinces and Oudh	7—12
2 & 3.	State Properties and Waste Lands— North-Western Provinces and Oudh	12—14
4.	Court of Wards— North-Western Provinces and Oudh	14—18
Chapter III.—Protection—		
1.	Legislating Authority	19
2.	Course of Legislation	*ib.*
3.	Police	19—26
4.	Criminal Justice—	
	(*a*) North-Western Provinces	26—36
	(*b*) Oudh	36—37
5.	Jails— North-Western Provinces and Oudh	37—42
6.	Civil Justice—	
	(*a*) North-Western Provinces	43—49
	(*b*) Oudh	49—50
	(*c*) Kumaun	50—51
7.	Infanticide— North-Western Provinces and Oudh...	52—53
8.	Litigation to which Government was a party— North-Western Provinces and Oudh	53—54
9.	Registration	54—55
10.	Municipal	56—66
11.	Towns under Act XX of 1856	66
12.	District Boards, 1898-99	67—70
13.	Military	71—75
14.	Marine	75

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION— PAGES.

Miscellaneous—

(1)—Village Records ... ... 77—80
(2)—Fairs 80
(3)—Departmental Agricultural Journal ... ... *ib.*
(4)—Reports on crops ... ... *ib.*
(5)—Exhibitions ... ... *ib.*
(6)—Cawnpore Experimental Station 81
(7)—Demonstration Farm, Meerut ... ... *ib.*
(8)—Enclosure of waste lands ... ... 82—83
(9)—Selection and distribution of wheat seed ... ... 83—84
(10)—Ploughing fair 84
(11)—Boring apparatus ... ... *ib.*
(12)—The Lucknow Museum ... ... *ib.*
(13)—Saháranpur and Mussoorie Botanical Gardens ... *ib.*
(14)—Horticultural Gardens, Lucknow 85
(15)—Arboriculture ... ... *ib.*
(16)—Sericulture ... ... *ib.*
(17)—Promotion of horse-breeding operations through Civil Agency ... ... 85—86
(18)—Experiments in Dairying 86
(19)—Manufactures ... ... *ib.*

Forests ... ... 86—95
Mines and Quarries 96

Trade—

Registration of Traffic ... ... *ib.*
Foreign Traffic ... ... 96—97
Road Traffic 97
River-borne Traffic 98
Rail-borne Traffic ... ... 98—100

Public Works—

(*a*) Buildings and Roads ... ... 100—116
(*b*) Railways 116
(*c*) Canals ... ... 117—127
(*d*) Telegraphs 127

Post Offices—

(*a*) Imperial Post ... ... 127—129
(*b*) District Post ... ... 129—130

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE—

(A)—Imperial Revenue and Finance—

1. Land Revenue, North-Western Provinces and Oudh ... 131—138
2. Canal Revenue 138
3. Customs ... ... *ib.*
4. Opium ... ... *ib.*
5. Salt ... ... *ib.*
6. Excise ... ... 138—141
7. Stamps ... ... 142—144
8. Income Tax ... ... 144—147
9. Currency ... ... 147—149

(B)—Revenue and Finance other than Imperial—

Provincial and Local Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh for 1898-99 ... ... 149—153

Cash Balances and Resource Operations in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1898-99 ... ... 153—156

		Pages.
Chapter VI.—Vital Statistics and Medical Services—		
1.	Census of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	157
2.	Births and Deaths	*ib.*
3.	Emigration—	
	(*a*) Inland Emigration	*ib.*
	(*b*) Emigration beyond India	158—159
4.	Dispensaries	159—165
5.	Lock Hospitals	165
6.	Sanitation	165—169
	Mortality caused by wild animals and snakes ...	170—171
7.	Vaccination	171—173
8.	Lunatic Asylums	173—175
Chapter VII.—Instruction—		
1.	General system of Public Instruction	177
2.	Education	177—180
3.	Literature and the Press—	
	(*a*) Literature	180—191
	(*b*) The Vernacular Press	191—196
4.	Literary and Scientific Societies	196
5.	Arts and Sciences	*ib.*
Chapter VIII.—Archæology		197—198
Chapter IX.—Miscellaneous—		
1.	Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction	199
2.	Ecclesiastical	*ib.*
3.	Stationery	*ib.*
4.	Wards' Institution	*ib.*
5.	Government Press	*ib.*

INDEX TO THE GENERAL SUMMARY.

	Pages.
Administration	i
The year	i—iii
Legislation and the Legislative Authority	iii
Native States and Politicial	iv
Finance	iv—vi
Public Works—	
(1) Buildings and Roads	vi—x
(2) Canals	x—xii
Land Revenue	xii—xvii
Separate Revenue	xvii—xviii
Forest	xviii—xx
Education	xx—xxii
Medical and Sanitary	xxii—xxvi
Local Self-Government	xxvi—xxvii
Municipal	xxviii—xxix
Police	xxix—xxxi
Infanticide	xxxi—xxxii
Criminal Tribes	xxxii—xxxiii
Criminal Justice	xxxiii—xxxiv
Jails	xxxiv—xxxvi
Civil Justice	xxxvi—xxxvii
Registration	xxxvii—xxxviii
State Litigation	xxxix
Volunteers	xxxix—xl
Government Press and Book Depôt	xl

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE N.-W. P. & OUDH,

FOR

1898-99.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

ADMINISTRATION.

Administration.

The office of Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh was held for half the year by the Hon'ble Sir Antony Patrick MacDonnell, G.C.S.I. During his absence on six months' leave from 7th May to 6th November 1898, the Hon'ble Mr. J. J. D. LaTouche, C.S.I., Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, officiated as Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner.

THE YEAR.

Harvests of 1897-98.

In the early part of 1897, and until the break of the rains a large part of the Provinces was still suffering from famine and scarcity, and relief works on a large scale were open in many districts. The rains of that year however, notwithstanding a break towards the end of June, which gave rise to temporary apprehension, were decidedly favourable: the demand for agricultural labour rapidly reduced the numbers of applicants for relief, and an unusually large area was cultivated for the autumn harvest. That harvest proved a remarkably good one, the outturn of almost all the autumn crops being exceptionally plentiful. The early rice suffered somewhat from the break in the beginning of the rains, and the yield of cotton and indigo was reduced by insufficient rain in the early part of the season and by excessive rain at a later date; but, on the whole, the autumn crops yielded a full outturn. In the spring of 1898 another excellent harvest was secured, which would indeed have been altogether an exceptional one but for the continuance of dry weather in the cold season till the month of February. The outturn of wheat and barley was specially good, while the damage done to other spring crops was slight. These two prosperous harvests have done much to accelerate the recovery of the agricultural population from the effects of the previous bad seasons. The year closed with another favourable monsoon, which enabled a second satisfactory autumn harvest to be secured, though the outturn of the crops in 1898 has not proved to be quite up to the high level of 1897. In a few instances injury was caused by hail storms and floods, and much damage was done by heavy rain in the Naini Tal district in the beginning of August.

The year 1898.

The monsoon of 1898 began in the middle of the second week in June, and good rain fell all over the Provinces. During July and August the rainfall was moderate, but unusually steady and well distributed: in September it was somewhat irregular and partial, and by the end of that month the monsoon currents had withdrawn from the greater

part of the Provinces, though a few light showers fell in the eastern districts during October. In the first week of November there were copious and fairly general falls which greatly benefitted both the standing crops and the area newly sown for the spring crops: and during the last week of December three storms passed over the Provinces which gave good rain, especially in the northern districts.

Public health. Fever was very prevalent in the autumn of 1897; but in 1898 the public health was generally satisfactory, and the Provinces were comparatively free from epidemics of cholera and small-pox. Plague reappeared in the Saháranpur district, but the measures taken to stamp it out and to prevent its spread were successful.

Cattle disease. Although cattle disease caused less mortality than in the previous year, the loss to the agricultural population from this cause is still very great. Progress in coping with the evil has been retarded owing to the smallness of the staff available for veterinary work as compared with the area to be dealt with; to the difficulty of supervising the operations of subordinates; to the customs and prejudices of the people; and to the impossibility of enforcing severe measures that have elsewhere been regarded as essential to stamping out epidemics amongst cattle. Experiments are being made to test the value of inoculation as a preventive against rinderpest; and steady progress is being made towards securing a more correct record and diagnosis of outbreaks of disease, and in some districts towards affording skilled advice and treatment. The question of opening Veterinary dispensaries has been under consideration, and it is hoped that some of the District Boards may find themselves in a position to take action in this direction.

Prices. With improved prospects, prices which were exceptionally high in 1897, fell in the early part of 1898, and continuing to fall after the spring harvest, rapidly reached the level of normal times.

Trade. There was a further increase in the volume of trade with the foreign countries of Thibet and Nepál, the total imports and exports being of the value of Rs. 1,22,53,903 as compared with Rs. 1,07,05,693 in the previous year, and Rs. 87,00,095 in 1896-97.

As regards the trade with Thibet, the returns showed a substantial increase in imports owing to the expansion of the trade in wool, borax, and salt. On the other hand, exports decreased by more than half in weight and value as compared with the past year, the decline being due chiefly to the falling off in exports of grain sent from the hill districts. There was, however, an increase in the exports of silver and cotton goods, which, in the case of silver, is apparently due to its having taken the place of grain as a medium of exchange for imported salt, borax, and wool.

The trade with Nepál has now fully recovered from the depression of 1896-97. The import trade showed a rise of Rs. 10,14,131 in values, owing to the absence of trade restrictions in Nepál and the return of prosperity to these Provinces. The value of the export trade also exceeded the figures of the previous year by Rs. 8,87,318. The exports of cotton goods, which were the largest on record, were probably due to generaly prosperity and to the celebration of marriages on an unusually large scale

There has been a steady falling off in recent years in the timber trade between Nepál and British India, due apparently to some misunderstanding and friction between Indian merchants and Nepálese officials.

River-borne, Rail-borne, and Road Traffic.

The registration of the river-borne traffic between the North-Western Provinces and Bengal was started in June 1898. The figures for 10 months of the year show exports of the value of Rs. 1,30,20,181 and imports of Rs. 64,91,220.

The total value of the rail-borne traffic in 1898-99 fell short of that of the previous year by 116½ lakhs; but this apparent decline was owing to the fall in prices in a great measure, and the volume of trade as represented by weight showed a decided increase, exceeding the figures of 1897-98 by 128 lakhs of maunds.

The imports of coal alone were higher than in the preceding year by some 52⅓ lakhs of maunds, more than two-thirds being included in the Allahabad block, the return of prosperity having probably given an impetus to the Cawnpore industries.

The improvement in the imports of cotton goods which commenced in the previous year was maintained during the year under report, and may be taken as a satisfactory sign of the return of general prosperity.

The abundant harvests of the year caused a further reduction in the imports of food grains which fell short of the figures of 1897-98 by 156½ lakhs of rupees.

As regards exports there was a large falling off in cotton and indigo, hides and skins, shell-lac and sugar. On the other hand the exports of wheat and oilseeds rose considerably, the former owing to the very high prices which ruled in England when the crops were harvested, and the latter to a favourable season and a brisk demand.

The posts for registration of road traffic were maintained in the Meerut Division during the year of report, but will be moved to the Agra Division from 1st April 1900.

LEGISLATION AND THE LEGISLATING AUTHORITY.

The Legislative Council met three times during the year.

Legislative Council.

Legislation.

Four Bills were dealt with, of which two were passed into law, *viz.*—

(1) the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Steam-Boilers and Prime-Movers Bill;

(2) a Bill to provide for the collection in certain cases of Municipal and other taxes by Railway Administrations.

The other two Bills were—

(3) the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Acts Amendment Bill; and

(4) the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Court of Wards' Bill.

These latter were under the consideration of Select Committees at the close of the year.

NATIVE STATES AND POLITICAL.

Nawab of Rampur.

The Annual Report on the administration of the Rampur State is separately published. The income of the year was Rs. 32,21,124 and the expenditure Rs. 31,79,035. During the year nine lakhs were withdrawn from the reserve treasury. At the end of the year there was an actual balance of Rs. 2,84,996 in the current treasury and 920 goldmohurs.

Raja of Tehri.

The Annual Report on the administration of the Tehri State is also separately published. The administration of the State continued to be satisfactory. The income amounted to Rs. 3,50,966 and the expenditure to Rs. 3,18,357, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 8,33,495. The finances of the State are in a sound position, there being a credit balance of over eight lakhs.

FINANCE.

In the temporary one year contract for the year 1897-98 certain important heads of receipts and expenditure (specified in the margin) had been treated as falling outside the scope of the contract, and fixed amounts were taken for them as Provincial, any variation from these figures being treated as Imperial. It was the intention of the Government of India to fix finally for these "excepted heads" the figures for the remaining four years of the settlement, before the close of the year 1897-98; but, in view of the fact that the Province had not recovered from the effects of the famine, and of the difficulty which attended the preparation of fairly accurate estimates of the normal standard of revenue and expenditure at that stage, the idea of framing a contract for the remainder of the quinquennial period was abandoned, and another temporary contract, covering the years 1898-99 and 1899-1900, was framed.

Receipts.	*Expenditure.*
I.—Land Revenue.	1. Refunds (Land Revenue, Excise, and Provincial Rates).
V.—Excise.	
VI.—Provincial Rates.	
XXIX.—Irrigation Major Works—Direct Receipts.	42. Irrigation—Major Works—Working Expenses.

To allow the Province a certain period of recovery after the disastrous years 1896-97 and 1897-98, a settlement favourable to Provincial revenues was effected. The most important change introduced by the new settlement was the removal of Irrigation revenue and expenditure relating to productive irrigation works from the category of purely Provincial items of receipts and expenditure. It was decided to divide the net Irrigation revenue (the estimate for which, for the purposes of the contract, was taken at a moderate figure) equally between Imperial and Provincial. In regard to the large famine arrears of land revenue, which were expected to be collected during the two years covered by the temporary contract, the Government of India declared that they should not be considered as available for current expenditure, but should be used mainly to build up the exhausted Provincial balance. It was accordingly decided that three-fourths of the Provincial share of the arrears of land revenue should be a compulsory addition to the Provincial balance until it is raised to the prescribed minimum of 20 lakhs. This it was found possible to do in the very first year of the contract, apart from the special contribution of 10 lakhs made from Imperial to Provincial revenues outside the terms of the contract.

The original budget provided for no opening balance under Provincial, the general accounts of the preceding year having closed in equilibrium : while the receipts and charges were taken at 367¼ lakhs and 359¼ lakhs, thus allowing of an estimated closing balance of nearly eight lakhs. In the receipts were included a subsidy (through the Land Revenue head) of Rs. 3,83,000 from Imperial revenues, and contributions aggregating Rs. 6,41,000 to be made by surplus District Boards to compensate the general revenues for outlays from which the Boards would generally benefit. The charges included a provision of Rs. 22,69,000 for payments to Local Funds ; 10 lakhs the statutory contribution to the patwári rate funds ; Rs. 1,34,000 to cover an assumed deficit of that amount in the local rate fund ; Rs. 5,70,000 as representing transfers to be made to the credit of District Boards' funds on account of surplus receipts from pounds and ferries ; and Rs. 5,65,000, a sum estimated to be required to produce equilibrium in the accounts of District Boards. The revised estimate assumed an improvement of Rs. 14,60,000 in the receipts and a decrease of Rs. 9,43,000 in the charges, which, added to the surplus of eight lakhs anticipated when the budget was originally framed, brought the estimated closing balance up to Rs. 32,00,000. The actual receipts were Rs. 17,69,000 in excess of the original estimate and Rs. 3,09,000 better than the revised figure, while the charges, although higher by Rs. 2,23,000 than had been allowed for in the revised estimate, showed a decrease of Rs. 7,20,000 on the budget allotment.

The largest increases were under Land Revenue due to arrear collections, Excise, Irrigation Major Works, Civil Works, and Interest. There was a falling off under Jails due to a diminished demand for jail goods in consequence of the plague ; Courts of Law, owing to a change in the system of realization of *kurk amins'* fees ; Miscellaneous (Rs. 72,000), caused by a special refund of a lapsed deposit on account of interest on certain special Government promissory notes payable to the heirs of the late ex-King of Oudh, held in deposit ; and Stamps, the decrease as regards this head appearing chiefly under bills of exchange or *hundi* stamps. The saving of Rs. 7,20,000 in the allotment for expenditure occurred mainly under the heads Jails, Police, Land Revenue, Courts of Law, Civil Works, Minor Works, and Navigation, while savings also accrued under the heads Stamps, Forest, Interest on ordinary debt, and Education. The respective budget allotments, on the other hand, were exceeded by Rs. 1,40,000 under Major Works—Working Expenses and by Rs. 1,02,000 under Medical, and by smaller amounts under certain other heads. The excess under the former head appears under the head "Establishment," and relates to the adjustment of an overcharge made in previous years to the capital account of the Fatehpur Branch of the Lower Ganges Canal. The increase under Medical was incurred in connection with the bubonic plague.

Under Local, the receipts and charges were taken in the original budget at roughly 121¾ lakhs and 121¼ lakhs, respectively, a surplus of Rs. 64,000 being anticipated. Owing, however, to an improvement of nearly 1¼ lakhs in the estimated receipts and a decrease of Rs. 4,23,000 in the charges, the surplus actually accruing amounted to over six lakhs, with

the result that the balance of over eight lakhs at credit with which the year opened, amounted at its close to 14¼ lakhs.

Including debt accounts, the following table compares the general financial results of the year with those of 1897-98 :—

	1898-99.			1897-98.		
	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance ...	...	8,11,126,	8,11,126,	...	5,54,589,	5,54,589,
Receipts... ...	3,84,89,816,	1,23,42,599,	5,08,32,415,	3,58,32,285,	1,14,36,911,	4,72,69,196,
Total ...	3,84,89,816,	1,31,53,725,	5,16,43,521,	3,58,32,285,	1,19,91,500,	4,78,23,785,
Expenditure. ...	3,52,04,193,	1,17,30,636,	4,69,34,829,	3,58,32,285,	1,11,80,374,	4,70,12,659,
Closing balance ...	32,85,623,	14,23,089,	47,08,712,	...	8,11,126,	8,11,126,

PUBLIC WORKS.

(1) *Buildings and Roads.*

Administrative changes.

The only administrative changes during the year were the abolition of the Lalitpur Sub-Division from the afternoon of the 31st January 1899, and its amalgamation with the Jhánsi district with effect from the 1st February 1899, and the transfer of the headquarters of the Ballia district from Korantadih back to Ballia.

Total outlay.

Including outlay on contribution works, the total expenditure incurred in the Buildings and Roads Branch during the year 1898-99 was Rs. 50,64,350, or Rs. 66,02,003 less than the expenditure during 1897-98. The total of the establishment charges for the year 1898-99 was Rs. 10,87,841. This amount, which includes Rs. 35,149 for the Roorkee Workshops, is less by Rs. 3,84,505 than the corresponding total for the year 1897-98. The diminished outlay on establishment is due to the cessation of works in connection with famine relief for which extra supervision was necessary.

Detail of outlay.

Distributed by service heads, the expenditure was as under:—

	Rs.
Imperial	2,67,153
Provincial	29,66,507
Local	17,78,740
Contributions	51,950
Total ...	50,64,350

Classified by sub-heads, the expenditure was as under:—

	Original Works.	Repairs.
	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial	1,61,219	61,475
Provincial	11,84,340	11,72,233
Local	4,97,077	8,52,491
Total ...	18,42,636	20,86,199

The following figures give the total actual expenditure for the four years 1895-96 to 1898-99 :—

Service heads.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial ... Military	20,285	21,903	15,976	60,918
Imperial ... Civil	1,49,981	1,79,626	1,32,573	2,06,754
Famine	...	77,86,225	72,56,445	—514
Provincial	25,97,482	25,63,773	26,75,880	29,66,507
Local (Incorporated)	17,06,389	16,16,793	15,39,237	17,78,740
Contributions	1,45,291	87,951	46,242	51,950
Total ...	46,19,428	1,22,56,271	1,16,66,353	50,64,350

The expenditure of Rs. 51,950 incurred on contribution works during the year includes a sum Rs. 43,571, on which no percentage on account of establishment was charged.

Principal operations.

The operations during the year are summarized as follows :—

First Circle.—Among the works undertaken or completed in this circle during the year, the following, of which a detailed description will be found in Part II, Chapter IV, are the most important :—

(i) Additions and alterations to the Collector's kachahri, Agra.

(ii) Constructing new tahsíli at Jasrana in the Mainpuri district.

(iii) Constructing new Technical Workshops for the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, in the Saháranpur district.

(iv) Making additions and alterations to the Judge's Court at Sháhjahánpur.

(v) Court-house for the Subordinate Judge at Aligarh.

(vi) Additions and alterations to the Police Lines at Agra.

(vii) Steel pony truss bridge of 80 feet span in mile 95 of the Meerut, Roorkee and Landour road in the Saháranpur district.

(viii) Protective works to the Khandaur Nadi bridge in the Saháranpur district.

Second Circle.—In the report for the year 1897-98 it was noticed that the maintenance of 1,443 miles of road in the Kumaun Division was transferred from Provincial to Local control. It has since been found that the District Committee of Naini Tal are unable to maintain these roads in efficient order, with the result that 137 miles of road were retransferred to the control of the Public Works Department in 1898-99. The main road from Káthgodám to Almora and the bridle-road from Naini Tal to Káthgodám were transferred from Local to Provincial control.

It was noticed in last year's report that certain Provincial and Local works and repairs in the Naini Tal, Tarái, and Bhábar were transferred to the charge of the Executive Engineer, Government Estates, Kumaun. These works are still in the charge of that officer, but the expenditure is now accounted for to the Divisional Engineer from whom he receives a letter of credit. Previously that officer held an imprest from the District Engineer, Naini Tal, who is now relieved of a certain amount of work in this connection.

The monsoon of 1898 caused even more damage to communications in the Kumaun Division than its predecessor. On the 10th July 1898 a flood in the Koh river carried away the right abutment of the cart road bridge under construction. This accident showed that the span of 95 feet originally provided for was insufficient. The abutments have since been reconstructed for a span of 125 feet, and are now almost ready to receive the girders.

The heavy rainfall of the 9th and 10th August 1898 also caused great damage to the approaches to Naini Tal, the cost of repairing which is estimated at Rs. 80,000.

The following are some of the more important works undertaken or continued in this circle during the year under review:—

(i) Construction of a new Government House at Naini Tal.

(ii) Construction of a new Diocesan Boys' School at Naini Tal.

(iii) Construction of buildings for the Bacteriological Laboratory at Mukhtesar in the Naini Tal district.

(iv) Construction of the new kachahri buildings at Naini Tal.

(v) Construction of a steel girder bridge of 125 feet span over the Koh river in the Garhwál district.

(vi) Construction of a 95 feet span girder bridge on mile 8 of the Rámnagar and Ránikhet cart-road in the Naini Tal district.

(vii) Construction of a 90 feet span girder bridge over the Bora river at Káladhúngi in the Naini Tal district.

(viii) Realignment of the road to the Nirpáni cliff in the Almora district.

(ix) Construction of an Industrial School at Lucknow.

(x) Making additions and alterations to the buildings occupied by the office of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Judge of the Small Cause Court, and the Registrar of Lucknow.

(xi) Construction of a District Judge's Court at Gonda.

(xii) Construction of the Khargupur and Itiathok road in the Gonda district.

(xiii) Raising the Bahraich and Bhinga road in the Bahraich district.

(xiv) Constructing a masonry bridge over the Chunna nála in the Sultánpur district.

(xv) Raising widening, and metalling the Dariabad and Lorhemanghát road in the Bara Banki district.

(xvi) Metalling the Bara Banki and Haidargarh road in the Bara Banki district.

(xvii) Rebuilding three bridges on Naini Tal to Ránibágh bridle-road in the Naini Tal district.

(xviii) Construction of a portion of the Kotdwára and Lansdowne cart-road between the Kotdwára railway station and the bridge.

(xix) Construction of the drainage system, Naini Tal.

A brief description of some of these works is given in Chapter IV.

Famine.—Under this head there is nothing important to record, with the exception that the construction of culverts and metalled dips on roads raised and remodelled during the recent famine is being proceeded with as rapidly as funds permit. A sum of Rs. 25,243 was provided in the year under report for this work, and Rs. 23,388 expended up to 31st March 1899. The sanctioned estimates amount to Rs. 91,088.

Third Circle.—Consequent on the retransfer of the headquarters of the Ballia district from Korantadih to Ballia, provision to the following extent was made by the Local Government in the Public Works Department Provincial Civil Works Budget—

	Rs.
(1) Payment of compensation for land required to be taken up for the new headquarters of the district at Ballia	40,000
(2) Construction of new roads at Ballia	7,000

The amount actually paid by the Civil Department on account of compensation for land taken up at Ballia is Rs. 46,680, which has also been adjusted in the accounts of the Benares Provincial Division for March 1899, supplementary.

The following are some of the more important works undertaken or completed in this Circle during the year under review, a brief description of which will be found in Chapter IV:—

(i) Constructing new quarters for the guard and two Sub-Inspectors in the Opium Factory at Gházipur.

(ii) Construction of tahsíli building at Pokhrain in the Cawnpore district.

(iii) Construction of a tahsíli at Khaga in the Fatehpur district.

(iv) Additions to Collector's Court at Jaunpur.

(v) Additions and alterations to Reserve Police Lines at Cawnpore.

(vi) Construction of new Reserve Police Lines at Benares.

(vii) Constructing a tank at Piparia in the Jhánsi district.

(viii) Raising and metalling the Khaga-Kishenpur road in the Fatehpur district.

(ix) Constructing a raised and drained metalled road from Attara railway station, Indian Midland Railway, to Naraini in the Bánda district.

(x) Constructing a first class road from Ráth to Kulpahár railway station in the Hamírpur district.

(xi) Metalling Jalaun and Madhogarh road in the Jalaun district.

(xii) Metalling Deroa and Barhaj road in the Gorakhpur district.

(xiii) Metalling Barhalganj and Barhaj road in the Gorakhpur district.

(xiv) Constructing a raised, drained, and metalled road from Mau Ránipur to Kunch *viâ* Gursarái in the Jhánsi district.

(xv) Raising and bridging the Naraini-Kartal road in the Bánda district.

(xvi) Raising and bridging the Alinagar and Baburi road in the Benares district.

(xvii) Constructing a new second class road from Ganeshpur (Pharenda railway station) to Sanduria *viâ* Trimohanighát and Maharájganj in the Gorakhpur district.

(xviii) Raising and bridging Kauriram and Gola road in the Gorakhpur district.

(xix) Raising and bridging the road from Bitheria to Chunderdipghát in the Basti district.

(xx) Raising and bridging the road from Domariaganj to Bitheria in the Basti district.

(xxi) Raising and bridging the road from Khalílabad to Chhibraghát in the Basti district.

2.—*Canals.*

Capital outlay.

The total direct and indirect capital expenditure during the year amounts to Rs. 11,62,084 or Rs. 2,21,845 less than in the previous year. Of this, over five lakhs was spent on the new Fatehpur Branch and over three lakhs in strengthening the Narora Weir. The remainder of the expenditure was on new distributaries or improvements which were charged to the capital account.

New works.

The following are the most important works which were under construction or were completed during the year :—

The construction of masonry groynes and crate bars for the protection of Belwalla Island, the completion of the additional gate for Mayapur Regulator, the Nim Nadi drainage works, flour mills at Makhena, and extensive additions to and remodellings of distributary channels and new drains on the Upper Ganges

Canal. The construction of the Fatehpur Branch, strengthening of the Narora Weir, the construction of the Bahera Distributary, improvements on distributaries and the strengthening of the canal banks on the Lower Ganges Canal. Improvements to Arding Distributary, outlets on the Hatin Distributary; Asaota and Malpur Drains and remodellings of channels on the Agra Canal; Kasimpur Distributary outlets for Baoli Distributary, a new Canal Regulator and Distributary head at Sirauli, Kasimpur Drain, and extensive improvements on distributaries and drains on the Eastern Jumna Canal, Kicha training works, remodelling of the Oganpur and right Choreli Distributaries in the Rohilkhand Canals, and of the Nehtor Canal, Bijnor Canals.

Agricultural works.

Under this head, the small sum of Rs. 10,628 was spent from Provincial Revenues on the construction and improvement of drains in canal-irrigated tracts and Rs. 20,136 on maintenance and repairs to works of the same nature.

Mileage of channels.

During the year, 468 miles of new channels were opened, of which the Fatehpur Branch contributed a large proportion. The total mileage now open amounts to 12,251 miles.

Area irrigated.

The area irrigated by all Canals, including the Tarái and Bhábar, is 2,384,088 acres; this has only been exceeded by that of the previous two years, and it is 13·87 per cent. above the average of the previous 10 years.

Revenue assessed.

The assessments of the year, direct and indirect, amount to Rs. 90,38,073. This has only been exceeded by the previous two famine years and is only about ¼ lakh behind that of the former, 1896-97.

Gross revenue realized.

The gross revenue amounted to Rs. 90,21,717, which is 20·33 per cent. above the average of the previous 10 years.

Working expenses.

The total charge against Revenue amounted to Rs. 31,47,310, or Rs. 1,73,082 more than in the previous year. The excess is largely due to the write-back of erroneous charges aggregating Rs 1,17,896 made during the years 1895-98 for direction and accounts to the Fatehpur Branch. The large area irrigated and high supplies run in the past three years also necessitated the canals being maintained in a high state of efficiency.

Net revenue.

The total net revenue from all canals amounts to Rs. 58,74,407, which is 25·52 per cent. above the average for the previous 10 years and represents a return of 6·59 per cent. on the total capital outlay on all works.

The working of the Betwa Canal, which was constructed as a protection against famine, shows a gross loss of Rs. 3,98,419 since it was opened, or of Rs. 28,82,240 if the interest charges on the cost of construction are included. On the other hand, the productive and minor works show gross profits of Rs. 2,37,43,416 and Rs. 23,35,505 after paying all expenses, including in the case of the productive works a sum of Rs. 8,37,99,109 on account of interest.

Area irrigated.

The total area irrigated was 2,253,802 acres and was only exceeded by the famine years of 1896-98. It was 307,514 acres in excess of the average area of the past 10 years. The increase in the area under sugar-cane and poppy was very marked, while rice and maize was much above the average of the previous 10 years; indigo continued to decline very markedly.

LAND REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Outstanding arrears.

Satisfactory progress was made in dealing with the large arrears of land revenue which, owing to the impossibility of collecting the revenue in full during the times of famine and scarcity, were outstanding at the commencement of the year. At that time these arrears exceeded 163 lakhs of rupees, of which 147 lakhs were uncollected balances of the previous year, and 16 lakhs had been left over from an earlier period. It was decided to remit 60 lakhs of the arrears of the famine period, and to spread the recovery of the balance over two years, so as to ease the pressure on the revenue-payers, and to give them time for recovery. The total remissions actually given during the year amounted to over 50 lakhs, and further remissions were under consideration. In the most seriously distressed districts it was found necessary not only to strike off outstanding arrears, but to grant temporary reductions in the land revenue demand, which pressed too heavily on deteriorated estates. The collections on account of outstanding arrears in the year under report amounted to 40 lakhs.

Current revenue.

The total amount due annually to Government on account of land revenue stood at the beginning of the year at the figure of 614½ lakhs of rupees, of which over 601¼ lakhs were collected and 13 lakhs left outstanding. At the close of the year, owing to revisions of settlement, the annual demand had reached the figure of 619½ lakhs. Owing to the more favourable character of the seasons the demand on account of occupier's rates on the canals fell from 82 to 72 lakhs, and was collected practically in full.

Revenue money-orders.

There was a large increase in both the number of money-orders issued for payment of land revenue and in their value: the figures being 195,531 and 43½ lakhs as compared with 128,725 and 30 lakhs in the previous year. This system of payment is most resorted to in the Gorakhpur Division, where the numbers of co-sharers are large, and where individual payments are preferred to payments through *lambardárs*.

Rent litigation, North-Western Provinces.

There was a considerable increase in litigation which may to some extent be explained by the improved conditions of the year. Over 90 per cent. of the suits were for arrears of rent. Landlords resorted freely to the courts in tracts where, owing to recovery from the effects of famine, there was a reasonable prospect of securing payment of arrears that had accrued in the scarcity period. The number of applications of all kinds made to the courts increased by 31 per cent. Although applications to eject tenants with rights showed an increase of about 26 per cent. over the figures of the previous year, they were less numerous than in 1895-96, and the figures confirm the conclusion which has been

formed on independent grounds that no undue advantage was taken by landlords as a body of the distress of the tenants in order to destroy occupancy rights. Ejectment of tenants actually took place from an area about one-third less than in 1895-96. There was, however, a very large and general increase in the number of notices of ejectment issued, and in applications for assistance to eject tenants-at-will. With the return of prosperity landlords apparently found it less necessary to restrict the use of the power which ejectment gives them of obtaining enhanced revenue or of preventing the growth of occupancy rights. The existing state of things whereby ejectment is used as a means to defeat the operation of the law permitting the gradual accrual of occupancy rights has long been recognised as objectionable; and the Government has under consideration the question of amending the Rent Law of the North-Western Provinces in this and other particulars.

Rent litigation, Oudh.

In Oudh the number of suits in the Rent courts rose by 20 per cent. The increase was most marked in suits by landlords for arrears of rent or by tenants to contest notices of ejectment and enhancement. During the hard times of the previous years landlords had to refrain from ejecting tenants or enhancing rents, but with the return of prosperity this restriction on their action is no longer felt. Illegal enhancements of rent were few, and in the case of lands relet the enhancements did not on the whole substantially exceed the proportion to the old rent allowed by law.

Coercive processes.

A satisfactory indication of the returning prosperity of the people is given by the fact that the collection of the very large amount of revenue including arrears realized during the year was accomplished without any excessive resort to coercive processes.

Advances under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts.

With the passing away of the exceptional conditions of the famine period the advances given under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts fell to a normal figure. The large outstandings for which they were liable made landlords and tenants unwilling to add to their indebtedness: and, in view of the large sums already advanced by Government and still outstanding, district officers were obliged to exercise caution in granting further advances. The total amount advanced under the two Acts under which advances are made fell from Rs. 39,44,877 to Rs. 4,26,238.

Settlement operations.

The Bareilly district was brought under settlement during the year. In the other districts in which settlement operations are going on good progress was made. The resettlement of the province of Oudh is drawing to a close, Gonda being the only district in which the work of assessment has not yet commenced.

State properties.

There were 403 State properties in the Provinces or two less than in the previous year. The increase in the rents in them from Rs. 7,47,389, to Rs 8,11,575 affords further evidence of the recovery from the period of depression. Including arrears the total demand was Rs. 9,44,109, of which Rs. 8,04,610 or 85 per cent. was collected. After defraying charges on account of revenue and rates and cost of management and improvements, the net profits to Government from these estates was Rs. 2,13,342.

Court of Wards.

The number of estates under the management of the Court of Wards was 194 as compared with 179 in the previous year. Thirteen estates were released; and of these the most considerable were Begam Mashuk Mahál's in Bareilly, Sahanpur in Bijnor, and Kharka in Bara Banki, which were handed over to their proprietors free of incumbrances and with largely developed resources. The Mallanpur taluka in Kheri, another large estate, was released in view of the satisfactory arrangements made privately for its management. The debts on this estate had been reduced by three lakhs, and many improvements had been effected.

The largest estates which came under the Court during the year were Pawayan in Sháhjahánpur, which had become encumbered with debts amounting to Rs. 2,21,802, and Murarmau in Rae Bareli, which, owing to mismanagement and extravagance, was indebted to the extent of 15½ lakhs. The latter estate belongs to the representative of one of the oldest families in the district, which had done good service in the Mutiny and was well rewarded. It was considered desirable to save this estate from passing into the hands of strangers if possible, and as it was impossible to arrange otherwise for the liquidation of the debts, a loan of 12 lakhs has been taken from the Rána of Khajurgaon (a member of the same clan) on a possessory mortgage with conditional sale of the whole of the property in Rae Bareli except three villages reserved for the proprietor.

Altogether the Court of Wards had under its control 3,264,211 acres, with a gross rental demand of over 75¼ lakhs, and paying over 34 lakhs on account of revenue. Of the total rental demand, current and arrears, 74 per cent. was collected. The cost of management fell at 6 per cent. of the income or 1 per cent. lower than in the previous year. A smaller sum was expended on improvements than in the preceding year, owing to the provision made in the estates budgets on this account not being fully utilized in several cases. The principal form of improvement was the construction and repair of wells; but in many districts more or less useful work was undertaken in connection with agricultural improvements generally and stock breeding. Sanitary measures and vaccination continued to receive attention. Owing to the favourable conditions of the year there was a large falling off in the amount of advances made to tenants, the figures being Rs. 86,288 as compared with Rs. 4,38,243 in the previous year. Most of the advances given during the famine have now been repaid. Over 44½ lakhs were paid in the liquidation of debts, and the surplus funds of the more solvent estates were invested to the extent of 25 lakhs in the purchase of lands and in loans to other estates.

Working of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture.

Survey operations and the revision of records by the permanent agency of the Land Records Department were completed in five districts, and were continued or commenced in four. Altogether some 3,400 square miles were surveyed, and of the number of patwáris who were trained in survey work, no less than 84 per cent. were found qualified to survey villages themselves. Steps were taken during the year to raise the standard of qualifications of patwáris and to make it more uniform throughout the provinces. At the same time a gradual improvement is being effected in the superior officers of the department—the kanúngos,

A considerable number of candidates for this post now obtain at the Agricultural School, Cawnpore, a thorough and practical course of instruction; and steps are also being taken to raise the educational qualifications required from candidates who have not passed through the Agricultural School.

Filing and testing of village papers.

Much attention has been paid during recent years to the regular inspection of the work of the village accountants; the circle of each of these officers being regularly brought under the inspection of a superior revenue officer once in three years. It has been found, however, that the attention of inspecting officers has been devoted too much to the examination of maps and field-books, and that too little care has been taken in many cases to test the accuracy of the rent-rolls. The pargana-book, in which the principal figures relating to the agricultural and economic history of each village are abstracted, is being brought into more general and practical use and its value in enabling district officers to detect the first symptoms of agricultural depression or deterioration, and in indicating the direction which inquiries into the condition of individual villages or tracts of country should take, is now recognised.

Cawnpore Experimental Farm.

The experiments at the Cawnpore Experimental Farm were conducted on the usual lines, their object being to ascertain the values of different manures applied to various crops, the effects of deep and shallow ploughing, and the possibility of introducing certain foreign staples, such as American cotton and rustproof wheat. There was a very considerable and satisfactory development in the arrangement for distributing good seed, and in this branch of the duties of the Department of Agriculture good work of permanent value is being done. There was a large increase in the number of implements sold and given out on trial from the farm, and the sales of the new form of improved plough very largely exceeded those of the previous year.

Reclamation of usar land.

There are now three Government reserves—Juhi near Cawnpore; Gursikran near Aligarh; and a new one recently established at Abbáspur near Unao. In the first two reserves the effects of enclosure, embankment, retention of rain water, and exclusion of grazing are seen in the improvement of the soil and the disappearance of the salts. The growth of grass is described as being luxuriant, and the yield of hay was larger than usual. Experiments have also been successfully made in planting trees in *úsar* land after boring through the underlying bed of *kankar* so as to allow the roots of the trees to pass through it.

Saharanpur, Mussoorie, and Lucknow Gardens.

In the Abbáspur reserve, *acacia* plantations have been started with the object of determining whether the demand for tanning materials would enable such plantations on a larger scale to be worked at a profit; and the experiment promises to be attended with success.

The season was on the whole favourable for the three gardens at Saháranpur, Mussoorie, and Lucknow. There was a satisfactory increase in the demand for plants and seeds. Financially, the results of the year were good, the cash receipts having exceeded the expenditure and left a small profit.

Arboriculture.

During the year trees were planted on 269 miles of road as compared with 170 in the previous year, and the total length of avenues at the close of the year on all classes of roads is shown as 8,686 miles. These figures include, in some cases, portions of roads which were at one time planted, but on which the avenues are not now standing ; and they are therefore not strictly accurate ; but they indicate that nearly three-quarters of the lengths of first class roads have been provided with avenues.

The financial results of the year's operations have been unusually good, and the receipts rose from Rs 63,170 to Rs. 84,587. The expenditure rose from Rs. 73,407 to Rs. 81,346 ; but, owing to the very high receipts, there was, for the first time, a net surplus profit on the operations, amounting to Rs. 3,241. Though some portion of the increase in receipts is due to better seasons, the greater portion is due to more careful management, especially in the direction of systematizing the arrangement for the sale of grass.

It is unlikely that at present funds can be spared by Boards to improve avenues on third and fourth class roads, but much can be done by non-official members to encourage plantations on such roads by zamíndárs.

Civil Veterinary Department.

There was no increase in the number of stallions maintained by the Imperial Veterinary Department, but the demand for their services increased and the results were decidedly more successful. There has also been a satisfactory increase in the demand for the services of donkey stallions.

The operations of the Provincial Branch of the Department have been hampered in recent years by want of funds, which the Government was not in a position to provide. No allotment could be made in the year under report for purchase of stallions, but savings under other heads were effected to the extent of Rs. 2,775, with which five stallions were purchased. The number of animals on the Provincial register rose from 59 to 61, while the number maintained by Court of Wards' estates and private persons fell from 16 to 12. There has, however, been a satisfactory increase from 2,773 to 3,047 in the number of mares covered, and the results were more successful. No material advance was made in the promotion of mule breeding ; but a scheme for utilizing cast mares was forwarded to the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, and has since been approved of.

A very much larger number of cases of foot and mouth disease and anthrax was reported than in the previous year, though the figures are still necessarily defective in the absence of a complete reporting staff. Rinderpest also appears to have been more widely prevalent. The Glanders and Farcy Act has now been brought into force in the United Provinces, and, where possible, Inspectors under the Act have been appointed.

Owing to the small number of assistants available, it is impossible satisfactorily to cope with outbreaks of cattle disease at present ; but the work done has been satisfactory, and progress is being made in impressing on agriculturists the necessity for isolating diseased animals. Since

the close of the year experiments in inoculation for rinderpest have been made by the Imperial Bacteriologist, with results which, though the operations were on a small and tentative scale, were satisfactory.

Emigration.

There was a decrease in the number of emigrants registered for the Colonies, the figures being 8,131 as compared with 9,871 in the previous year. The principal recruiting localities were Cawnpore, Fyzabad, and Allahabad. A classification of the number of persons registered during the year showed that 46 per cent. belonged to the North-Western Provinces and 42 to Oudh. The number of emigrants who actually proceeded to the Colonies was 5,523 as compared with 6,745 in the preceding year. Inland emigration was confined to the single district of Azamgarh, and the number recruited was 35 against 88 recruited in the previous year. Free emigration, which affords special facilities to the recruiters, is completely replacing emigration registered under the Act. So far as could be ascertained, no less than 515 persons found their way to the labour districts without putting themselves under contract.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

Excise.

The first half of the year was still overshadowed by the famine cloud: the receipts for this portion of the year were therefore still below the normal, while the important item of license fees, the settlements being made in the autumn of 1897, was lower even than in the famine year itself. After the reaping of the *rabi* harvest of 1898, however, and with the reviving prosperity which set in, there was a sharp recovery in the receipts, the year closing with total real receipts of Rs. 48,43,308 as against Rs. 42,29,695 in 1896-97.

Country liquor.

There was a still further decline in the license fees, but this was more than made up by the marked recovery in the sales of country liquor and receipts from still-head duty, the total receipts under this head amounting, by the end of the year, to Rs. 27,85,162 as against Rs. 23,55,318.

Hemp drugs.

The real receipts were Rs. 8,12,924 as against Rs. 7,40,362. There was a small and only nominal increase in the income from license fees, the bulk of the increase being from the receipts from fixed duty. There was a large decrease in the consumption of *gánja*, but the figures for *charas* show a large increase. The trade in *gánja* was somewhat hampered during the year owing to scarcity of supplies.

The year's working of the rules for the bonding of hemp drugs, and a more extended use of the bonded warehouses, show that the contractors have grown accustomed to the new system.

Opium.

The real receipts on account of license fees for retail vend further declined from Rs. 1,45,880 to Rs. 1,37,472. On the other hand, the income from sale proceeds of opium rose to Rs. 4,72,742, being Rs. 19,815 or 4·37 per cent. more than in the previous year; the total sales showed an increase of 2,411 seers or 4·44 per cent., of which the arger proportion occurred in the sales by the official vendors.

Stamps.

The gross receipts rose from Rs. 72,77,603 to Rs. 73,35,561; the revenue from court fee stamps exhibiting a still further rise of 1·75 per cent. over the figures of the preceding year, which were then the

highest on record. Receipts from copy stamps also increased substantially. On the other hand, the revenue from non-judicial stamps declined still further by nearly half a lakh. The decrease was confined to the North-Western Provinces, the income from these stamps in Oudh being higher than in any former year. For both Provinces combined, the falling off in the total receipts from non-judicial stamps was general under all heads except one-anna receipt stamps and foreign bill stamps. There was again a serious fall in the income from the sale of Hundi stamps.

From copy stamps, the rise in the revenue was 4·36 per cent. A fixed scale of fees in the Criminal Courts of the North-Western Provinces and the use of eight-anna copy stamps for "urgent" copies in Oudh, were introduced.

The figures of the receipts from water-marked paper indicate a steady advance in the sales and in the use made of this convenience.

Income tax.

The total receipts from income-tax fell slightly from Rs. 24,09,280 to Rs. 23,98,997, showing lower collections than in any other year since 1894-95. The grain dealing trade, the profits of which were enormously enhanced during the intervening period, is, however, now recovering its normal dimensions. There was a slight decrease of Rs. 2,734 under class I, "Salaries, pensions, and annuities," of Rs. 3,574 under class II "Profits of companies" (attributable to the misfortunes of two individual companies); a slight increase of Rs. 554 in the receipts from "Interest on securities"—while receipts from class IV "Other sources of income" fell from Rs. 17,97,733 to Rs. 17,92,361.

This decline of Rs. 5,372 is due entirely to a decrease in the assessments in the higher grades. On the other hand, it was found possible to reduce still further the number of assessees in the lowest grade of all in this class. The incidence of the tax per 1,000 of population, and the amount paid by each assessee remained the same, *viz.* Rs. 43 and Rs. 30, respectively, as in the previous year. The employment of unofficial assessors to assist in framing assessments was extended to 38 districts. The experiment met with encouraging success, and the system will now be generally extended throughout the Provinces. There was an appreciable improvement in assessing and in the smoother working of tax generally during the year.

FOREST.

Area.

The area of the reserved forests increased from 3,851 in 1897-98 to 4,005 during the year under report. In the Central Circle two new reserves were added in the Kumaun and Garhwál Divisions, with an area of 17 and 21 miles respectively, and 64 square miles of protected forests in the Naini Tal Division were declared reserved. In the Oudh Circle the Surai and Banbassa forests, with an area of 54 square miles, were reserved and added to the Pilibhít Division. The area of the district protected forests and unclassed forests remained practically the same, but the area of the protected forests was reduced by 64 square miles as explained above.

Settlement.

In the Central Circle, 158 square miles were completely settled out of 177 under settlement at the commencement of the year. The settle-

ment of the five blocks of Khair forest in the Tarái-Bhábar has also been completed since the close of the year. The settlement of the lands received in exchange from the Khairigarh Estate is still not finally disposed of, owing to doubts as to the correct area transferred.

Surveys.

In the Oudh Circle 553 linear miles of boundaries were surveyed, and in the Central Circle some 40 square miles of recently reserved forests still remain to be surveyed.

Working-plans.

Plans for an area of 159 square miles situated entirely in the Central Circle and chiefly in the Naini Tal Division were completed during the year. In the Oudh Circle also satisfactory progress was made in the plan for the 78 square miles of the open forests in the Pilibhít Division. The plan for the working of the forests in Gonda is expected to be completed during the ensuing year. In the School Circle work is in progress on the plans for the leased forests and for the forests in Jaunsár-Báwar.

Offences.

The number of criminal cases taken into court was much the same as in the previous year, being 130 as compared with 125 in 1897-98 while the number of persons concerned increased from 209 to 255. The number of cases compounded increased from 411 to 445; but the average compensation taken per case decreased from Rs. 3-3-9 to Rs. 2-13-6 and per person from Rs. 1-7-10 to Rs. 1-7-2. In the district protected forests there was a considerable increase both in the number of cases and inthe number of persons affected; but in these tracts the provisions of the law are not yet so well understood as in the neighbourhood of reserved forests, and the large number of undetected cases show that at present detected cases must be strictly dealt with.

Conservancy.

The year was unfavourable for fire conservancy operations, the area burnt being much larger than in the previous year, in the Oudh and School Circles where 73 and 44½ square miles respectively were burned. Considering the season the results in the Central Circle, especially in Bundelkhand, were most satisfactory. In the Oudh Circle no less than 25 cases were attributed to intentional or malicious firing, and in the School Circle more than half the area burnt was destroyed in one fire, said to have been the work of incendiaries.

Grazing.

The areas open to grazing increased from 2,188 square miles to 2,226 square miles during 1898-99. The number of cattle using the forests was buffaloes 91,082, bullocks and cows 370,152, sheep and goats 148,941, other animals 24,443 as compared with 96,075 buffaloes, 387,717 bullocks and cows, 134,778 sheep and goats, and 10,349 other animals in the previous year.

The income derived from grazing fees was Rs. 74,329 as compared with Rs. 70,925 in 1897-98.

Outturn.

Timber to the amount of 4,086,000 cubic feet, fuel to the amount of 10,858,000 cubic feet, and minor produce to the value of Rs. 3,31,206 were removed from the forests during the year. The corresponding figures for the previous year were: timber 3,827,000 cubic feet, firewood 7,490,000 cubic feet, and minor produce Rs. 2,84,358.

The feature of the year was the revival of the timber trade in the School Circle where the outturn in the Jaunsár Division of timber removed by purchasers was double that of the previous year. In the Central Circle the increased output of timber, fuel, and minor products was due to the recovery of the people from the effects of famine and to the absence of plague. In the Oudh Circle the principal variation was on account of the outturn of fuel, which increased by nearly two and a quarter million cubic feet.

Financial results.

The total receipts for the year were Rs. 16,00,720 and the expenditure Rs. 9,54,203, which left a surplus of Rs. 6,46,517. The figures for the year 1897-98 were: receipts Rs. 14,46,383, expenditure Rs. 9,34,217, and the surplus Rs. 5,12,166. The receipts were thus over a lakh and a half more than in the year 1897-98, while the expenditure increased by a little over Rs. 20,000.

EDUCATION.

Attendance in Colleges and Schools.

The number of scholars in public and private institutions increased by 21,653 (from 356,431 in 1897-98 to 378,084). The greater part (18,028) of the increase is under boys in primary schools: the number of girls also in primary schools increased appreciably, and, though there was a reduction in the attendance of girls at public middle schools, due to the number of these schools being reduced, there was really an increase in the number of girls in the middle stage. The percentage of scholars of both sexes to the population of school age (according to the census of 1891) was 5·38, against 5·07 in 1897-98 and 5·02 in 1896-97.

Colleges.

The average enrolment and the total expenditure on colleges were 1,345 and Rs. 3,59,686 against 1,408 and Rs. 3,59,631 in the previous year. Of the expenditure, Rs. 1,57,298 were defrayed from public funds, the remainder being met from fees and other sources. The chief reason of the decrease in the number of students appears to be the recent provision of collegiate education in several Native States, which used to send their advanced students to these Provinces. In the M. A. and D. Sc. examinations the number of candidates and passes (32 and 18) were both somewhat less than in the previous year. In the B. A. and B. Sc. examinations there were 274 candidates; of these, one only was entered for the B. Sc. examination, and he failed to pass in it. The rules of the High Court, which refuse recognition to graduates in science, are responsible for the unpopularity of the purely scientific course for the B. Sc. degree. Notwithstanding the existing drawbacks, a considerable increase took place in the number of students of science at the Muir Central College, where 24 students of the third-year class took up physics and 16 chemistry.

Secondary education.

The total number of Anglo-Vernacular schools for boys was 202 in 1898-99 against 219 in 1897-98, and the average daily attendance was 21,343 against 21,763. In some cases the decrease of schools was only nominal, being due to the incorporation of branch schools with the secondary schools of whose primary section they form a part. As regards the attendance, the assimilation of courses in the lower sections of Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular schools has made it easy for boys to begin

their education at Vernacular schools close to their own homes, instead of attending more distant Anglo-Vernacular schools. The expenditure on Anglo-Vernacular schools was defrayed as follows:—

From Provincial revenues.	From Local funds.	From Municipal funds	From fees.	From other sources.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
67,165	1,94,360	55,008	3,06,609	1,55,562

In State schools the average fee paid per scholar stands at Rs. 14 per annum. The average fee in aided schools is Rs. 11, and in recognised unaided schools Rs. 8. The results of the teaching in State and aided and recognised Anglo-Vernacular schools, as shown by the examinations, were better than in the preceding year, the number of passes in the Entrance, School Final, and English Middle examinations being 358 and 486, 117 and 157, and 814 and 1,003 in 1897-98 and 1898-99 respectively. Though the number of candidates appearing from these schools at the Entrance examination fell from 943 to 907, the number appearing at the School Final examination rose from 229 to 276. The Senate of the University have recently decided that a higher fee should be levied at the Entrance examination from private candidates than from those sent up by public or recognised schools. The number of scholars in the middle sections of Vernacular middle schools for boys, which had declined from 6,024 in 1896-97 to 5,491 in 1897-98, stood at 6,032 in 1898-99.

Primary education.

The number of primary schools for boys was as follows:—

Schools managed by District and Municipal Boards ...	4,315
Aided Schools	1,655
Unaided (Arabic, Sanskrit, Elementary, &c.)	6,043

The number of schools managed by District and Municipal Boards was stationary, though a certain number of them, in which the teaching staff was not sufficient, were removed from the upper primary to the lower primary class. The number of aided schools shows an increase. The total number of scholars in Board schools shows an increase (from 186,849 to 200,532), which is partly due to the admission by many District Boards of little girls under 8 to be taught in boys' lower primary schools. The results of the policy of advancing elementary education by means of grants-in-aid to indigenous schools were noticed last year as encouraging. In the current year the enrolment in aided boys' primary schools increased from 42,042 to 49,765.

Technical and professional education.

There were 19 students, of whom 4 were non-stipendiary, at the Anglo-Vernacular Training College for Teachers, Lucknow, on the 31st March 1899, against 21 on the same date in 1898. The total expenditure from local funds was Rs. 4,500, of which Rs. 1,304 were paid as stipends. Since the close of the year several changes for the better have taken place. The number and value of the stipends have been increased and other improvements in the College are about to be carried out. It has also been decided to remove the College to Allahabad. As in the previous year, there were three normal schools: the number of scholars shows little variation, but the results at the certificate examination were

better than in previous years. Since the end of the year a fourth normal school has been opened at Moradabad. The number of students in law classes, which had fallen from 366 in 1896-97 to 260 in 1897-98, rose again to 372 in the year under report. At the Agra Medical School there was a slight decrease in the number of men (195), and a slight increase in the number of women (64), on the rolls. The total number of students at the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, was 888; the civil students consisted of 98 English and 698 Native students, and the military students of 82 English and 10 Native students. The health of the students was satisfactory, and the College continued to progress. The chemical and physical laboratories are now practically complete, and the provision of apparatus for the mechanical and electrical laboratories is proceeding. In the Industrial School at Lucknow the average monthly enrolment fell from 143 to 106. The curriculum of the school is under revision, and further changes in the staff and management are being considered by Government.

Female education. The number of schools for girls rose from 298 to 329, and the total number of female scholars in them from 11,862 to 12,562; of these, 5,974 are in aided girls' primary schools. The total number of female scholars in public and private institutions was 18,393, and the percentage of girls attending schools to the female population of school-going age was ·54, against ·49 in 1897-98. The Benares, Agra, and Meerut Divisions made most progress in the matter of female education during the year.

European schools. The total number of aided schools for Europeans and Eurasians was 42, as in the previous year. The total expenditure from Provincial revenues was Rs. 93,664, against Rs. 1,00,372 in 1897-98. The percentage of boys who passed the examinations is still low and unsatisfactory.

Private educational institutions. An important feature in the educational history of the year is the growth of private enterprise in education. A number of private adventure institutions have been set on foot, and this has caused some complaint on the part of aided colleges and schools, which are under an obligation to charge fees on a higher scale than those charged by private institutions. In consequence a certain number of students are temporarily diverted to the latter, but this result will be temporary only if the education given does not stand the tests of the public and university examinations.

MEDICAL AND SANITARY.

Vital statistics. The birth rate was 37·35 per mille upon the census population of 1891 or 36·73 per mille upon the corrected population, the figures for 1897 being 31·10 and 30·42. The total number of births recorded during the year was 1,751,725, as compared with 1,458,947 in 1897. Births of male children increased by 148,910, or 19·5 per cent. over the figures of 1897; and births of girls by 143,868, or 20·6 per cent. The death rate for 1898 was 27·38 per mille, calculated upon the census population, as compared with 40·46 in 1897. The corrected figures are 26·93 and 39·57 respectively. The total number of deaths recorded fell from 1,897,592 in 1897 to 1,284,319 in 1898—a decrease of no less than 32 per cent. Thus the figures both of births and deaths show the rapid recovery of the population after the famine period.

Disease.

The death rate from cholera (·05 per mille) not only compares favourably with that of the previous year (·94) and the quinquennial rate (1·51), but is the lowest return on record since trustworthy registration began in 1871. The mortality which occurred was heaviest in the months of October and November, and lightest in March. There were no serious outbreaks of cholera in any of the larger towns or at any of the annual fairs; and the comparative immunity of the rural population is shown by the fact that from only 516 villages out of the total of 107,132 in the Provinces deaths from cholera were reported. The absence of small-pox is scarcely less remarkable. The death rate, which in 1884 (when there was a severe epidemic) rose to 4·59, and which for the last ten years averaged ·66, fell to ·05 in 1898. Only one smaller return (·04 in 1895) has been recorded during the past twenty-eight years. Deaths from fever were less by 400,120 than in the preceding year—a decrease of 27·3 per cent. Rohilkhand, Meerut, Kumaun, and Agra were the divisions that suffered most from malaria; while Gorakhpur, Fyzabad, and Benares were those in which the fever mortality was lightest. The mortality rate from dysentery was ·50 in 1898, as compared with 1·25 in 1897, when it was high, no doubt owing to the unwholesome food to which a large proportion of the population were compelled to resort. The rate for the preceding five years was 1·04. The mortality from dysentery in 1898 was highest in the hill districts of Garhwál and Almora.

As regards the territorial distribution of the Provincial mortality, it may be remarked that, out of the 26 districts whose death rate exceeded the Provincial average, the 18 districts showing the highest rate belong to the northern and western portions of the provinces: while of the 22 districts whose mortality was below the average, the 14 with the lowest death rate belong to Oudh or one of the eastern divisions of the North Western Provinces. At the same time the former districts record a higher birth rate also, and it may be that in them the registration of vital statistics is more efficiently performed.

Sanitary measures.

Many sanitary improvements have been effected in the urban areas, especially in the large cities, where special health officers were employed. As regards the water supply from municipal water works, the reports of the Sanitary Board show that there is cause for satisfaction with the quality of the water supplied. Each municipality having water works now sends monthly samples of its water for qualitative examination by the Government Bacteriologist. At Allahabad the measures for averting a failure of water, owing to the sinking, in the hot weather, of the Jumna level, were successfully carried out. Sewerage reforms at Benares were under consideration, and a project was sanctioned. At Naini Tal the scheme for extending and re-modelling the water supply was carried out, and the pipes were nearly all laid by the end of the year.

In January 1898 the plague made its appearance in Jwalapur, a town near Hardwár, after it had been extirpated in Hardwár and Kankhal. A gradual evacuation of nearly the whole town was enforced, and a thorough cleansing and disinfection carried out, with the result

that the disease ceased and re-occupation was permitted in May. The plague appeared also in a few villages outside Hardwár. A system of circle organization and inspection was established in the vicinity, which, together with the usual disinfecting measures, proved effectual in checking the further advance of the disease among the rural population.

The special health officers appointed in 1897 to supervise the sanitation of large centres of population continued on duty until July. By that time a great improvement had been effected under their supervision in conservancy arrangements, and the decline of plague in other parts of India rendered it possible to dispense with their services. Early in October, however, when plague again showed signs of increasing in other Provinces, health officers were again appointed in all the large cities, and continued on duty till the end of the year.

Vaccination.

The number of successful primary vaccinations (1,227,261) in 1898-99 was somewhat less than that (1,308,941) in 1896-97, but more than that (1,182,395) in 1897-98. The rise indicates a resumption of progress after unfavourable conditions during the famine. Vaccination is most advanced in the western districts and in the Lucknow Division, and most backward in the eastern part of the provinces. The ravages of small-pox have been far less since 1884 than they were between 1876 and that date. In 1898-99 the Provincial death rate from small-pox was ·05 per mille, and the rate only rose above ·1 in the districts of Azamgarh, Kheri, and Sultánpur. If re-vaccinations as well as primary vaccinations be taken into account, the average proportion per 1,000 of persons protected by vaccination in 1896-99, as compared with those so protected in the previous triennial period shows a slight increase from 26·89 to 27·25. Within municipalities 33·11 persons per 1,000 of the population were successfully vaccinated in 1898-99, as compared with 32·51 in 1897-98.

Lunatic Asylums.

The accommodation for patients was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, for 1,286 inmates at the four Lunatic Asylums—Bareilly, Benares, Agra, and Lucknow. The year opened with a lunatic population of 1,084; admissions amounted to 206, and discharges to 173: there were 87 deaths, and the population at the close of the year was 1,030. There was no pressure on the accommodation in any of the asylums, excepting at Benares, where the accommodation for males was temporarily exceeded. Twenty Europeans and Eurasians were confined in the Bareilly, Benares, and Agra Asylums. In connection with the contemplated enlargement of the Agra Asylum it is intended to arrange for keeping all European and Eurasian lunatics at that asylum. Eleven lunatics escaped during the year, of whom five were re-captured.

In 1897, which was an unhealthy year owing to fever, the number of deaths at the asylums stood at 88. There was no improvement in 1898, as 87 deaths occurred, giving a somewhat higher percentage on the reduced population. The fever prevailing in 1897 lasted into the year under report, and a further cause of the mortality was the unhealthy condition, owing to the famine, of many of the patients admitted during 1896 and 1897. There were 174 criminal lunatics confined in the four asylums at the end of 1898. There were also 39 harmless criminal

lunatics confined in central prisons. Hitherto only dangerous criminal lunatics have been sent to lunatic asylums; but it has now been decided by Government, on the advice of both the medical and the jail authorities, that lunatics of both kinds shall be sent to asylums if there is room for them.

The expenditure on construction and repairs was Rs. 7,498, against Rs. 7,660 in the preceding year. The other charges aggregated Rs. 74,486, against Rs 78,605 in 1897. The decrease was mainly caused by a fall in the cost of diet, owing to favourable prices of food grains. Out of the sum of Rs. 74,486, Rs. 2,008 were received from friends of lunatics, Rs. 9,516 (against Rs. 6,939 in 1897) were realized by asylum industries, and the rest was paid by Government. The net cost per lunatic was Rs. 60-15-8, or Rs. 2-13-10 less than in 1897. The scheme for a Central Asylum at Agra, alluded to last year, to be managed by a whole-time Superintendent, is still under consideration. The arrangements for the deputation of a Medical Officer as whole-time Superintendent have received the approval of the Government of India. Administrative sanction to the project at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,15,000 has been accorded, and definite proposals about the staff are now being matured.

Dispensaries and Charitable Institutions.

There were 369 Hospitals and Dispensaries of all classes, of which 52 were exclusively for females. The 369 institutions are classified as follows: State, 13; District Boards, 276; Private, 37; State aided, 43. The total number of patients treated in the hospitals and dispensaries was in 1897 3,692,416 and in 1898 3,856,844. The figures for 1898 indicate a return to normal conditions, as there had been a falling off in 1897 owing to the fears excited by plague preventive measures, and to the fact that many people, who might otherwise have come to dispensaries, flocked to famine poorhouses and relief works.

In 1898 there received treatment at the dispensaries of these provinces 2,118,973 men, 803,861 women, and 934,010 children, the distribution being 52·5 per cent., 22·6 per cent., and 24·8 per cent., respectively. Among indoor patients, men formed 62·2 per cent. of the total, women 27·10, and children 10·67. The accommodation was well in excess of the demands made upon it, the total number of beds being 3,905 and the average indoor attendance 2,413. Suitable accommodation for European and Eurasian inmates is now available at the following centres of population: Naini Tal, Allahabad, Agra, and Lucknow.

The number of operations performed in 1898 is 175,708. Of the total number, 172,268 are recorded as principal and 3,440 as secondary; while of the number of patients (169,699) operated upon during the year, 142,629 are said to have been cured and 22,052 relieved.

The total income and expenditure during the year 1898 were Rs. 10,11,242 (including an opening balance of Rs 2,68,448) and Rs. 6,60,166 respectively. There was a cash balance of Rs. 3,51,076 at the end of the year. The receipts from private subscriptions were Rs. 1,11,966 in 1898, against Rs. 1,02,342 in 1897.

In 1898 there were employed in the 47 female hospitals of the provinces 16 Lady Doctors, 33 female hospital assistants, 5 matrons,

and a staff of 77 nurses, midwives, compounders and dressers; while 59 female pupils were studying in the Agra Medical School and 33 in other centres.

Agra Medical School.

There were 195 male students in the Agra Medical School, of whom 45 passed out at the final examination. Fifty new pupils have been since admitted, bringing the total strength of the School up to the sanctioned limit. The result of imposing a small tuition fee of Re. 1 per mensem and an annual dissection fee of Rs. 5 upon private students was satisfactory, as their total numbers increased during the year from 12 to 22, and in the first year class there were 7 as compared with 4 in the previous year. The educational qualifications of students in the first year class show no falling off; 10 had passed the Entrance examination of the Allahabad University, as compared with 7 in 1897-98, 6 in 1896-97, and 10 in 1895-96. The total number of pupils in the whole School so qualified was 29, as against 28 in the previous year. The results of the examination of the first year class in English were better than in the preceding year, which is satisfactory in view of the intention to make English in time the language of instruction in the School. There were 63 female pupils attending the School (compared with 59 in the preceding year). The sum of Rs. 688 has now accrued on the principal (Rs. 24,000) of the MacDonnell Fund for the training of Lady Doctors, and scholarships will now be awarded therefrom to deserving female students.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Legislation and constitution.

There was no change in the number of District Boards and District Committees under Act XIV of 1883, nor was any legislation carried out during the year in regard to these bodies.

An important change, however, in the constitution of Boards was effected during the year by the introduction of the representative system allowed by section 6(2) of the Act (XIV of 1883). In previous years the District Boards were constituted under section 6(1), but with the beginning of the year they were all re-constituted under section 6(2). The effect of this change was at once to reduce largely the number of members on each Board and to render them less unwieldy.

Accounts.

New rules for District Boards' accounts were issued and came into force at the beginning of the year.

Income and expenditure.

The actual receipts accruing to the Boards from Provincial rates amounted to Rs. 36,13,261, and the receipts from all sources, including contributions to deficit Boards, advances, deposits, and opening balances, amounted to Rs. 58,37,342. The actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 42,89,852, but the Boards made contributions to Provincial revenues aggregating Rs. 6,66,308, and, after allowing for payments on account of advances and deposits, the closing balances remained at Rs. 8.53,677.

The year was the second year of the working of the present system of local finance, and may be regarded as having been generally a period of financial prosperity for the Boards.

Education.

There was again an increase in the number of scholars on the rolls, as compared with the previous year. The increase was general throughout the provinces, except in one division, where the raising of the fee rates, the severity of the test to pass the Lower Middle examination, the abolition of lower primary sections, and changes in the staff of masters are among the causes which were said to have had a depressing effect upon the schools. The extension of primary vernacular education received a considerable amount of attention from the Boards during the year.

Medical.

In the two preceding years there had been a considerable decrease both in the attendance at the Boards' dispensaries and in the number of operations performed. In the year under review there was a general recovery in the attendance and number of patients treated and in the number of operations. The year was in most divisions a healthy one.

Vaccination.

The results were generally satisfactory, and the attitude of the people towards vaccination was favourable. The intense cold of the winter, of this year, with resultant infantile fever, is said to have retarded vaccination in one division.

Public Works.

The total expenditure under this head again rose, from Rs. 20,16,123 to Rs. 22,96,754. The members of the Boards gave useful help generally in the supervision of repairs to school buildings and to roads under District Boards' control.

Arboriculture.

The arboricultural operations of the Boards were confined to the maintenance and extension of roadside avenues. The work was generally well attended to. In several districts estates and *zamíndárs* planted trees along roads at their own expense.

Vital statistics.

The testing of vital statistics was more carefully attended to, and the non-official members paid greater attention to the subject during the year.

Sanitation.

The operation of the Village Sanitation Act was extended to several Act XX towns and to many large villages. The chief features of the year's working were the repairing and cleaning of wells and the cleansing of village sites.

General remarks.

The general results of the year indicate fair progress in the working of all the departments under the control of the Boards, although a want of interest taken by a large proportion of the members in their responsibilities and obligations was still noticeable. On the other hand, there were many instances in which members devoted themselves, with great expenditure of time and trouble, to rendering assistance to the working of the departments, and to the duties which they undertook. From the reports it would appear that the Boards have not yet adapted themselves thoroughly to the altered conditions consequent upon the introduction of the new system of local finance, or as yet to realized fully the advantages that have accrued to them therefrom. There are, however, indications that some Boards are beginning to appreciate these advantages.

MUNICIPAL.

Legislation.

The Bill to provide for the collection in certain cases of municipal and other taxes by railway administrations passed into law (Act II of 1899) during the year, having received the assent of the Local Government on the 10th February 1899 and of the Governor-General in Council on the 11th May 1899. The Bill to make better provision for the organization and administration of Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, which has now taken the form of a general consolidating Act, is still before the Local Legislative Council.

Number of municipalities.

The number of municipalities in these provinces remained the same as last year, *viz.*, 104.

Seats were contested in 71 municipalities.

Chairmen.

The District Magistrates in the following six important municipalities are *exofficio* Chairmen of the Board :—

Agra.	Bareilly.	Lucknow.
Allahabad.	Benares.	Moradabad.

In all other Act XV of 1883 municipalities the Chairmen are elected by the Boards.

Constitution of Boards and attendance.

The average number of meetings held by the Boards and Committees was 21·4, as compared with 22·07 in 1897-98. The average number of members on each Board was 15·3, as against 14·7 in the previous year. The average number present at each meeting decreased from 9·2 to 8·7, and the average attendance at each meeting throughout the Province from 63·5 to 56·5 per cent. of the total number of members.

Income and expenditure.

The gross income of the municipalities, including the opening balances aggregating Rs. 6,77,636, was Rs. 54,52,955, as against Rs. 51,64,432 in the previous year.

The expenditure was Rs. 44,05,533, as compared with Rs. 44,86,884 of the year before. The closing balances aggregated Rs. 10,48,422.

Octroi.

Octroi taxation was in force in 81 out of 104 municipalities, having been introduced at Roorkee during the year. In 19 municipalities no other form of taxation was resorted to. It has not yet been found necessary to introduce octroi into the remaining 23. The gross yield of the tax was Rs. 33,57,063, as compared with Rs. 29,61,518 in 1897-98. The total net income realized from this source, after deducting refunds, was Rs. 25,76,206 or 71·3 per cent. of the total realizations from municipal rates and taxes, as compared with Rs. 23,56,030 or 73·0 per cent. in the previous year. There was thus a net increase of Rs. 2,20,176. There was an increase in the receipts of the tax from all classes of articles in the schedule except tobacco. The year was generally one of recovery from the effects of the preceding period of scarcity and contraction of trade.

Sanitation.

The expenditure on conservancy decreased slightly from Rs. 9,90,127 to Rs. 9,71,262, there being a less urgent call for expenditure upon plague preventive measures after the liberal grants devoted to this purpose in the previous year.

Water Works.

Detailed descriptions of the works in the principal municipalities of the provinces are given elsewhere. The supply at Meerut continues to be satisfactory, and its extension to cantonments was steadily pushed on. It is noticeable generally that, while the supply provided was adequate, there was an economy in the charges incurred by the Boards in providing the supply, and that greater efforts were made to prevent misuse and waste of water.

Education.

The expenditure incurred by municipalities on account of education was Rs. 1,42,419, as against Rs. 1,40,157 in 1897-98. There were 565 educational institutions, with 36,509 pupils, supported or aided by municipalities, as compared with 437 institutions and 32,127 pupils in the previous year. It was again necessary to call the attention of the Boards and Committees to their duties in providing the general mass, as apart from the favoured few, of the inhabitants of municipal areas with opportunities and facilities for the rudiments of knowledge, but, on the whole, there was an advance in the encouragement given to primary and indigenous education.

Vital statistics.

The death rate decreased from 45·53 to 34·23, while the birth rate increased from 31·06 to 39·27. These figures reflect generally the more healthy circumstances of the year.

General results.

The year, on the whole, has been a favourable one. A return to more normal seasons after the cessation of famine improved the income of the Boards. With the exception of the Naini Tal Municipality, the Boards were all in a position, by the end of the year, to meet their liabilities. The present state of the finances of most municipalities gives no ground for anxiety.

The accounts of nearly all municipal bodies have now been audited by the Local Audit Staff, to whose operations reference was made last year, and the inspection notes of the Examiner, Local Fund Accounts, brought to light many unfortunate instances of laxity of administration or defective arrangements. These have been duly noticed, and steps have been or are being taken by the Boards concerned to remedy the irregularities pointed out. Throughout the year the Examiner, Local Fund Accounts, and his staff rendered valuable services to the Boards, whose accounts they have audited, in pointing out the defects of their arrangements and in indicating the sources from, and directions in, which development of municipal income could be looked for or improvement in the administration was possible.

The loyal co-operation of the municipal bodies with the Government in its efforts to prevent the importation and spread of plague was continued from the previous year, and the municipal bodies generally are to be congratulated both upon the degree of success attained in the past in this respect and on the effective improvement of their sanitary arrangements generally.

POLICE.

Statistics of crime.

In the total volume of crime reported, there was a decrease of over 33 per cent. upon the figures of the preceding year, the numbers falling from 273,817 cases in 1897 to 181,708 in 1898. Including cases pending

at the beginning of the year, the total number of cognizable cases of every description which came to the notice of the Magistrates or police during the year was 184,883. Of these, 17,175 were instituted by Magistrates, either on complaint or of their own accord, and 167,708 were cases reported to or taken up by Police officers. The total number of Magistrates' cases, excluding those brought forward from the preceding year, was 16,742, and of these rather more than half (8,732) were dismissed summarily or after preliminary enquiry, and only 2,263 or 13·5 per cent. were referred to the police for investigation. The number of complaint cases in which Magistrates require a police enquiry is continually decreasing, and this is evidence that Magistrates take increasing trouble in examining complainants before issuing processes.

As regards the police cases proper for disposal, 90,529 were investigated by the police, as compared with 135,515 last year. The total number of cases reported to the police decreased from 256,759 in 1897 to 164,966 in 1898, and the percentage of investigations made at once on report rose from 51 to 53. Investigations resulted as follows : 694 cases were left under enquiry when the year closed ; 8,335, or 9 per cent., were not sent by the police before the courts, owing to insufficient proof to establish a *primâ facie* case against any one ; in 55,866 cases, or 61 per cent. of those investigated, the accused were sent by the police before the Magistrate ; while in 25,634 cases, or 28 per cent. of those enquired into, no clue was obtained and no detection or arrests made. Practically all serious crime reported in these provinces was investigated.

There were 57,574 cases for disposal by the courts, as compared with 86,964 in 1897, and of those disposed of 47,501 or 88 per cent. resulted in convictions. The percentage of success was lowest in the cases of serious mischief (45), and the offences of murder by poison, harbouring and belonging to a gang of robbers (50) ; but this does not seriously detract from the satisfactory character of the work which the percentage mentioned indicates.

The figures of the two preceding years are, without doubt, exceptional and due to the prevailing scarcity, and the chief cause of the decrease in crime reported in 1898 is to be sought in the favourable seasons and the improved material condition of the people.

Professional crime.

True cases of *dakáiti* declined from 603 in 1897 to 358 in 1898—a decrease no doubt due mainly to increased prosperity generally. Armed *dakáitis* decreased notably in the Jhánsi, Mirzapur, Meerut, Kheri, Bareilly, and Pilibhít districts. Arrests were effected in 203 cases, resulting in 93 convictions, during the year, and the percentage of convictions to cases disposed of was 62·8, as compared with 65·7 in 1897 and 69·5 in 1896 No *dakáit* leaders of much notoriety are now at large ; and the record of co-operation between the police of frontier districts and those of Native States was satisfactory during the year. Valuable assistance was rendered by the police of the Gwalior and Rámpur States. Cases of counterfeit coining declined during the year. All the most important cases detected were successfully prosecuted. As regards cattle theft, the total number of cases was 4,286, as compared with more than double this number (8,579) in 1897. One

thousand five hundred and fifty cases were tried out, and resulted in 1,225 convictions or 83 per cent; the percentage in 1897 was 87. The percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested fell from 82 in 1897 to 77 in 1898.

The Police Force.

The total strength of the Provincial police during the year was 24,790 men (of whom 7,279 form the armed reserve), as compared with 24,888 in 1897; their cost increased from Rs. 54,63,204 in 1897 to Rs. 55,68,598 in 1898. The strength of the town police was 3,215 in 1898, and the cost Rs. 2,04,366. Municipal police numbered 6,695 in 1897 and 6,685 in 1898; their cost increased slightly and amounted to Rs. 5,07,926 in 1898. The force of Railway police was augmented from 783 in 1897 to 818 men, costing Rs. 2,64,172, in 1898. The *chaukídárs* or village police numbered 61,168, costing Rs. 22,21,988, in the North-Western Provinces and 28,789, costing Rs. 6,75,135, in Oudh. The number of inhabitants to each village policeman is 471 in the North-Western Provinces and 406 in Oudh. Some progress was made during the year in the matter of securing to Oudh *chaukídárs*, who have hitherto been remunerated by *jágírs*, a cash wage either from the *zamíndárs* or from Government. The *jágír* system is now extinct in all but a few districts. Rewards given to Police officers amounted to Rs. 49,248, as compared with Rs. 37,106 in 1897, and were earned by 5,991 officers and men, as against 5,429 in 1897. The amount spent in rewards to *chaukídárs* was Rs. 25,962. The systematic and liberal rewarding of the rural police is a particularly important factor in the securing of accurate reporting and good detection. The punishment roll of the year showed, on the whole, a satisfactory decrease. The total number of punishments inflicted on members of the district force fell from 1,363 to 1,048; there was a slight increase only in the number of fines. Punishments inflicted on the rural police decreased from 4,373 to 4,136. Only two instances of torture were alleged against the police during the year, and in both cases the officers concerned were acquitted by the courts. During the year the recommendations of the Police Committee were carried still further into effect by the re-organization of the investigating staff; and some progress has been made in the separation of the clerical staff from the executive part of the force.

INFANTICIDE.

The Act is in force in 16 districts only, namely, Saháranpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Agra, Etah, Mainpuri, Etáwah, Fatehgarh, Cawnpore, Hamírpur, Jalaun, Bijnor, Bareilly, Budaun, Sháhjahánpur, and Basti. Four hundred and fifteen villages were under the rules at the beginning of the year, and the exemption of 55 reduced the number to 360 at the close of the year. Among the proclaimed population there were 1,163 births of girls and 1,306 births of boys during the year, and 474 deaths of girls and 556 deaths of boys. The total population under six years of age at the close of the year consisted of 3,190 girls and 4,278 boys. The average rate of births as between boys and girls in infanticide districts was about 53 boys to 47 girls, the corresponding Provincial rates for 1898 being 52 and 48. The average death rate of children under one year in infanticide districts was 51 boys to 49

girls. As the percentages are now based on small and decreasing populations, no very safe inferences can be drawn from a comparison of them with the Provincial rate. The proportion of boys to 100 girls at the commencement of the year was 142 and at its close 136. Though there is a tendency to give girl infants less care than boys, the crime of premeditated infanticide is now suspected in only a few districts, principally in the Mainpuri district. Elsewhere successive applications for exemption are made by the District and Police officers, which have generally been sanctioned by Government. It is represented that in Agra and other districts the increasing popularity among Thákurs of the *dola* system of marriage, under which daughters are a source of profit and not expense to their parents, is removing all motive for infanticide.

CRIMINAL TRIBES.

The tribes proclaimed under the Criminal Tribes Act were the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, the Sanauriahs of Lalitpur, the Barwárs of Gonda, and Sánsiahs, partly settled in different districts and partly established at the Kheri colony. The number of proclaimed Sanauriahs on the registers had been increased by more precise methods of registration from 71 to 231 during 1897. During the year under review the number of names added to the registers exceeded by 1 those struck off on account of death or emigration. Twelve Sanauriahs absconded, as compared with 34 in 1897, when the number was unusually large. The number of registered Barwárs increased slightly during the year, from 3,800 to 3,803; of these 2,902 were reported present in their homes, 621 were at large without passes, and 233 were in jail. The number (123) who absconded during the year was less than half that of the year previous (258); the number in jail also showed a decided decrease, and was less than one-third of the number in prison in 1896. The area under cultivation by the tribe, and the number of cattle owned by them, have both increased. At the beginning of the year there were 116 registered Sánsiahs settled in fifteen districts, but this total appears to include 17 Sánsiahs of the Bahraich district, who had in fact been transferred to the Kheri colony in 1897. At the end of the year there were 72 Sánsiahs registered in five districts, of whom the greater part were settled in Muzaffárnagar (25) and Jaunpur (32). The population of the Kheri Sánsiah colony, which was 129 at the beginning of the year, had risen to 146 at its close. Ninety-one members of the tribe at this colony cultivate on an average 2 *bighas* a-piece. The chief event during the year was the occurrence in May of an accidental fire, which destroyed the houses and property of the settlement and made the Sánsiahs dependent on the State aid given them until the harvesting of the autumn crop. The behaviour of the colonists is reported to have been good. There are two other criminal tribes—the Doms of Gorakhpur and Haburahs of Moradabad—who, though not proclaimed under the Act, are under police surveillance. As regards the former, their condition remains unchanged, and criminal convictions were as frequent as in 1897. The condition of the Haburahs is more satisfactory. No criminal prosecutions occurred, and their settlement appears to have permanently adopted peaceful agricultural pursuits.

Eunuchs.

The number of names on the registers at the beginning of the year was 525 : it fell to 483 at its close. Of the total number originally registered, only 26 per cent. now remain upon the registers in the North-Western Provinces and 65 per cent. in Oudh. Six names were added to the registers during the year. No cases of emasculation were reported, and no minors were found residing in the charge of eunuchs. Two prosecutions were undertaken. The police surveillance is generally effective, and inspections both of registered and unregistered eunuchs were regularly made.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

For the North-Western Provinces the number of offences (1) reported, (2) returned as true, and (3) brought to trial, during the year were respectively 124,072, 97,326, and 88,906, as compared with 145,633, 120,061, and 108,229 in 1897. For Oudh the corresponding figures were 42,557, 31,275, and 31,879, against 50,765, 39,643, and 40,572 in 1897. In both Provinces the amount of reported crime was the lowest for many years past.

The number of persons brought to trial in the North-Western Provinces was 140,035, of whom 79,270 were convicted (40,102 convictions being under the Indian Penal Code) and 57,629 were acquitted or discharged. For the preceding year the similar figures were 169,241, 103,273, 66,785, and 63,225. The percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial was 56 in 1898, as compared with 61 in 1897. In Oudh there were brought to trial 51,735 persons, of whom 27,648 were convicted and 22,789 discharged or acquitted: for the preceding year these figures were 63,913, 37,089, and 25,559 respectively. The percentage of convictions (55) was somewhat lower than in 1897 (59). In both Provinces the decrease in the number of convictions was due to the fact that the scarcity prevailing in 1897 gave rise to much crime that was easy of detection.

In both Provinces Honorary Magistrates continued to do useful work, disposing of 20,578 cases (or about 23 per cent. of the total number of cases tried by Magistrates) in the North-Western Provinces and of 7,536 cases in Oudh (or about 22 per cent.), thus continuing to render efficient assistance, the value of which was acknowledged by Government.

The work of the Courts of Session was lighter than in the previous year. In the North-Western Provinces Sessions Judges disposed of 2,054 cases as compared with 2,921 in 1897, and the cases left pending were only 204 as compared with 235. Sessions Judges in Oudh disposed of 623 cases, as compared with 708 in the previous year, while cases left pending fell from 67 to 60. The percentage of convictions fell in the North-Western Provinces from 68 to 67, but rose in Oudh from 57·9 to 62·6. Eight thousand three hundred and forty-five appeals were preferred in the Courts of the Sessions of the North-Western Provinces, as compared with 12,420 in 1897, and 75 per cent. of sentences were upheld, as compared with 79·8 in the previous year. In Oudh the number of appeals fell from 4,328 in 1897 to 2,402 in the year under

review. In 8·5 per cent. of these cases the sentence was reduced or altered, and in 11·2 per cent. it was reversed.

In the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces there were 1,255 appeals for hearing, as compared with 1,770 in the previous year. One thousand two hundred and sixty-nine appeals were disposed of, and applicants were wholly unsuccessful in 85 per cent. of the cases. In Oudh, too, the work of the Judicial Commissioner's Court, which during the year consisted of three Judges, was lighter than in 1897. In all 684 appeals, including 10 preferred by Government against acquittals, came before the Court; 623 prisoners' appeals were disposed of, and in 79 per cent. the original sentence was upheld.

One hundred and fifty-nine juvenile offenders were released in the North-Western Provinces under the provisions of section 31, Act VIII of 1897, and 65 persons were similarly dealt with under the provisions of section 562 of the new Code of Criminal Procedure. The number of boys sent to Reformatories was 51, as compared with 66 in the previous year. In Oudh 9 boys only were sent to the Reformatory School, and but little use was made of the first offenders sections of Act VIII of 1897 or Act V of 1898.

JAILS.

Population.

The year opened with 34,421 prisoners of all sorts on the rolls; this number had fallen on the 31st December 1898 to 29,680—a decrease of some 13½ per cent. The reduction is doubtless to be attributed to the improved material condition of the poorer classes consequent on the abundant harvests and cheap grain rates of the year. The admissions during 1898 decreased by 48,572, or 36·4 per cent.—a variation unparalleled in the last ten years, and probably in the whole history of the jail administration of the Province. The discharges exceeded the admissions by 4,741, or 5½ per cent. Of the total number (84,947) admitted in 1898, 46,765 were convicts, 36,732 were under-trial prisoners, and 1,450 were civil prisoners, the figures for the preceding year being 74,297, 58,166 and 1,056 respectively. Female convicts and under-trials (who are now in almost all jails kept separate from the convicts) decreased by 4,574. The actual admissions to prison of convicts under sentences of the courts amounted to 34,719 in 1898, as compared with 55,221 in 1897—a decrease of 37·1 per cent. Among the total admissions in 1898 are included 4,179 prisoners who had been previously convicted, the corresponding number being 7,552 in 1897 and 5,637 in 1896, the percentage of habitual offenders for the three years (1898, 1897, and 1896) being 12·0, 13·6, and 11·9 respectively. Only 78 of the 4,179 habitual offenders admitted to jail escaped identification before admission. The total number of convicts released from jail in 1898 amounted to 37,731, as against 53,084 in 1897—a percentage of 56 of the total convict population compared with one of 60 per cent.

The total number of escapes during the year was 17. The number of juveniles admitted to prison during the year was 266, as compared with 422 in 1897 and 281 in 1896. A depôt has been established at the Lucknow Central Prison for all girl-criminals who have been sentenced

to imprisonment, as it was considered that they could be more easily brought under reformatory treatment if concentrated in a single jail. Death sentences fell from 241 to 153, transportation sentences from 692 to 395, and sentences of imprisonment for more than five years from 1,377 to 864.

Health.

As was natural when the effects of famine passed away, a great improvement occurred as regards the sickness and mortality in jails. The ratio of admissions to hospital was 920·5 per mille, as compared with 1,014·4 in 1897; the daily average of sick was 46·7 per mille, as against 50·0; and deaths from all causes fell from 35·4 per mille in 1897 to 28·7 in 1898. The general death rate for the provinces was in the two years 40·4 and 27·38 respectively. Out of the 56 jails in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the death rate in 34 was below the Provincial rate. The prisons showing the highest death rate were Mirzapur, Bánda, and Azamgarh. The year under report was probably unique in respect of the entire freedom from cholera which the jails of these provinces enjoyed.

Accommodation.

The number that can be accommodated in the jails of these provinces is 33,441. The accommodation is still in excess of the numbers in confinement. The figures give no reason for supposing that density of population has in any case induced a high mortality. In very few jails did the accommodation available fall short of the daily average population. There was most pressure on the central prisons. The satisfactory result of building a new jail at Gorakhpur on a different site has been that this jail, which was one of the most unhealthy, has become one of the most healthy in the provinces.

Financial.

The total expenditure on maintenance and guard, excluding the cost of alterations and repairs of jails, amounted to Rs. 14,12,152, as compared with Rs. 19,13,624 in 1897, the decrease being in the main due to the smaller cost of dieting a diminished jail population at cheaper grain rates. Dieting charges alone decreased from Rs. 11,64,153 to Rs. 7,13,212, a decrease of Rs. 4,50,941, or 38·8 per cent., the cost of dieting an individual prisoner falling from Rs. 32-3-0 to Rs. 22-4-7. Rupees 88,042 were spent on jail buildings and improvements, as compared with Rs. 70,516 in 1897, the most important works being those undertaken in the Allahabad and Benares Central Prisons and the Lucknow District Jail. The provision of night latrines in barracks, and the construction of cubicles for the separate confinement of prisoners at night, are the most important improvements at present in hand. The net cash earnings, Rs. 1,78,108, of convicts sentenced to labour during the year show an increase of Rs. 32,070 over those of the preceding year, Rs. 1,46,038. The average earnings per head rose from Rs. 4-5-0 in 1897 to Rs. 5-14-0 in 1898; and the average net cost of prisoners per head of average strength was only Rs. 38-1-1, as compared with Rs. 48-7-0 in the famine year.

The Bareilly Reformatory.

The rules made by Government under the new Reformatory Schools Act (which came into force in March 1897), regulating the admissions to the Reformatory School, appear to have been satisfactorily observed. The large majority of the boys admitted were of the ages of 12 and 13 years. There were 231 boys in the School on 1st January 1898, and 240 on 31st

December 1898. The numbers were rather in excess of the accommodation, which is for 232 inmates with separate cubicles for each, and 24 in hospital. The health of the School was not so good as in previous years, as there was a considerable increase in the number of admissions to hospital, and two deaths occurred during the year from phthisis. Changes in diet and routine have already led to a marked improvement in the general health.

Of the 106 boys discharged from the Reformatory, regarding whom replies were received from District Magistrates during the year, 36 were reported to be not traceable, 6 to have relapsed into criminal ways, and 1 to have died. Of the remaining 63, 60 were reported of good character. Of these 63 boys, about half are reported to be working at a trade or occupation taught in the Reformatory, while the rest are following other occupations. The expenses of the year under report, as was to be anticipated, show a return to the figures of 1896, the decrease being due to the cheaper dieting made possible by the fall in prices of grain. There was also a falling off in profits, mainly occasioned by the discharge of skilled hands and the reduction of the cane industry.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Original suits.

In the courts of the North-Western Provinces the total number of suits instituted (99,172) shows a decrease of 1,084, as compared with the previous year. One hundred thousand two hundred and seventy-five suits were disposed of, or 2,612 less than in 1897, while at the close of the year the file of pending cases was left larger by 773 cases, the figures being 9,327 and 8,554 for 1898 and 1897 respectively. The average duration of contested cases has risen from 61 days in 1897 to 62 days in 1898.

In Oudh the total number of suits instituted again shows a considerable decline, having fallen from 54,457 in 1897 to 51,506 in the year under review. Although 2,880 fewer suits have been disposed of during the year, the closing file of pending suits is less by 1,266 than that of 1897. The average duration of contested cases has somewhat improved, being 77·28 as compared with 87·91 in 1897.

In Kumaun the total number of suits instituted fell from 5,866 in 1897 to 4,959 in 1898. The percentage of cases disposed of was lower than in 1897 (90 per cent. as compared with 93 per cent.), and the number of cases pending rose from 472 to 570.

Appeals in Courts subordinate to High Courts.

The number of appeals for disposal in courts of the North-Western Provinces other than the High Court rose from 12,948 in 1897 to 13,294 in the year under review. Of these, 8,192 were disposed of as against 8,217, while the pending file contained 5,102 suits as compared with 4,731 in the previous year. The average duration of appeals was higher than in 1897, especially in courts of District Judges, where the figures are 246 as compared with 187 days. The result of these appeals was the most favourable for several years, a percentage of 64·5 being upheld and only 17·2 being completely reversed. In Oudh there were 3,033 appeals for disposal, as compared with 3,621 in 1897. Two thousand one hundred and ninety-nine appeals were disposed of, as compared with 2,730 in 1897,

and the pending file of 834 was less by 57 than that of the previous year. The result of these appeals also has been more favourable this year to the courts against whose decrees appeals were preferred. A still further rise is shown, however, in the average duration of the cases in the courts of District Judges.

The total number of appeals in Kumaun fell from 496 in 1897 to 443 this year : of these, 394 were disposed of and 49 left pending. The percentage of interference has risen from 31 to 34.

Execution of decrees.

The total number of applications for execution of decrees in the North-Western Provinces was 107,934, as compared with 100,407 in 1897. Of these, 95,209 were disposed of as against 87,160, and 12,725 left pending as against 13,247 in 1897. Both the number of applications for disposal and the number disposed of are in excess of any of the numbers of the last nine years. The percentage of fructuous applications on applications disposed of (41·6) was again somewhat lower than in the previous year. In Oudh the number of applications for disposal was 52,589 (including 7,150 cases left pending from the previous year). The figure hardly differs at all from the previous year's. In applications disposed of (45,643) there is an increase of 294 over last year's total. The percentage of wholly infructuous applications fell from 61 to 59.

In Kumaun the applications for disposal fell from 3,482 to 2,708, and the close of the year left 346 cases pending as against 427 in 1897.

The percentage of applications executed wholly or in part was again lower than in the previous year, and again lowest in Naini Tal.

Appeals before High Courts.

The total volume of civil work before the High Court, North-Western Provinces, amounted to 3,968 cases, as compared with 4,172 in 1897 : of these, 801 were first appeals and 2,422 second appeals. Eighteen hundred and fifty-five cases were disposed of, as compared with 2,035 in the preceding year ; of which number 235 were first appeals and 1,059 second appeals. The number of cases pending at the close of the year was 2,113 and almost identical with that of the previous year. The result of first appeals was rather more favourable to the lower courts than in 1897 ; but in second appeals the percentage of decrees maintained fell from 71·2 to 68·1.

In the Judicial Commissioner's Court the total number of cases for disposal was 4,506, as compared with 4,292. The appointment of a second Additional Judicial Commissioner, however, enabled the Court to dispose of more than twice as many cases as in the preceding year, and at the close of the year only 750 cases remained on the pending file, or less than a third of the arrears from 1897.

The number of appeals for hearing in the court of the Commissioner of Kumaun fell from 118 to 112 : the percentage of rejected appeals rose from 44·4 to 56·0 per cent. The number of applications under rule 17 of the Kumaun Rules made to Government during the year increased from 19 to 29. Thirteen references were made to the High Court, North-Western Provinces ; in each of these cases the Commissioner's decree was upset.

REGISTRATION.

Registration.

The number of sub-districts (Sub-Registrars' charges) in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was 224 in 1898-99. There are also a

certain number of (*ex officio* and other) joint Sub-Registrars. The number of *ex officio* Sub-Registrars is now 43, and of departmental Sub-Registrars 218. Of the departmental Sub-Registrars, 50 are pensioners and 168 are non-pensioners. It is reported that the working of the departmental agency is satisfactory, and that the system is one which the people appreciate.

Six hundred and seventy-seven thousand four hundred and fifty-five documents in all were registered during the three years 1896—99, against 664,435 registered during 1893—96. In 1896-97 and 1897-98 the number of documents was considerably above, and in 1898-99 it was considerably below, the annual average in the preceding triennial period. In the latter half of the first, and the former half of the second, triennial period the number of registrations was raised by abnormal conditions connected with the famine. In 1898-99 the total number of documents registered was 198,440. There were 159,016 registrations in book No. I, and 38,070 registrations in book No. IV.

Of the documents registered in book No. I in 1898-99, the registration of 123,552 (*viz.*, 3,546 gifts, 44,500 sales or exchange, 51,154 mortgages, 16,449 leases, and 7,903 other documents) was compulsory, and that of 35,464 [*viz.*, 25,586 mortgages (value less than Rs. 100), 3,408 leases (for one year or less), and 6,470 other documents] was optional. The details of optional registrations in book No. IV of instruments affecting movable property show that a large decrease occurred under obligations for payment of money and "All other documents registered" [section 18, clause (F)]. In the Bareilly district there is stated to have been a special reason for the decrease under obligations for payment of money in the fact that the sugar manufacturers have taken to buying sugarcane juice through *zamíndárs* and not direct from the tenants, and often do not register documents in connection therewith. Nearly half the total registrations under "All other documents" occur in Bareilly and are connected with the sugar trade.

Prosecutions.

The number of prosecutions during the triennial period 1896—99 averaged 9 per annum, against 10 in the previous three years. In 1898-99 there were 6 cases, *viz.*, 1 each in the Agra, Moradabad, Mirzapur, Hardoi, Sitapur, and Fyzabad districts. The number of applications for copies and searches has now reached an annual average of 35,896. Records of over twelve years' standing have been concentrated in many districts in central offices of record, which are, when possible, placed in the special charge of the Sub-Registrars at headquarters. The receipts of the Department increased from Rs. 4,31,965 (annual average) in the preceding triennial period to Rs. 4,36,199 (annual average) in the triennial period 1896—99. The most important change regarding inspections of offices is the appointment of two departmental Inspectors a few months before the close of 1898-99. The post of Inspector is to be filled by officers selected by the Local Government. The system of identifying persons by means of impressions of their thumbs was introduced in the Registration Department in August 1897, and has been gradually extended, until at the close of 1898-99 it was in force in 119 offices.

STATE LITIGATION.

Results of State Litigation.

Out of 72 cases for disposal, 33 were decided in favour of the Government, 8 against it, and 10 were compromised or withdrawn; 21 cases remained pending. With the exception of an important case at Benares, in which the Subordinate Judge dismissed the Government's claim to certain property as an escheat and an appeal is pending before the High Court, the State won all the cases in which it appeared as plaintiff; and it obtained decrees for 99·4 per cent. of the amount claimed. Of the 7 cases in which the State was unsuccessful as defendant, 2 are pending in appeal, and none of the other 5 were very important. As defendant the State also compromised 2 cases for Rs. 123. In courts of appeal the State appearing as appellant won 6 out of 9 decided cases, and lost 3, of which 2 were trifling and the third is pending in second appeal. As respondent the State appeared in 21 cases decided during the year and was successful in all.

Realizations.

The sums realized by the State during the year were 18 per cent. of the demands (Rs. 19,819), as against 11 per cent. in the previous year, the conditions of which were peculiarly unfavourable to realization. Of the balance, Rs. 2,115 were remitted, Rs. 1,358 are reported irrecoverable, and Rs. 1,856 doubtful. The amount expended on litigation (Rs. 5,416) was far lower than that of the preceding year, Rs. 48,677, which amount, however, included as one item the sum of Rs. 40,000, paid as compensation in a land acquisition case in the Sháhjahánpur district.

Court of Wards.

In Court of Wards' litigation a high measure of success was attained both in courts of first instance and in courts of appeal. The Court won 62 out of 70 suits in which it was plaintiff, and 6 out of 8 appeals. Of suits in which the estate was defendant, 33 were decided in its favour, 15 were decided adversely, and 13 were compromised or withdrawn. Of appeal cases in which it was respondent, 16 were decided favourably and 4 adversely to the Court. Out of 31 miscellaneous proceedings to which the Court of Wards was a party, 21 were decided in its favour and only 3 against it. The realizations (which, though still low, were somewhat better than in the previous year) amounted to Rs. 37,151, or 14 per cent. of the total sum (Rs. 2,63,821) decreed in favour of the Court of Wards.

VOLUNTEERS.

The number of corps remained the same as in the previous year, but the number of companies increased from 65 to 67. The strength has increased from 4,301 to 4,326. The number of reservists was 474, against 530 in the previous year.

The percentage of extra-efficients to the total strength of the infantry rose slightly, *viz.*, 74·9, against 73·0 in 1897-98, while in the cavalry the rise was 3·4 per cent. over the figure of the preceding year. The percentage of efficients to the total strength of the active force remained almost stationary, *viz.*, 97·5, against 97·4 in the preceding year; the percentage of efficients in the reserve force fell from 86 in 1897-98 to 77 in the year under report.

At the close of the year the funds of all corps, except those of the Allahabad Light Horse, were in a satisfactory condition. The total balance at the credit of all corps, excluding the Allahabad Light Horse, was Rs. 35,106-3-3, as compared with Rs. 18,157-2-5 in 1897-98.

GOVERNMENT PRESS AND BOOK DEPÔT.

The receipts amounted to Rs. 45,835 as compared with Rs. 35,551 in the preceding year, and the expenditure to Rs. 5,20,310 against Rs. 4,91,093, but, excluding the cost of stationery, the charges came only to Rs. 2,95,647 against Rs. 2,99,578. The decrease was due to the printing of private appeal cases now being given out direct by the High Court to private firms. The estimated value of the outturn of the Press was Rs. 6,31,129, and the aggregate cost of working Rs. 5,54,812, the nominal profits thus being Rs. 76,317, or 10·1 per cent. on the value of the Press buildings, plant, and raw material on 31st March 1899. The work of the Press was prompt and efficient, and several improvements have been effected in the printing arrangements. The Branch Press at the Naini Central Jail was fully employed, and type-casting was carried on with satisfactory results.

The maintenance of the Book Depôt cost Rs. 4,140, and the receipts amounted to Rs. 15,286.

PART I.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Sketch of Meteorology.

JANUARY, like the closing months of 1897, was much drier than usual. The copious rain which fell in most districts early in February was, therefore, peculiarly welcome, and, being followed by bright weather with occasional showers, benefited the crops without inducing rust and other blights. The next three months were seasonable, if somewhat drier than usual.

The monsoon broke in these Provinces about June 10th, and from that date to the 18th or 20th good rain was generally reported. A break of ten days followed, during which only scattered showers were received; but the rain came on again about the 28th, and by the end of the month the total rainfall was in most districts approximately normal. The rainfall of the next two months was moderate in character, but unusually steady and well-distributed, so that by September 1st all divisions showed substantial excesses except Meerut and Rohilkhand, but even there the defects were only slight. In September the rainfall was somewhat irregular and partial. It was heavy in the Benares and Gorakhpur Divisions and deficient in Oudh and in the Agra and Rohilkhand Divisions. But as the excesses and defects in the month's falls, measured in inches, were comparatively small, the divisional variations from normal in the season's totals at the end of the month remained practically the same as they were at the beginning. At the end of September the monsoon currents withdrew from Upper India, pressure rose and the distribution characteristic of the cold weather became established.

Of the remaining months, October was drier, and November and December, on the whole, rainier than usual. In October except for a few light showers about the middle of the month in the Eastern districts of these Provinces, no rain fell. In November the copious and fairly general falls which occurred in the first week were reported to have considerably benefited both the standing crops and the newly-sown *rabi*. The rest of the month was rainless. December was much more disturbed than usual; no less than three storms of the ordinary cold weather type passed over North India in the last ten days of the month, each of them giving good rain to the northern districts and, on the whole, fair rain to the other parts of the reporting area.

TEMPERATURE.

The mean temperature of the year was, on the average of all reporting stations, 0°·8 higher than usual, an excess almost identical with that shown in 1897 (+0°·9). The mean excess of the year slightly exceeded 2° at the Rájputána stations. Within the area indicated by the stations Agra, Jhánsi and Sutna, the excess was slightly over 1°, all the other stations showed excesses ranging from 0°·2 to 0°·8, except Bareilly, Roorkee and Sirsa, where the variations from normal were 0°·0,—0°·3 and +1°·2, respectively.

The only notably hot month in the year was April, when the mean temperature exceeded the normal by over 4° at the Rájputána stations, and on the Hills, by over 3° at Dehra Dún, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Jhánsi and Sutna, and by about 2° at the remaining stations. The months of January, November and December were also, on the average of all stations, somewhat hotter than usual, the greatest excesses being reported from the Rájputána stations. The coolest months relatively to normal were February and March with mean average variations of—0·3 and—0·2, respectively.

July, August and September were hot months in Rájputána, but unusually cool in these Provinces, so that the mean of both areas was during these months practically normal. The mean temperatures during the remaining months did not differ materially from normal.

Temperature conditions throughout the year were thus, on the whole, moderate. Very abnormally high temperatures were nowhere recorded. The highest reading of the year in these Provinces was 114°·7, recorded at Jhánsi on May 27th. On only seven other occasions was a temperature exceeding 114° reported in these Provinces, *viz.*, on April 28th at Cawnpore (114°·1), and on May 5th, 7th, 8th, 29th and 31st and June 7th at Jhánsi (114°·2). The highest mean monthly temperature recorded was 96°·9 at Jhánsi in May. The corresponding highest reading for any month in 1897 was 100°·0, also at Jhánsi in May. The highest mean annual temperature recorded during the year was 81°·0 at Jhánsi, and the next highest 80°·1 at Agra. In 1897 the hottest and next hottest stations were Jhánsi and Allahabad, with mean annual temperatures of 81°·5 and 80°·1, respectively. The lowest recorded temperature of the year was 25°·3 recorded at Chakráta on 31st December, a temperature 12° below the normal minimum for the day.

Pressure.

The mean pressure of the year was, as in 1897, in slight excess at the Hill stations, and in moderate defect on the Plains.

On the Hills, the mean pressure was uniformly excessive to a greater or less degree throughout the year, except during the specially disturbed months of February, June, August and December, when more or less considerable defects were reported. At most of the Plains stations the pressure was uniformly in defect.

The weather during the first half of the year (except in February) was unusually quiet and settled.

The pressure distribution at the beginning of June was peculiarly favourable to the advance of the monsoon currents over the country. Consequently on the 10th of June, two or three days after the first burst of the rains on the Malabar coasts, the humidity increased very markedly over North India, the temperature fell and the ordinary monsoon conditions were established. During the third week of the month a cyclonic storm advanced from the Arakan coast to the north-west angle of the Bay, and thereafter recurving and moving in a north-easterly direction towards the Sikkim hills, drew off the currents from these Provinces and caused a partial break in the rains over the reporting area. The pressure distribution over North India during the advance and after the break up of this storm was extremely abnormal. Pressure was low and recovered very slowly in Bengal and at the same time was high and rising over North-West India and the head of the Peninsula. Consequently favoured by the pressure gradients westerly winds blew strongly over the whole of Northern and Central India and effectually checked the monsoon current.

Pressure gave way again rapidly in North-Western India on the 27th and 28th June, the trough of low pressure moved southwards to its normal position, rain again became general and by the 30th normal monsoon conditions were re established. In the first week of July a cyclonic storm advancing from the head of the Bay reached the southern districts of these Provinces about the 4th or 5th, and thereafter passing west-north-westwards through the western States of Central India, broke up in the Baluchistan hills on the 7th. It was throughout a storm of feeble intensity, but gave moderate rain to the areas traversed. A small land-formed depression appeared in Behar about the 16th July, and thereafter moving west-north-westwards over the Gangetic Plain and Rájputána gave good general rain to the greater part of the region traversed. The rainfall became light in the northern and central districts during the last week of the month as the currents drew off and fed into a storm then crossing the head of the Peninsula, but continued

heavy elsewhere. A small local depression due to excessive rainfall appeared in the neighbourhood of Cawnpore in the beginning of August, and subsequently moving west-north-westwards up the Gangetic Plain gave moderately heavy rain to the greater part of the reporting area. Several storms crossed the head of the Peninsula during August, and, although they did not directly affect these Provinces, their general effect was to determine the Bombay current more largely than usual towards North India, so that, on the whole, good general rain was received. This advance of the Bombay current culminated about 25th August when a subsidiary whirl which formed about that date in the area of heaviest rainfall between Allahabad and Cawnpore gave excessively heavy falls in the Bánda, Fatehpur and Allahabad districts. As this depression filled up, another large shallow cyclonic storm came up from the Bay and gave moderate rain to the southern districts of the reporting area. In September both the Bombay and Bengal currents were steadier than usual, but the rainfall of the month in North India was chiefly determined by the movements of two cyclonic storms which reached the south-eastern districts of these Provinces about the 15th and 22nd, respectively. The monsoon currents withdrew from Upper India at the close of the month.

The pressure conditions of the remaining months of the year do not call for detailed remark.

RAINFALL.

The mean total falls for the year were in nearly all divisions of these Provinces more or less excessive. In the Allahabad, Benares, Gorakhpur, Lucknow and Fyzabad Divisions, the excess averaged 30 per cent. of normal, and in the Agra and Kumaun Divisions, 12 per cent. Only in the Meerut and Rohilkhand Divisions were defective totals reported, but even there the deficits amounted only to an inch or two, the percentage defects in the year's falls being 2·9 and 5·6 of normal in the Meerut and Rohilkhand Divisions, respectively.

January, March, April and May were months of deficient rainfall in almost all divisions. In most of the other months the divisional falls were, on the whole, approximately normal. The general feature of the monsoon rainfall distribution was that the Meerut, Agra and Rohilkhand Divisions received slightly less, and the other divisions rather more than their ordinary amounts. In August alone of the monsoon months was the month's total up to normal in all divisions.

The rainfall of the year was essentially moderate in character. Excessively heavy falls were rare during the monsoon period, consequently very little flooding was reported. The rainiest month was August, particularly in the Allahabad and Fyzabad Divisions, where the month's falls were twice as heavy as usual. Other months of abundant and seasonable rainfall were February, November and December, when the falls were particularly well-distributed and opportune.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1.—Physical Features of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

2.—Chief Staples of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

3.—Historical Summary.

4.—Form of Administration.

5.—Character of Land Tenure—System of Survey and Settlement.

6.—Civil Divisions of British Territory.

[For the above standard sections, see pages 5—48 of Report for the year ending 1st March 1893.]

7.—Changes in the Administration.

[See General Summary.]

8.—Relations with Tributary States and Frontier Affairs.

In last year's report it was stated that Mr. Gracey, the Deputy Commissioner of Almora, had, after the close of the year, visited the Thibetan border with a view to securing a satisfactory settlement of the question regarding the collections in British territory of certain dues claimed by the Thibetans.

It was explained to the Thibetan authorities by the Deputy Commissioner, that the Government could on no account permit the levying of land revenue within British limits by a foreign power, but that it was willing to collect on behalf of the Thibetans any trade dues that might be shown to be leviable by established custom. The Thibetan representative was, however, disposed to insist that some at least of the payments which had been customary for the Bhotiyas to make were land revenue. The Bhotiyas were themselves as a rule willing to pay, as the closing of the passes into Thibet in consequence of non-payment would ruin their trade. On receipt of the report orders were issued directing that the levy of any dues by Thibetan officials, whether as land revenue or trade tax, within British territory should be strictly prohibited. On the other hand, no interference was to be made with the collection of trade dues within their own territory, or on the frontier by the Thibetans, and as a matter of courtesy British officials were allowed to collect trade dues in British territory for the benefit of the Jongpen where these were payable by established custom.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

I.—Survey and Settlement.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

This chapter deals briefly with the progress made in the revision of the land revenue demand and in the correction of the Land Records as part of the operations in districts which have come under regular settlement. The final settlement reports of the districts of Garhwál, Lucknow, Unao and Partábgarh were submitted to Government with the reviews of the Board of Revenue. In Bijnor, Budaun, Rae Bareli, Sitapur, Fyzabad, Sultánpur, Bara Banki, settlement operations have practically come to an end, and the final settlement reports are awaited. In Hardoi, where settlement work has also been completed, it was found necessary to enquire into the condition of certain villages, the cultivated area of which had diminished since the recent revision of settlement. The enquiry, which is for the sake of convenience referred to here, though not made in the course of regular settlement, extended over 601 villages and resulted in the submission of proposals for a reduction of revenue in 444 villages. The reductions proposed amount, on the average, to Rs. 70,346 a year for five years, with effect from 1897-98.

Meerut.—Attestation work was finished in tahsíls Gháziabad and Bhagpat, and Sardhana and Mawana were taken in hand during the year and completed. The records of one tahsíl only, Meerut, remain to be verified. The fairing work of the six parganas first assessed has been brought to a close, and that of the next batch is progressing rapidly. The rent-rate reports of parganas Sarawa, Baraut, Kotana, Chhaprauli and Hapur were received and sanctioned during the year, and of parganas Sardhana and Dasna shortly after its close. The total area inspected during the year was 648 square miles. The Settlement Officer inspected parganas Hapur and Dasna, and the Assistant Settlement Officer, parganas Jalalabad and Sardhana. The assessment of these parganas was not finished by the close of the year. Sanction was accorded to the revised assessment of parganas Puth, Garhmuktesar and Sarawa of tahsíl Hapur, and parganas Baraut, Chhaprauli and Katana of tahsíl Baghpat towards the close of the year. The revised revenue of these six parganas has been declared and will yield an increase of Rs. 1,69,428 or 36·77 per cent. on the expiring demand. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 69,657 and the total cost from the time operations started to Rs. 1,12,482 or Rs. 49-2-3 per square mile.

Bareilly.—The district was brought under settlement and the Collector placed in charge of operations by Notification No. $\frac{2608}{\text{I—561B}}$, dated 27th September 1897. A Settlement Deputy Collector was posted to the district on the 1st January 1898. The work during the year was confined to the verification of records and to the preparation of settlement statistics. Mr. Fremantle was selected as Settlement Officer, and joined the district in December 1898 on the completion of his special work in the trans-Jumna parganas of the Allahabad district. During the year the records of 403 square miles were attested, the tahsíls taken in hand being Faridpur and Bareilly. Attestation work was completed in tahsíl Faridpur, the first tahsíl to come under settlement, and in about half of tahsíl Bareilly. Mr. Fremantle has obtained the services of another Deputy Collector, in order that the work of attestation in tahsíls Mirganj and Aonla may be completed before he inspects those tahsíls in the cold weather of 1899-1900. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 9,995 or Rs. 24-12-10 per square mile.

Shâhjahânpur.—The Settlement Officer inspected an area of 596 square miles during the year, thus completing the inspection of tahsíls Sháhjahánpur and Jalalabad. The rent-rate reports of both tahsíls were received and sanctioned during the year. The assessment of 566 square miles, or the greater portion of these two tahsíls, was also completed; the remaining portion has since been assessed. The verification of records by the Settlement Department was started in February 1898. The records of 280 mahals in tahsíl Sháhjahánpur and the records of tahsíl Tilhar, with the exception of those of 30 mahals, have been attested. This work has been delayed in tahsíls Sháhjahánpur and Jalalabad, as the survey maps and khasras, which had been prepared some time before the verification of records by the Settlement Department was decided on, had to be revised and brought up to date. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 39,667, making a total of Rs. 55,986 or Rs. 32-4-11 per square mile, from the commencement of operations.

Lalitpur.—The remaining tahsíl Mahroni of the Lalitpur sub-division was inspected during the year. Of its three parganas, the Settlement Officer inspected one —Maraura; and the Assistant Settlement Officer two—Mahroni and Banpur. The total area inspected was 819 square miles. Besides parganas Talbehat and Lalitpur of the Lalitpur tahsíl the assessment of which was completed in the beginning of the year, the three parganas of tahsíl Mahroni (except a few villages in pargana Banpur which were assessed in October 1898) were assessed during the year, completing the assessment of the sub-division. The assessment reports of parganas Bansi, Balabehat, Talbehat and Lalitpur were received during the year. The revised assessments of the first three parganas were also sanctioned. For Lalitpur they were sanctioned after the close of the year. The assessment reports of parganas Mahroni and Maraura have since been received and sanctioned. The revised assessments of parganas Bansi and Balabehat were declared during the year, the increase amounting to Rs. 2,282 only, or 8·92 per cent. in excess of the former demand. The records of parganas Bansi, Balabehat, Talbehat and Lalitpur have been faired, and this work is in progress in pargana Banpur. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 41,073, the total cost up to date being Rs. 75,399 or Rs. 41-9-9 per square mile.

Gursarái and Kakarbai estates.—The fairing of the records of these two estates was completed during the year. Kakarbai continues to be held as an *ubari* and is not liable to assessment.

The Gursarai estate was assessed by the Settlement Officer during the year, after the rent-rate reports had been sanctioned by the Board of Revenue. The assessment report was submitted in September 1898, and orders have since the close of the year been passed on it, though, owing to the annulment of the existing settlement under section 158 of Act XIX of 1873, the revision of assessment remains in abeyance. The work done, however, will be of great value when the estate is again settled. As the Collector remarks :—

"The district authorities have now a trained staff of patwáris on the estate with good maps and records, and the position of the underproprietors has been put on a clearer basis." The total cost of the operations amounted to Rs. 7,633 or Rs. 49-3-11 per square mile.

Kheri.—The Settlement Officer inspected and assessed parganas Aurangabad, Pasgawan and Kasta, comprising an area of 325 square miles. The programme for the year has been worked up to, and the Board of Revenue are confident that with the help of an Assistant Settlement Officer, who has been appointed since the close of the year, the Settlement Officer will find no difficulty in carrying out the programme laid down for 1898-99 and 1899-1900. The revision of the proprietary and underproprietary registers, which has been sanctioned by Government, is well advanced. Out of a total of 1,669 khewats, 1,221 have been revised, and of these 1,129 have been verified. The expenditure up to the end of the year was Rs. 22,338 or Rs. 18-15-10 per square mile.

Bahraich.—Pargana Bahraich (327 square miles) had been inspected and noted on at length by the late Mr. Norrie. It was, with the exception of a few villages which had been inspected in September 1897, re-inspected during the year by his successor, Mr. Harrison. In addition to Bahraich, the Settlement Officer inspected pargana Ikauna (254 square miles) and the temporarily-settled villages of pargana Fakhrpur (156 square miles). The assessment of these parganas was also completed during the year. The assessment reports of parganas Bahraich and Ikauna were submitted, and the sanction of Government to the new revenues accorded during the year. The revised assessments of praganas Hisampur and Bahraich were declared, the former in time for collection from the first kharíf instalment of 1897-98, and the latter in time for the rabi instalment of the same year. The result of the revision of assessment in these two parganas is an increase of Rs. 1,46,079 on the expiring demand or 56·77 per cent. The total expenditure up to the end of the year, including Rs. 31,182 incurred during the year, amounted to Rs. 59,890 or Rs. 25-10-9 per square mile.

The revision of settlement of the Dudhi Government estate was carried out during the year.

The usual abstract statements are appended.

Abstract Statement of Settlement Work.

District.		Preparation or revision of maps and records.				Survey and assessment work. Area in acres.					Case work during 1897-98.			Expenditure.
		Map.	Khasra.	Jamabandi.	Khewat.	Surveyed.	Inspected.	Assessed.	For which assessments have been reported to the Board.	For which assessments have been sanctioned.	Original cases.	Appeals— To Settlement Officer.	Appeals— To Commissioner.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
														Rs.
Meerut	Total required	1,714	3,428	6,628	9,942	...	1,464,649	1,464,649	1,464,649	1,464,649	15,670	195	17	69,657
	Done during the year ...	446	525	1,186	1,926	...	414,512	...	297,487	297,487	11,853	72	16	
	Remaining	...	2,769	5,166	7,740	...	752,650	1,167,162	1,167,162	1,167,162	3,817	123	1	
Bareilly	Total required	824	1,648	4,606	6,909	...	358,848	358,848	358,848	358,848	5,980	52	7	9,995
	Done during the year ...	818	60	84	84	...	...	...	...	...	4,701	38	3	
	Remaining	6	1,588	4,522	6,825	...	358,848	358,848	358,848	358,848	1,279	14	4	
Bijnor	Total required	6,702	4,468	7,274	10,911	...	902,216	887,805	887,805	887,805	5,707	46	203	34,996
	Done during the year ...	952	952	1,421	1,421	...	...	...	222,767	375,094	5,354	46	185	
	Remaining	...	...	...	...	...	118,119	118,119	118,119	118,119	353	...	18	
Budaun	Total required	5,904	3,936	8,894	13,341	...	1,223,843	1,223,843	1,223,843	1,223,843	1,582	27	124	19,854
	Done during the year ...	513	2	1	3	...	...	...	375,857	375,857	1,582	27	114	
	Remaining	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
Sháhjahánpur ...	Total required	2,378	...	...	...	...	1,109,120	1,109,120	1,109,120	1,109,120	8 481	26	4	39,667
	Done during the year ...	2,082	...	...	...	...	381,440	362,240	...	...	4,191	12	2	
	Remaining	296	...	...	...	...	648,960	746,880	1,109,120	1,109,120	4,290	14	2	
Lalitpur	Total required	...	...	...	...	...	1,159,380	1,159,380	1,159,380	1,159,380	2,212	1	6	41,073
	Done during the year ...	...	...	...	...	...	524,139	882,635	635,241	356,869	2,111	1	5	
	Remaining	...	...	...	...	...	...	103,503	524,139	802,511	101	...	1	
Gursarai and Kakarbai estates.	Total required	71	142	142	213	...	99,300	99,300	99,300	99,300	321	13	19	3,108
	Done during the year ...	71	142	142	213	...	99,300	99,300	99,300	99,300	320	13	19	
	Remaining	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
Lucknow	Total required	1,930	...	...	...	...	618,838	618,838	618,838	618,838	...	...	6	453
	Done during the year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	
	Remaining	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Unao	Total required ...	...	4,920	3,280	5,596	8,394	...	1,056,502	1,056,502	1,056,502	1,056,502	...	...	15	15	...
	Done during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15		
	Remaining ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Rae Bareli ...	Total required ...	...	5,301	3,534	4,896	7,344	...	1,119,635	1,119,635	1,119,635	1,119,635	1,538	159	94	1,347	
	Done during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,538	159	45		
	Remaining ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49		
Sítapur	Total required ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,443,200	1,443,200	1,443,200	1,443,200	459	...	224	3,342	
	Done during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	459	...	1		
	Remaining ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	223		
Hardoi	Total required ...	...	1,248	832	972	1,458	...	1,355,099	1,355,099	1,355,099	1,355,099	210	2	254	1,511	
	Done during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	203	2	251		
	Remaining ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	3		
Kheri	Total required ...	...	1,119	...	...	5,007	...	754,560	754,560	754,560	750,560	363	...	...	22,172	
	Done during the year	...	879	...	...	...	...	208,000	208,000	208,000	208,000	263	...	...		
	Remaining ...	...	240	...	...	5,007	...	546,560	546,560	546,560	546,560	100	...	...		
Fyzabad	Total required ...	...	5,482	2,634	7,254	10,881	...	1,104,522	1,104,522	1,104,522	1,104,522	29,562	499	774	34,925	
	Done during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	315,042	315,042	28,722	465	294		
	Remaining ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	840	34	480		
Bahraich	Total required ...	...	1,931	...	...	...	...	*1,214,001	1,492,873	1,492,873	1,492,873	990	73	353	31,182	
	Done during the year	...	332	...	...	...	...	263,401	603,061	371,660	560,671	957	72	169		
	Remaining ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	554,178	700,801	932,202	932,202	33	1	184		
Sultánpur ...	Total required ...	...	7,578	5,052	7,274	10,911	...	1,096,278	1,096,278	1,096,278	1,096,278	1,588	66	540	9,787	
	Done during the year	...	...	24	30	49	...	...	...	...	...	1,588	66	415		
	Remaining ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125		
Partábgarh ...	Total required ...	...	6,642	4,428	5,710	8,565	...	923,542	923,542	923,542	923,542	6	14	25	...	
	Done during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	22		
	Remaining ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3		
Bara Banki ...	Total required ...	...	4,447	2,394	3,434	5,151	...	*1,081,056	1,113,726	1,113,726	1,113,726	415	127	467	3,082	
	Done during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	415	127	234		
	Remaining ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	233		

* Exclusive of the area of permanently-settled villages.

The figures against Bareilly are for two parganas, against Bijnor for 11 parganas, and against Kheri for 10 parganas.
The area remaining in Bijnor will not be assessed till 1901 A D. It includes 97,804 acres of pargana Najibabad.

Statement showing the cost of operations per square mile in the districts under settlement.

District.	Total area.	Area to which settlement operations have extended.	Balance of total area.	Total expenditure.	Cost per square mile on area in column 3.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Square miles.	Square miles.	Square miles.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Meerut ...	2,289	2,289	...	1,12,461 10 1	49 2 3	
Bareilly ...	1,598	403	1,195	9,994 13 0	24 12 10	
Bijnor ...	1,868·5	*1,462	406·5	†2,19,879 3 6	150 6 4	* Includes figures for Government forest in Najíbabad.
Budaun ...	1,912	1,912	...	3,47,648 6 10	181 13 2	† Includes Rs. 9,896-7-9 on account of survey operations made by the professional agency.
Sháhjahánpur,	1,733	1,733	...	55,985 12 11	32 4 11	
Lalitpur ...	1,812	1,812	...	75,399 0 8	41 9 9	
Gursarai and Kakarbai estates.	155	155	...	7,633 2 6	49 3 11	
Lucknow ...	967	967	..	87,746 11 7	90 11 10	
Rae Bareli ...	1,749	1,749	...	2,40,407 7 0	137 7 3	
Sitapur ...	2,255	2,255	...	1,00,841 3 6	44 11 6	
Hardoi ...	2,323	‡2,323	...	2,24,315 2 3	96 9 0	‡ Includes the area of the alluvial portions of parganas Bilgrám, Sándi and Barwan.
Kheri ...	2,550	1,179	1,371	22,388 6 3	18 15 10	
Fyzabad ...	1,726	1,726	...	2,16,028 7 1	125 2 7	
Bahraich ...	2,333	2,333	...	59,390 1 5	25 10 9	
Sultánpur ...	1,713	1,713	...	2,98,657 11 0	174 5 7	
Bara Banki...	1,740	1,740	...	1,87,619 11 2	107 13 2	

MAPPING.

Village field maps.

The Survey Office, Calcutta, continues to reproduce the village field maps of districts cadastrally surveyed during the year under report; sheets of the Garhwál district only were in hand. Of 9,109 such sheets representing 4,452 villages, 8,983 were reproduced up to the close of June 1899, 7,157 being photozincographed and 1,826 zincographed. The balance of 117 sheets will, it is expected, be printed in the current year.

(2) AND (3).—STATE PROPERTIES AND WASTE LANDS.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

At the commencement of the year there were 405 state properties in the provinces with a land revenue demand of Rs. 1,38,664. During the year two estates, with a revenue of Rs. 60, were acquired; while four with a revenue of Rs. 370 were removed from the accounts. There were thus 403 estates, paying a revenue of Rs. 1,38,354, in the possession of Government at the close of the year. The most important of these are the special state properties in the Kumaun Division and the Dudhi estate in the south of Mirzapur. The only other districts which contain properties with a rental demand of over Rs. 10,000 are Allahabad, Bánda, Jhánsi and Lucknow. The total current rental demand amounted to Rs. 8,11,575 as compared with Rs. 7,47,389 in the preceding year. This large and satisfactory increase is mainly due to the rise of nearly Rs. 55,000 in the rentroll of the special

state properties in the Kumaun Division, more especially in the Naini Tal Bhábar and Tarái estates. In these estates there was a considerable extension of cultivation. Including arrears, the total demand was Rs. 9,44,109, of which Rs. 8,04,610 or 85 per cent. were collected. Excluding the Kumaun estates, 63 per cent. of the demand was collected, as contrasted with 45 per cent. in the preceding year. Of the balance (Rs. 1,39,499) Rs. 6,726 are doubtful and Rs. 12,544 irrecoverable. After payment of land revenue and rates the income was Rs. 6,05,859, of which Rs. 3,92,517 were spent in establishment, contingencies and improvements, leaving a net profit of Rs. 2,13,342 for Government as against Rs. 1,29,857 in the preceding year.

In the Bánda district, 41 per cent. of the total demand was collected, a marked and satisfactory improvement compared with the collections of the previous year. With the advent of more favourable seasons the villages are rapidly recovering, and still better results may be looked for in the current year. A large measure of relief has been given in these villages, remissions amounting to Rs. 36,411 having been made. A further sum of Rs. 13,270 shown as nominal represents rent of fallow land included in holdings which it is not proposed to recover. The remainder of the balances will be tested on the spot and further remissions will, if necessary, be proposed. The agricultural conditions of seven villages in the Bánda district which, under the orders of Government, dated 25th June 1896, are managed by the Collector, have also improved, but cultivation in the tract will not, it is feared, increase to any appreciable extent owing to lack of fertility in the soil and to the surrounding dense jungle.

The management of the Holagarh and Khargapur escheated estates in the Allahabad district was, on the whole, satisfactory. In Holagarh 85 per cent. and in Khargapur 78 per cent., respectively, of the total demand was collected. Owing to the flooding of the Ramgarh jhíl, which caused the tenants of the surrounding lands to relinquish their holdings, there was a decrease of 288 acres in the cultivated area in Khargapur. The waterway of the drain appears to be incapable of dealing with the extra volume of water discharged by the jhíl when the rainfall is excessive, and the matter is receiving the attention of the local authorities. The outstanding balances were also large in Hamírpur (Rs. 5,148), Jhánsi (Rs. 8,263), Mirzapur (Rs. 6,692), Lucknow (Rs. 4,787), and Hardoi (Rs. 3,254). Famine, however, was severe in all these districts, and, considering the successive bad harvests which the tenants have had to encounter, the results are as satisfactory as could be expected. In most of the districts in which there are large recoverable and doubtful balances outstanding, a considerable portion of the arrears will probably, after they have been tested, have ultimately to be remitted. In connection with the testing of these rental balances the Board of Revenue have asked the Commissioner of Allahabad to inform the district officers of his division that, as a general rule, no tenant should have standing against him as arrears more than half a year's rent, and that he should not be called on to pay in one year as arrears more than a sum equal to a quarter of his rent. These instructions were issued as a guide to district officers to prevent any undue severity in the collection of arrears.

The expenditure under the main heads was as follows :—

	Rs.
Establishment	69,933
Contingencies	1,09,949
Improvements	2,12,635
Total ...	3,92,517

Excluding the large estates in the Naini Tal district, which as usual account for the bulk of this amount, the cost of establishment was only 7 per cent. of the receipts. Compared with the figures of the preceding year, there was a decrease of Rs. 6,908 in the expenditure on improvements. In Bánda, a sum of Rs. 3,092 including Rs. 1,792, the balance of the profits which accrued under the sliding scale

system, was spent under this head, most of the larger improvements being useful works which will it is hoped promote to a marked extent the welfare of the villages concerned. In the Holagarh and Khargapur estates in the Allahabad district Rs. 4,403 were spent on the construction of masonry wells and other agricultural improvements. The question of enhancing rents in these two estates consequent on the improvements carried out in recent years has had to be postponed during the times of scarcity and depression. It will now be taken up by the management. In Holagarh some progress was made in the reclamation of *usar* land, but in Khargapur, owing to the soil being impregnated with *reh*, the experiment proved abortive. The expenditure on improvements in the Oudh estates was small, and considerably more might still be spent with advantage on works of utility.

The outstanding balances were heaviest in the districts of Bánda, Rs. 13,673; Mirzapur, Rs. 21,963; and Naini Tal, Rs. 16,107. These with the rental balances will be tested and remissions, if necessary, granted.

Including arrears, the total demand for the price of confiscated, escheated and waste lands was Rs. 32,016; but this includes a sum which is payable in instalments of Rs. 5,000 per annum. The demand actually recoverable within the year was Rs. 7,016, of which Rs. 7,004 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 12 in course of realization.

4.—Court of Wards.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The number of estates under the Court rose from 179 at the commencement of the year to 194 at the end, though altogether 207 estates were under management for the whole or a part of the year, thirteen being released and twenty-eight being taken under superintendence. Of the estates which were handed over to their owners, the Kasganj estate in Etah and the Ahmamau estate in Lucknow were released after a very short term of management, as it was found that the amount of debts declared had been concealed, and in the latter case a large portion of the property was likely to pass away from the wards under orders of the courts. In neither case was there any hope that the intervention of the Court would be successful. The case of Bharri Basantpur in the Sháhjahánpur district was similar. Of the other large estates released, the most considerable were Begam Mashuk Mahal's in Bareilly, Sahanpur in Bijnor, Mallanpur in Kheri, and Kharka in Bara Banki. In the first an extremely difficult partition was successfully carried out, in which the Special Manager gave much assistance, and during the fourteen and a half years of management 17 whole villages or shares were purchased for Rs. 2,83,555, while nearly Rs. 60,000 were spent on works of improvement, and a large cash balance and considerable investments were made over to the wards. The Sahanpur estate when taken over in 1881 was encumbered with debts to the extent of over two lakhs, which were entirely paid off, the income of the estate at the same time being raised from Rs. 77,000 to Rs. 1,11,150, while considerable improvements were effected and the estate forests carefully preserved. The management of Kharka was equally successful in completely freeing the estate from debt and improving it; and in the Mallanpur *taluqa*, which was released in view of the satisfactory arrangements made for its management, the debts had been reduced by over three lakhs of rupees and many improvements effected.

The most important estates coming under the control of the Court during the year were Pawayan, with an income of Rs. 1,35,600 and debts amounting to Rs. 2,21,802; Azizabad, with a rental of Rs. 19,140, encumbered to the extent of Rs. 82,000; and Murarmau. The last of these belongs to the representative of one of the oldest families in Rae Bareli, which had done good service in the Mutiny and been well rewarded, about one-third of this property having been conferred on the family for Mutiny services. The estate had been brought by almost unexampled mismanagement and extravagance to the verge of ruin. With

a gross income of one and a half lakhs and a net income of about Rs. 80,000, debts to the extent of 15½ lakhs had been incurred. The Government, wishing to do all that could be done to save the property, or as much of it as possible, to the family, took charge of it on the owner's agreeing to be declared disqualified. As it was impossible to arrange otherwise for the liquidation of the debts, a loan of 12 lakhs has since the close of the year been taken, with the approval of Government, from the Rana of Khajurgaon (a member of the same clan) on a possessory mortgage, with conditional sale of the whole of the Rae Bareli property, except three villages reserved for the proprietor. It will be open to the owner or the Court to pay off the mortgage between the 15th and 20th year of the currency of the agreement.

The total area of the estates under management rose from 3,107,519 acres in 1896-97 to 3,264,211 acres, there being an increase of over 75,000 acres in the Balrámpur estate, resulting chiefly from the purchase of villages belonging to the Singha Chanda and Rámnagar estates in Gonda. In the North-Western Provinces the area rose from 849,711 acres to 970,052. Similarly there was an increase of Rs. 2,80,000 in the gross rental, and of over Rs. 3,80,000 in the total Government demand. The collections of rents were, however, better than in the previous year, and the percentage of the revenue demand to rental receipts from revenue-paying lands fell from 47 per cent. to 42 per cent.

The Government last year pointed out the advantages of direct management over the system of farming then in vogue, and it is satisfactory to note that this year in Bhinga and Kaimahra the system of direct management of villages formerly leased has been financially successful. In the Balrámpur estate the number of villages under direct management is now 298, as against 104 in the previous year, and it has been reported by the Manager that cash rents are being substituted for grain rents as far as possible. A systematic revision of rents, and the cultivation of fallow lands, account for the increase in Majhauli, Kirat Singh's estate (Naini Tal), Bhur, Bhadri, Bhilwal, Sikandarpur, Rámnagar Dhameri and Surajpur, while in Parsehri the area under the more valuable crops—poppy and sugarcane—and the development of the *sayar* demand for fruit and fuel, have raised the receipts. Where the demand has decreased, the reason is generally to be found in the sale or release of portions of the property. In the Bara estate (Allahabad) the effects of the famine are still felt, while in Gopalkhera (Lucknow), which came under management in February 1896, the number of resignations and relinquishments point to excessive rents—a matter which should engage the early consideration of the Special Manager and Deputy Commissioner. A heavy fall in the price of grain after appraisement of the crops affected the receipts from grain rents in Akhbarpur, Katesar and Oel.

The total rental demand, current and arrears, for all estates was Rs. 95,83,137, of which Rs. 71,37,691 were collected. As usual, the best results were obtained in the Balrámpur estate, where 94 per cent. of the current and 71 per cent. of the arrears demand were recovered. In the Meerut Division also the results were good, only 8 per cent. of the current demand being uncollected, though the receipts on account of arrears were not so satisfactory. It is explained that the arrears in the Háthras estate, which account for over a quarter of the total amount uncollected in the division, are due from obstructive *pattidárs* in Koil and from tenants in the Jumna *khadár*, where steps will be taken to revise the rental demand if this is, on enquiry, found necessary. It was thought advisable to enquire further into the large arrears shown as due in the Sardhana estate, the management and position of which are occupying the attention of Government. In the Allahabad Division, while 85 per cent. of the current demand was collected, only one-sixth of the arrears due were recovered, and the Board of Revenue were of opinion that more might have been collected. There is reason to suppose that the subordinate officials of the Court were at fault in the cases of the Singhpur estate in Bánda and the Hamírpur and Allahabad estates, and it is clear that both in Bánda and Hamírpur the closest attention of, and supervision

by, the Collector are needed. In the matter of rent collections the management was least successful in the Benares Division, where the collection of the current demand only reached 67 per cent., owing chiefly to bad management in the Dube estate in Jaunpur. In this estate the outstanding arrears of rents exceeded two lakhs of rupees, while the arrears of revenue due from the estate were over three-quarters of a lakh of rupees. In the Benares district there was reason to believe that the standing orders as to payments being credited in the first place to the current demand were neglected, and this was probably also the case in Lachman Singh's estate in Badaun and the portion of Kirat Singh's estate in Moradabad. The management in Partábgarh in relation to the underproprietors was not successful, apparently owing to the omission of the Deputy Commissioner to exercise the powers vested in him by law, which were used with effect in the Fyzabad and Bara Banki districts. In addition to the special cases already referred to, the Government regretted to observe the comparatively large number of cases in which failure on the part of the management is explained as owing to the inefficiency, inattention to duty, or neglect of the staff, and fully agreed with the opinion expressed by the Board that such an explanation indicated a want of proper supervision.

The cost of management amounted to Rs. 6,28,317, including Rs. 14,659 paid on account of arrears of the previous year; and the incidence on income, after standing at 9 per cent. for two years and at 7 per cent. in 1896-97, fell to 6 per cent. in the year under report, and was not higher than 9 per cent. in any division. Where it was highest, the reason lay chiefly in the incompactness of estates or their smallness, while in a few cases short collections operated to raise the percentage. Complaints have been made to the Government from time to time by native gentlemen that the expenses of management are too high, and there is no doubt that in some cases, here and there, there is room for reduction. But, taking the matter as a whole, it must be admitted that 6 per cent. on income is not an excessive charge for such management as the Court of Wards supplies. The Government has now under consideration a scheme under which the management of wards' estates shall be conducted by the members of an organized service, the classes of Deputy Collectors and Tahsíldárs being expanded so as to include the Managers of Wards' Estates. This will allow of greater elasticity of administration, and greater freedom in selecting Managers and removing unsuitable officers. Under such a system the costs of management should fall to even a lower level than at present.

From the beginning of the calendar year 1898 an establishment for the audit of Local Fund accounts was entertained in the Provinces, part of its duties being to audit the accounts of estates with a normal income of over Rs. 10,000. The value of this examination in detecting abuses and irregularities has already been proved by the report on one district which has reached the Government.

The orders given in the preceding year to utilize as far as possible, for the subordinate work of management, the services of respectable tenants in place of low paid menials were conveyed to District Officers late in the year under report, so that little could be done in the matter. The system was, however, working smoothly during the year in the Kheri and Partábgarh districts, and in the Dadon estate in Aligarh, while some progress was successfully made in extending it in the villages purchased by the Balrámpur estate. In the Rae Bareli and Sitapur districts, and in the Bhadri estate in Partábgarh, a scheme whereby wells were constructed through the agency of selected tenants was successfully worked, and the Government has agreed with the Board that it should be tried in other districts.

The special scheme of management was in force in fifteen districts and in the Balrámpur estate, the precentage of cost on income varying from 4·3 in Meerut to 8·5 in Bareilly, where a large estate was released. In Balrámpur the percentage is shown at the abnormally low figure of 2·6 per cent., owing to the inclusion in the year's income of 22 lakhs of rupees received in repayment of loans. The true percentage on normal income was nearer 5 per cent.

An unsatisfactory feature of the year's administration in the North-Western Provinces was the small expenditure on agricultural improvements. The expenditure on improvements has fallen in the North-Western Provinces from Rs. 68,055 to Rs. 50,133, and, though it may be admitted that, as explained by the Board,, estates are smaller than in Oudh and consist in many cases of unimportant properties or merely shares in villages, in the Meerut, Agra and Kumaun Divisions, generally the budget allotments were not spent, and the failure to take steps to expend the sums available has not in all cases been satisfactorily explained. In Oudh, excluding the Balrámpur estate, the expenditure was Rs. 1,22,481, or almost exactly the same as in the previous year; in Lucknow and Unao the budget allotments were not worked up to: but elsewhere the matter generally received sufficient attention where funds were available. The Balrámpur estate spent Rs. 1,44,842, as against Rs. 1,17,135 in the previous year, and thus accounted for nearly half of the total expenditure of Rs. 3,17,456 in the United Provinces. The principal form of improvements everywhere was the construction and repair of wells, but in 21 districts more or less useful work was undertaken in connection with agricultural improvements generally and stock-breeding. Plans were prepared by an officer of the Canal Department for an irrigation scheme in the Balrámpur estate, but it has been considered too expensive, and the Manager proposes to prepare smaller schemes from the valuable materials now available. The experiments with improved varieties of field crops were not, on the whole, successful, the chief objection being the high cost of seed, though in some cases the failure was due to an injudicious rotation of crops or to the use of foreign seed which had not been properly acclimatized. Horse-breeding operations were only a moderate success, and are not likely to improve as long as the chief estates under management are in the eastern districts, where the cultivators take little interest in the matter and the climatic conditions are not altogether favourable. The Special Manager of Partábgarh was very successful in introducing the use of improved implements for cultivation, and cultivators everywhere appreciated the introduction of improved breeds of cattle. An agricultural bank has been successfully worked in the Balrámpur estate, with a capital of Rs. 40,535, which will gradually be doubled.

Village sanitation and vaccination received due attention, and special rules for the former were in force in 440 villages in the Balrámpur estate, where they were found after personal enquiry by the Manager to be carefully worked. There was little cholera during the year, but quinine was freely given in cases of fever and ague and was much appreciated. Steps were taken in most places to provide good drinking water, and especially in the Tarái villages of the Bhinga estate, and in Kheri where more iron wells were constructed. The hospitals and dispensaries maintained by estates were reported to be doing good work. The chief progress made in extending primary education amongst tenants on Court of Wards' estates was in the Balrámpur estate, where the number of village schools was increased from 26 to 30, and in the Bhadri estate in Partábgarh, where 410 children are now on the rolls. Elsewhere some progress has been made, but the matter is one that requires constant attention on the part of District Officers.

The favourable conditions of the year as compared with 1896-97 are brought out in a striking manner by the amounts advanced to tenants as *taqávi*—

Year.	*Amount.*
	Rs.
1894-95	75,284
1895-96	94,159
1896-97	4,38,243
1897-98	86,288

Nearly two lakhs of rupees were recovered, and most of the advances given during the famine have now been repaid. The Government agreed with the Board that the unprecedented scale on which advances were given was fully justified, and was a most important factor in the rapid recovery of the cultivators of the estates

from the effects of the time of famine. Besides the agricultural bank at Balrámpur referred to above, another was maintained by the Majhauli estate in Gorakhpur, which was of considerable assistance to the tenants. The rate of profit made, *viz.*, 12 per cent., was high, and the Government considered that such institutions should be managed so as to clear working expenses with a fair margin to cover bad debts and no more, their object being to improve the estates by strengthening the position of tenants and not by making considerable cash profit.

The experiment made in the Bhur estate in Kheri, under which loans are made to selected tenants at a low rate of interest, to enable them to clear off debts due to *mahájans* bearing a high interest, should be extended elsewhere if found successful.

The amount paid in liquidation of debt during the year amounted to Rs. 44,63,634, of which a sum of Rs. 17,66,128 was on account of loans granted by Government or other estates under the Court and Rs. 26,97,506 on account of other debts. The total indebtedness of the estates under management, including debts due when estates were taken over, and debts incurred since, amounted to over 361½ lakhs, of which 104 lakhs have been paid off. Of the balance outstanding, 118 lakhs have been transferred to other creditors at lower rates of interest.

In addition to repayment of the debts of encumbered estates, it was found possible to invest over 25 lakhs of surplus funds on behalf of solvent estates. Over 18 lakhs of rupees were expended on behalf of the Balrámpur estate in the purchase of villages from the Rámnagar and Singha Chanda estates. Loans were granted by solvent to encumbered Court of Wards' estates to the amount of Rs. 6,37,734, but the greater part of this sum consisted of merely temporary loans. The affairs of Chaube Sidhari Lal's and Karan Singh's estates, and the Sikri, Parewa and Mamri Piparia estates, from which instalments of interest and principal remained due at the close of the year, require careful attention to secure the interests of the creditor estates.

The number of notices of ejectment rose from 490 to 1,165, but 336 of these were issued in the Balrámpur estate to lessees the term of whose leases was about to expire and only 8 out of this number were contested, two objections being successful. Of the total number issued, 12 per cent. were contested, but only 3 per cent. with success. In the Gorakhpur district a number of notices were issued without reference to the Collector. There were only three estates in which it was found necessary to apply to the courts for enhancement of rent, and five applications were made affecting 62 tenants, the rates per acre being raised from Rs. 6-2-1 to Rs. 7-9-11.

In the Bill to amend the Court of Wards' law, on which the Select Committee of the Legislative Council has now submitted a unanimous report, it is hoped that the Public and the Department will in due time find an improved procedure and greatly increased facilities for safeguarding the interests of minors and giving assistance to embarrassed proprietors in these Provinces.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

1.—Legislating Authority.

The Legislative Council met three times at Lucknow on the following dates :—7th July 1898, 9th July 1898, and 24th January 1899.

2.—Course of Legislation.

Four Bills were dealt with during the year, *viz.*—

(1) the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Steam-Boilers and Prime-Movers Bill ;

(2) a Bill to provide for the collection in certain cases of Municipal and other taxes by Railway Administrations ;

(3) the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Acts Amendment Bill ; and

(4) the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Court of Wards' Bill.

The first two passed into law and are, respectively, Acts Nos. I and II of 1899. The other two were new Bills introduced during the year and were under the consideration of Select Committees at the close of the year.

Act No. I of 1899 (The North-Western Provinces and Oudh Steam-Boilers and Prime-Movers Act, 1899) was introduced into the Council so far back as June 1895. Its object was to provide for the inspection of steam-boilers and prime-movers attached thereto, and for the management of the same by competent persons.

Act No. II of 1899 (an Act to provide for the collection in certain cases of Municipal and other taxes by Railway Administrations) had its origin in the arrangements made for the collection of what was called the Terminal Tax at Cawnpore, where the Municipal Board, some years ago, substituted for octroi a maundage tax on certain goods. When these were borne by rail the Railway Administration collected the charge on behalf of the Municipality. When arrangements for introducing the tax were complete, the question arose whether Railway Administrations were empowered to collect the tax, and it was decided that it would be safer to pass an Act conferring the necessary powers. The Act was a short measure consisting of only six sections. It allowed a Railway Administration to agree with a Municipal Board or Cantonment Committee to collect Municipal or other taxes leviable in respect of persons, animals, carriages or goods conveyed to or from any station on its Railway situate within Municipal or Cantonment limits. It also gave the Railway Administration the same powers of recovering the tax as if it were a rate or fare, and the Act validated past agreements of the description contemplated in it.

3.—Police.

In the total volume of crime reported during the year there was a decrease of over 33 per cent. upon the figures of the preceding year, the numbers falling from 273,817 cases in 1897 to 181,708 in 1898. Including cases pending at the beginning of the year, the total number of cognizable cases of every description which came to the notice of the Magistrates or police during the year was 184,883. Of these, 17,175 were instituted by Magistrates, either on complaint or of their own accord, and 167,708 were cases reported to or taken up by Police Officers. The total number of Magistrates' cases, excluding those brought forward from the preceding year, was 16,742, and of these rather more than half (8,732) were dismissed summarily or after preliminary enquiry, and only 2,263 or 13·5 per cent. were referred to the police for investigation. The number of complaint cases in which Magistrates require a police enquiry is continually decreasing, and this is evidence that Magistrates take increasing trouble in examining complainants before issuing processes. Of

the number investigated last year, 680 came into court and resulted in 294 convictions. The percentage of convictions (43) in these cases was lower than that of last year (65).

As regards the police cases proper for disposal, 90,529 were investigated by the police, as compared with 135,515 last year. The total number of cases reported during the year decreased from 256,759 in 1897 to 164,966 in 1898, and the percentage of investigations made at once on report rose from 51 to 53.

Investigations made by the police into reported crime resulted as follows: 694 cases were left under enquiry when the year closed; 8,335, or 9 per cent., were not sent by the police before the courts, owing to insufficient proof to establish a *prima facie* case against any one; in 55,866 cases or 61 per cent. of those investigated, the accused were sent by the police before the Magistrates; while in 25,634 cases, or 28 per cent. of those enquired into, no clue was obtained and no detection or arrests made. Investigations were refused in 77,179 cases, being 46 per cent. of the total cognizable crime reported. This large percentage, however, includes a vast number of cases classed as lurking house trespass, in connection with which no loss of property was reported. It may, indeed, be reasonably suspected that property was stolen, but the complainants desired no police enquiry. It must, however, be said that practically all serious crime reported in these Provinces was investigated.

Out of the 8,335 investigated cases which the Police did not forward to the courts for trial, Magistrates saw cause to send for 916, of which 736, or 80 per cent., resulted in convictions. With the arrears pending from the previous year there were 57,574 cases for disposal by the courts, as compared with 86,964 in 1897, and of those disposed of 47,501, or 88 per cent. resulted in convictions. The percentage of success was lowest in the cases of serious mischief (45), and the offences of murder by poison, harbouring and belonging to a gang of robbers (50); but this does not seriously detract from the satisfactory character of the work, which the percentage mentioned indicates.

The total volume of cognizable crime in 1898 (whether sanitary offences and offences against special and local laws be included or not) was appreciably smaller than that of any year of the previous decade. A certain increase is perceptible in the number of offences classed as I, II and IV (offences against the State, public safety, and justice, and major and minor offences against the person); but classes III and V (major and minor offences against property), which constitute far the largest share of the total crime recorded, show a smaller return than any during the past ten years. There was no reason to suppose that reporting has been less efficient, or concealment more successful, than usual in the year under review. The figures of the two preceding years are, without doubt, exceptional and due to the prevailing scarcity, and the chief cause of the decrease in crime reported in 1898 is to be sought in the favourable seasons and the improved material condition of the people. But the figures show that the Province had returned to normal conditions, or to something better than normal conditions, in regard to crime during the year under report.

The results of cognizable cases decided in 1898 are compared with those of the previous year in the following table :—

Year.	Magistrates' cases.		Police cases.				Total cases.		
					Percentage of—				
	Decided.	Convicted.	Decided.	Convicted.	Cases convicted to cases decided.	Persons convicted to arrested.	Decided.	Convicted.	Percentage of convictions.
1897 ...	6,342	3,605	84,453	75,741	56	86	90,795	79,346	87
1898 ...	6,184	3,615	54,657	48,237	52	83	60,841	51,852	85

Coming to non-cognizable crime, a diminution is noticed during the year, only less marked than the decrease already noticed in cognizable offences; but in this case the decrease has steadily occurred every year since 1894. Including 1,025 cases pending from 1897, the total number of cases taken up by Magistrates was 79,713, as compared with 83,381 in 1897, while the number of persons against whom process issued declined from 92,560 in 1897 to 81,255 last year; of these cases the police were required to investigate 895 only. The total number decided during the year was 78,341; of these 32,091 were dismissed without trial, and this figure is satisfactory, as it shows that Magistrates were reasonably careful in insisting on the establishment of a *primâ facie* case before issuing processes on defendants. Of the 31,462 cases which went to trial, 19,301, or 61 per cent., resulted in convictions and 12,161 in acquittals. The cases compounded amounted to 14,539, and 249 were held to be cognizable or not to have occurred. These figures, again, are not unsatisfactory, and suggest that due care and discretion were exercised by the Magistracy.

The chief variations from the preceding year in the number of non-cognizable offences under specific heads are marginally noted. Cases under Chapter X, Criminal Procedure Code, public nuisances) of which 3,311 were, owing to an error in classification, recorded in the preceding year, have declined to a normal figure.

Act.	Number of offences. 1897.	1898.
Cattle trespass ...	3,882	4,268
Canal and Drainage,	1,672	419
Excise	592	877
Opium	649	402
Police	400	194
Poppy cultivation...	14	202

True cases of *dakáiti* declined from 603 in 1897 to 358 in 1898—a decrease no doubt due mainly to increased prosperity generally, though some of the credit of it should be given to the energetic repressive action of the preceding year. Eleven districts report an increase in the number of *dakáitis*, but only in the cases of Áligarh, Agra, and Jálaun was the increase considerable. The districts marginally noted showed the most marked decrease in this respect. Three districts remained entirely free from *dakáiti* during the year, *viz.*, Gházipur, Gonda and Dehra. Armed *dakáitis* decreased notably in the Jhánsi, Mirzapur, Meerut, Kheri, Bareilly and Pilibhít districts. The result of police investigations was less favourable than in 1897. Arrests were effected in 203 cases, resulting in 93 convictions during the year, and the percentage of convictions to cases disposed of was 62·8 as compared with 65·7 in 1897 and 69·5 in 1896. Owing to the large number of cases, comparatively easy of detection, which were committed under the pressure of famine in 1896 and 1897 by unprofessional offenders, a juster comparison would be with the figures of 1894 and 1895, on which the present returns show an improvement. No *dakáit* leaders of much notoriety are now at large; and the record of co-operation between the police of frontier districts and those of Native States was, in the main, satisfactory during the year under report. Valuable assistance was rendered by the police of the Gwalior and Rámpur States.

District.	Dakáitis in— 1897.	1898.
Bareilly ...	34	13
Moradabad ...	24	9
Sháhjahánpur ...	20	10
Jhánsi ...	30	4
Mirzapur ...	36	8
Jaunpur ...	21	7
Gorakhpur ...	37	17
Kumaun ...	25	6
Kheri ...	24	8
Hardoi ...	17	5

In the table below, the most important figures in regard to heinous crime other than *dakáiti* are compared with the statistics of 1897:—

Crime.	Reported, with arrears. 1897.	1898.	False. 1897.	1898.	Balance. 1897.	1898.	Disposed of. 1897.	1898.	Convicted. 1897.	1898.	Percentage of cases convicted to disposed of. 1897.	1898.	Percentage of persons convicted to disposed of. 1897.	1898.
Murder ...	804	569	61	49	743	520	437	305	282	186	64	61	48	44
Culpable homicide,	629	429	143	146	486	283	258	190	164	141	63	74	54	64
Grievous hurt ...	2,881	3,066	400	584	2,481	2,482	1,735	1,610	1,281	1,219	74	76	66	68
Rioting ...	1,037	1,160	283	372	754	788	541	613	397	465	73	76	64	67
Kidnapping ...	629	539	246	252	383	287	301	224	243	161	81	72	65	59
Poisoning ...	58	60	17	20	41	40	20	25	13	19	65	76	58	60
Robbery ...	1,548	1,397	643	580	905	817	518	432	401	324	77	75	66	68
Coining ...	452	302	38	32	414	270	340	212	252	145	74	68	71	65
Mischief to cattle,	1,544	763	256	175	1,288	588	979	415	805	327	82	79	77	71

Convictions were less numerous than in 1897 in the cases of murder, kidnapping, coining and mischief to cattle, but improved in regard of the offences of homicide, grievous hurt, rioting and poisoning.

Rioting was one of the few offences which increased during the year; the total number of true cases rose from 667 in 1897 to 725 in 1898. Convictions were generally satisfactory, and notably so in the Rohilkhand, Lucknow and Fyzabad Divisions. The districts shown in the margin still report a high number of cases. The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to note the successful prevention of agrarian rioting in Ballia, which had long been a feature of the crime of that district.

District.	Cases
Gorakhpur	42
Allahabad	39
Azamgarh	35
Bara Banki	34
Basti	34
Fatehgarh	33

Cases of counterfeit coining declined during the year. The most important cases detected were all successfully prosecuted.

The chief statistics with regard to the offence of harbouring offenders are compared below with those of the preceding year :—

Year.	Cases.	Decided.	Convictions.	Persons arrested.	Persons convicted.
1897	51	39	27	61	37
1898	15	10	5	18	9

The figures do not indicate that much use is made in an ordinary year of sections 216A and 216B, which were added to the Indian Penal Code by Act III of 1894.

As regards cattle theft, the total number of cases, including the balance from the previous year, but excluding cases returned as false, was 4,286, as compared with more than double this number (8,579) in 1897. One thousand five hundred and fifty cases were tried out, and resulted in 1,225 convictions or 83 per cent. ; the percentage in 1897 was 87. The percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested fell from 82 in 1897 to 77 in 1898. The total number of sales of cattle registered at police stations and at markets in all districts also declined from 1,038,129 in 1897 to 979,598 last year, and in only 98 cases was detection attributed to the registration system.

The police activity shown under sections 109 and 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code in 1897 was maintained in 1898. Three thousand nine hundred and ninety persons were proceeded against as compared with 3,945 in 1897; 3,310, or 83 per cent., were ordered to find security, of whom 632 furnished security and 2,678 failed to do so. The average amount of security demanded rose from Rs. 189 in 1897 to Rs. 212 in 1898, but the average term of imprisonment in default fell from 14 to 11 months. The sections were put in operation against 911 persons who had been previously convicted as compared with 828 in 1897.

Districts in which the greatest activity was shown are marginally noted. In Hamírpur, Bijnor and Fyzabad practically no use was made of the bad livelihood sections. Other districts in the Fyzabad Division were active in the matter, inasmuch as the divisional return of cases is the highest for the Provinces. In Kumaun, on the contrary, there were only 11 cases, but the average security asked was as high as Rs. 473, and term of imprisonment in default averaged no less than four years.

District.	Cases.
Gorakhpur	424
Bara Banki	299
Benares	157
Bareilly	145
Allahabad	143
Ballia	139
Mainpuri	133
Etah	133

The opinion previously entertained that reporting is, on the whole, more efficiently performed in Oudh is supported by the fact that the North-Western Provinces, with 22 *chaukidárs* and constables per 10,000 inhabitants, report 38 crimes; Oudh, with 19 reporting officers, reports 42. The high incidence of crime reported

in Oudh is a persistent phenomenon that has on many occasions attracted the notice of Government; in some measure it is probably due to density of population. As a rule, reporting is good where the agency is numerically strong: the most marked instances of deviation from this rule are noted in the margin. Sultánpur, Gorakhpur and Bijnor are districts whose returns afford some ground for surmising that all crime is not reported.

District.	Number per 10,000 inhabitants of— Reporting officers.	Crimes reported.
Dehra Dún ...	16	73
Benares ...	20	67
Kheri ...	5	40
Bahraich ...	10	46

The total number of time-expired convicts under police surveillance fell during the year from 39,181 to 37,871. Eleven thousand eight hundred and forty-three names were expunged during the year, and directions were issued calculated to limit the list to those over whom surveillance is really necessary.

The marginal figures show the better proportion of success attained during the year in the identification of convicted offenders by the anthropometrical system, an improvement which is attributed to greater accuracy in measuring. The system is, however, being replaced by the method of finger impressions perfected for practical use by Mr. Henry, Inspector-General of Police, Bengal.

Year.	Percentage of success to searches.
1896 ...	5·6
1897 ...	10·0
1898 ...	12·5

The number of absconded offenders increased somewhat during the year. At the close of 1896 there were 2,057 names on the registers; this number rose to 2,382 at the end of 1897, and 2,564 at the close of 1898. The number of arrests made was highest in the Azamgarh, Basti, Gorakhpur and Sháhjahánpur districts; the lists are still large in the districts of Agra, Gorakhpur, Lucknow and Allahabad; and in certain districts of the Allahabad, Agra and Lucknow Divisions sufficient attention has not been paid to the subject.

The total strength of the Provincial police during the year was 24,790 men (of whom 7,279 form the armed reserve), as compared with 24,888 in 1897; their cost increased from Rs. 54,63,204 in 1897 to Rs. 55,68,598 in 1898. The strength of the town police was 3,215 in 1898, and the cost Rs. 2,04,366. Municipal police numbered 6,695 in 1897 and 6,685 in 1898; their cost increased slightly and amounted to Rs. 5,07,926 in 1898. The force of Railway police was augmented from 783 in 1897 to 818 men, costing Rs. 2,64,172, in 1898.

The changes which have occurred in the number and cost of the *chaukídárs* or village police of these Provinces during the past five years are summarized below:—

Year.	North-Western Provinces.		Oudh.		United Provinces.	
	Number of men.	Cost.	Number of men.	Cost.	Number of men.	Cost.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1894	59,907	21,80,048	28,861	7,49,870	88,766	29,29,918
1895	59,923	21,79,568	28,645	7,65,317	88,568	29,44,885
1896	59,951	21,80,792	29,633	7,49,052	89,584	29,29,844
1897	61,140	22,20,860	28,205	6,11,924	89,345	28,32,784
1898	61,168	22,21,988	28,789	6,75 135	89,957	28,97,123

The figures under "Cost" must be regarded as approximate so far as they refer to *chaukídárs* remunerated by *jágírs*, the annual profits of which cannot be accurately known. The number of inhabitants to each village policeman is 471 in the North-Western Provinces and 406 in Oudh.

The subject of substituting the system of remunerating *chaukídárs* by cash wages for the system of remunerating them by *jágírs* has recently been fully reviewed and

considered by Government. The policy of substituting cash wages was brought to the Government's notice shortly after the Mutiny, and has been pursued since. It is thought to be the only policy compatible with efficiency in the rural police. Some progress was made during the year in the matter of securing to Oudh *chaukidárs* who have hitherto been remunerated by *jágírs* a cash wage either from the *zamíndárs* or from Government. The *jágír* system is now extinct in Lucknow and Rae Bareli, and practically extinct in Fyzabad, Gonda, Sultánpur and Bara Banki; in Hardoi, Bahraich and Partábgarh a small proportion still hold *jágírs;* while Kheri and Sítapur are the only districts in which the system prevails to any considerable extent.

Rewards given to Police officers amounted to Rs. 49,248 as compared with Rs. 37,106 in 1897, and were earned by 5,991 officers and men as against 5,429 in 1897. The amount spent in rewards to *chaukidárs* was Rs. 25,962.

It is noted that the punishment roll of the year showed, on the whole, satisfactory decrease. The total number of punishments inflicted on members of the district force fell from 1,363 to 1,048; there was a slight increase only in the number of fines. Punishments inflicted on the rural police decreased from 4,373 to 4,136; the increase here also under the head of fines is regrettable. Only two instances of torture were alleged against the police during the year, and in both cases the officers concerned were acquitted by the courts. Other cases in which police procedure was animadverted on by courts appear to have been neither numerous nor serious during the year.

During the year the recommendations of the Police Committee were carried still further into effect by the reorganization of the investigating staff; and some progress has been made in the separation of the clerical staff from the executive part of the force.

Complaints against the police are not uncommon in these Provinces, and it cannot be truly said that the force is popular. The Police service does not attract men of education or, speaking generally, of good social status, and it follows, as a matter of course, that the men who do join it bring to the service no higher morality than prevails in the environment in which they were bred. No doubt the discipline to which they are subjected when enrolled gives them higher ideals, and improves their standard of conduct; but the result still leaves much to be desired. The Government for years past has striven to raise the character of the force by improving its emoluments and prospects. Within the last five years the emoluments of the Police service of these Provinces have been increased by over 6½ lakhs of rupees annually, and the system of recruiting for all ranks has been modified with the object of attracting men of better educational acquirements and of a better social class. This policy must in time bear fruit in the creation of a better *personnel*. The pay of investigating and station officers has now been raised to a fair level for men of their education and class, and the Government is not, as before, open to the charge of employing ill-paid men in positions of responsibility which expose them to great temptation, to which, in the present state of native society, they may, in nine cases out of ten, succumb with impunity. Still the Lieutenant-Governor does not for a moment believe that the increase in their pay and the improvement in their prospects have raised all the men now serving above temptation. No pay the Government can afford to give would raise them all above temptation; and therefore the paramount necessity of maintaining over them a constant and strict supervision cannot be too much insisted upon. The weakest remediable point, at present, in the Police administration of these Provinces is the inadequacy of the controlling staff.

But, notwithstanding what has been said above, it must be admitted that the Police are often unfairly blamed. For example, the charge of over-interference, so frequently made, finds little confirmation in the remarkable abstention from enquiries noticed above, and it must be said that, as an instrument for the suppression of violent crime, the Police of these Provinces are effective. The forces of disorder lie very near the surface in all the great cities and in many of the rural tracts. When occasionally they manifest themselves in overt acts, but little help either by way of

warning or of active assistance is to be got from the general public. It must be admitted that the Police have preserved the peace and kept the upper hand of the criminal classes, and for this, at all events, they deserve praise.

Criminal Tribes.

The principal figures relating to the tribes proclaimed under the Act are exhibited in the appended table:—

Name of tribe.	District.	Number of villages.	Number of persons originally registered.	Number on register at beginning of year.	Number struck off from all causes.	Number added.	Resultant population at end of year.
Sanauriahs ...	Jhánsi (Lalitpur).	21	154	231	20	21	232
Barwárs ...	Gonda ..	47	4,219	3,800	102	105	3,803
Sánsiahs	Various districts (settled with *zamíndárs*).	32	664	124*	49	20	95
	Kheri (settled in the colony).	1	596	129	4	21	146
	Total ...	101	5,633	4,284	175	167	4,276

* One hundred and sixteen were shown in last year's statement, but eight Sánsiahs in jail are included in the present figures.

The number of proclaimed Sanauriahs on the registers had been increased by more precise methods of registration from 71 to 231 during 1897. During the year under review the number of names added to the registers exceeded by 1 those struck off on account of death or emigration. Twelve Sanauriahs absconded, as compared with 34 in 1897, when the number was unusually large. There were in all seven prosecutions under section 19 of the Act, all resulting in convictions: in five cases the offenders were punished with whipping.

The number of registered Barwárs increased slightly during the year, from 3,800 to 3,803; of these, 2,902 were reported present in their homes, 621 were at large without passes, and 233 were in jail. The number (123) who absconded during the year was less than half that of the year previous (258); the number in jail also showed a decided decrease, and was less than one-third of the number in prison in 1896. The area under cultivation by the tribe, and the number of cattle owned by them, have both increased. Two hundred and twelve arrests of absconding Barwárs were effected during the year; 35 juveniles were punished with whipping, and in the other cases the maximum punishment awardable under the law as amended by section 5 of Act II of 1897 was inflicted. It is found that the power to add whipping to the penalty is a useful deterrent.

At the beginning of the year there were 116 registered Sánsiahs settled in fifteen districts, but this total appears to include 17 Sánsiahs of the Bahraich district who had in fact been transferred to the Kheri colony in 1897. At the end of the year there were 72 Sánsiahs registered in five districts, of whom the greater part were settled in Muzaffarnagar (25) and Jaunpur (32).

The population of the Kheri Sánsiah colony, which was 129 at the beginning of the year, had risen to 146 at its close. Ninety-one members of the tribe cultivate on an average 2 *bíghas* apiece. The chief event during the year was the occurrence in May of an accidental fire, which destroyed the houses and property of the settlement and made the Sánsiahs dependent on the State aid given them until the harvesting of the autumn crop. The behaviour of the colonists is reported to have been good.

Besides the Sanauriahs, Sánsiahs and Barwárs there are two other criminal tribes—the Doms of Gorakhpur and Haburahs of Moradabad—who, though not proclaimed

under the Act, are under police surveillance. As regards the former, their condition remains unchanged, and criminal convictions were as frequent as in 1897. The condition of the Haburahs is more satisfactory. No criminal prosecutions occurred, and their settlement appears to have permanently adopted peaceful agricultural pursuits.

EUNUCHS.

The appended table summarizes the principal figures in regard to the registered eunuchs of these Provinces for the year :—

	Number originally registered.	Number on register at beginning of year.	Number added during the year.	Number struck off during the year.	Resultant number registered at end of year.
North-Western Provinces	1,096	317	3	33	287
Oudh	298	208	3	15	196
Total ...	1,394	525	6	48	483

Of the total number originally registered, only 26 per cent. now remain upon the registers in the North-Western Provinces and 65 per cent. in Oudh. In the former, the only districts which now contain any considerable number of registered eunuchs are Cawnpore (27), Ballia (27), Agra (22), Aligarh (21), Gorakhpur (19) and Etáwah (18) : in Oudh the districts of Bahraich (36), Bara Banki (35), Rae Bareli (28) and Hardoi (23) now report the largest numbers. In Gorakhpur the name of one eunuch, who had been exempted 23 years ago, was, by the Commissioner's order, again brought on the registers : later in the year the eunuch died. Of the names struck off during the year, 38 were on account of death, and 2 on account of permanent removals from these Provinces. The other 8 names were removed on the eunuchs migrating to other districts, but it does not clearly appear that all these were re-registered in the districts to which they went. No names appear to have been removed from the registers on account of old age.

No cases of emasculation were reported during the year, and no minors were found residing in the charge of eunuchs. Two prosecutions were undertaken, one of which resulted in a conviction under section 26 of the Act and a sentence of three months' imprisonment. The registers are, as a rule, correctly maintained, and the police surveillance is generally effective. Inspections both of registered and unregistered eunuchs appear to have been regularly made ; but in some instances insufficient attention has been paid to visits and journeys of eunuchs from one district to another.

4.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

(*a*).—*North-Western Provinces.*

A.—Returns of crime.

The number of sessions divisions was the same as in the previous year, *i.e.*, 20.

In February and March the Sessions Judge of Benares was appointed Additional Sessions Judge of Mirzapur, and in September the same officer was deputed as Additional Sessions Judge of Allahabad for the disposal of certain cases.

The office of Sessions Judge of the Jhánsi district was vacant from the 11th June till the 9th October 1898. The June, July and August sessions were disposed of by the Sessions Judge of Bánda, who was appointed Additional Sessions Judge for that purpose. The September sessions were taken by the Sessions Judge, Cawnpore, in a like capacity.

One Assistant Sessions Judge worked at Gházipur for nine months of the year.

The new rules and orders for criminal courts subordinate to the High Court were brought into force with effect from the 1st January 1898, and are reported to

be working smoothly, though the rules relating to the preparation of the various annual statements appear to be imperfectly understood.

The following statement compares the returns for the last four years, showing for the provinces the number of offences reported, the number of cases returned as true, and the number of cases brought to trial :—

	Offences reported.	Cases returned as true.	Cases brought to trial.
1895	157,347	125,091	110,612
1896	145,029	116,287	103,451
1897	145,663	120,061	108,229
1898	124,072	97,326	88,906

The following is a list of those districts which show less than 60 per cent. of trials on offences reported :—

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Garhwál	43	Bulandshahr	54
Etah	52	Budaun	57
Bijnor	53		

The corresponding number of such districts in 1897 was three only, and these three, *viz.*, Garhwál, Bulandshahr and Budaun, appear again in this year's list. Etah and Bijnor have again come on the list.

As compared with the previous year, the percentage for all districts of cases returned as true on offences reported has fallen from 82·4 to 78·4.

The total number of complaints dismissed under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code, rose from 24,031 to 25,559, giving a percentage of 20·6 on offences reported as compared with 16·5 for the preceding year. The number of cases struck off as false declined from 1,571 to 1,187.

The provincial percentage of cases brought to trial on offences reported is 71·6, as compared with 74·3 of the previous year.

The fluctuations in the numbers of offences brought to trial in 1897 and 1898 are exhibited in the following table under the different heads :—

Increase.	Cases.	Decrease.	Cases.
State	5	Public servants	17
Army and Navy	1	Contempts	57
Public tranquillity	133	False evidence	18
Religion	37	Coin	118
Hurt	500	Weights and measures	60
Wrongful restraint	91	Public health	21
Criminal force and assault	197	Life	80
Rape	50	Miscarriage	11
Extortion	5	Kidnapping	5
Fraudulent deeds	11	Unnatural offence	2
Criminal breach of contracts of service ...	29	Theft	10,691
Marriage	180	Robbery and dakaiti	313
Defamation	34	Criminal misappropriation	14
Criminal Procedure Code and special and local laws.	1,383	Criminal breach of trust	173
		Receiving stolen property	2,491
		Cheating	52
		Mischief	601
		Criminal trespass	7,331
		Offences relating to documents	4
		Criminal intimidation	8

The most noticeable variation is under the head of theft cases, the number of which fell by nearly one half, from 21,998 to 11,307. This decrease is contributed to by every district except Meerut, which shows a trifling increase, and is ascribed to a year of prosperity following on a season of distress. There is also a notable reduction in the number of cases of criminal trespass brought to trial.

The decreases under these two heads account mainly for the fall in the number of cases under chapter XVII, Indian Penal Code, brought to trial, from 48,001 to 26,351 (excluding 59 attempts).

The numbers of persons brought to trial and of those convicted during each of the last four years are as follow :—

	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Convicted under the Penal Code.
1895	177,734	97,204	53,852
1896	166,615	94,451	53,116
1897	169,241	103,273	66,785
1898	140,035	79,270	40,102

Of the 140,035 persons brought tc trial 40,550 or 29 per cent. were prosecuted for theft and hurt as compared with 33 per cent. in the previous year. Separate figures for each of these offences, and the corresponding figures for 1897, are as follow :—

	Persons concerned.	
	1897.	1898.
Theft	29,304	15,175
Hurt	25,925	25,375

Thus while the number of persons charged with theft in 1897 exceeded the number of persons charged with hurt, the order is reversed in 1898, prosecutions for hurt being more numerous as regards persons by over ten thousand.

The percentage of persons convicted to persons tried for each of these offences during the last five years has been as follows :—

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Theft	77·2	72·3	77·4	79·9	69·9
Hurt	20·1	20·1	22·9	23·3	22·9

The following table compares the numbers of persons convicted under the Indian Penal Code in 1896, 1897 and 1898 by classes of offences :—

	1896.	1897.	1898.
(*a*) Chapters VI and VII : the State, the army and navy ...	...	1	9
(*b*) Chapter VIII ; public tranquillity	3,632	2,957	3,329
(*c*) Chapters IX and X : public servants...	1,837	2,403	2,593
(*d*) Chapter XI : public justice and false evidence	1,162	1,275	1,233
(*e*) Chapters XII and XIII : coin, stamps, weights and measures...	220	348	231
(*f*) Do. XIV and XV : public health, &c., and religion ...	1,563	1,627	1,327
(*g*) Chapter XVI : human body	10,798	9,223	8,897
(*h*) Do. XVII, property	36,423	48,467	22,007
(*i*) Chapters XVIII to XXII miscellaneous	431	484	476

(*b*) Twenty districts out of thirty-six show increases in the numbers of persons convicted of offences against public tranquillity. The increases are most marked in the districts of Budaun, Moradabad, Pilibhít, Sháhjahánpur, Muttra, Mainpuri, Etáwah, Jhánsi, Basti, Jaunpur, Mirzapur and Benares. In the rest of the twenty districts the increases are nominal.

(*c*) "Public servants."—Twenty-one districts show decreases in convictions of offences under this head. The most remarkable decrease is in Meerut, where convictions fell by 165. Of fifteen districts which show increases under this head, Saháranpur and Agra show the highest figures ; the increases in these being 351 and 272 respectively. The variations in all other districts were nominal.

(*f*) "Public health and religion : Chapters XIV and XV." Seventeen districts show a decrease, and eighteen districts an increase, in convictions of offences under these chapters, one district showing no change. The only variations which are considerable are those in Basti, which shows a decrease of 439, and Farukhabad which shows an increase of 119.

(*g*) Chapter XVI.—Twenty-one districts show decreased convictions under this chapter. The variations were not considerable.

(h) Chapter XVII.—The decrease in convictions under this chapter is common to all districts. The most notable differences are in the following districts:—

	Decrease.		Decrease.
Gorakhpur	2,586	Benares	1,259
Azamgarh	2,352	Fatehpur	1,241
Jhánsi	1,737	Mirzapur	1,241
Allahabad	1,708	Jalaun	1,010
Bánda	1,470	Agra	936
Cawnpore	1,385	Basti	826
Hamírpur	1,263		

Details of persons concerned in proceedings under special and local laws and the Criminal Procedure Code and convicted or subjected to an order thereunder are given in the following table for the years 1896, 1897 and 1898:—

	1896.		1897.		1898.	
	Concerned.	Convicted.	Concerned.	Convicted.	Concerned.	Convicted.
(*a*) Under the Police Act, No. V of 1861.	14,228	12,921	14,993	13,450	14,785	13,553
(*b*) „ Municipal Acts ...	10,295	8,279	8,983	7,159	9,885	8,389
(*c*) „ the Canals, Drainage and Embankments Act.	5,972	4,206	5,268	3,649	3,386	2,321
(*d*) „ other special and local laws.	14,301	9,820	13,045	8,812	15,380	11,042
(*e*) „ the Code of Criminal Procedure—						
(i) frivolous and vexatious complaints, section 560 (now section 250).	1,009	978	1,030	956	978	859
(ii) witnesses, Chapter VI and section 485.	17	8	72	20	128	71
(iii) bail, Chapter XLII ...	292	228	266	190	251	161
(iv) jurors and assessors, section 332.	114	58	109	43	81	23
(v) breach of the peace, Chapter VIII.	3,837	2,181	3,241	1,910	3,345	1,900
(vi) good behaviour, Chapter VIII.	2,109	1,660	2,766	2,233	2,851	2,302
(vii) public nuisances, Chapter X.	293	203	564	310	1,147	858
(viii) possession, Chapter XII	283	136	432	287	874	551
(xi) maintenance, Chapter XXXVI.	686	183	624	134	690	162
Total ...	53,436	40,861	51,393	39,153	53,781	42,192

Of persons called on to show cause against being bound over to keep the peace 56·8 per cent. were ordered to find security. The corresponding percentage for the previous year was 58·9.

The following is a list of districts in which such proceedings were most numerous:—

	1896.		1897.		1898.	
	Called on.	Bound over.	Called on.	Bound over.	Called on.	Bound over.
Meerut ...	297	117	263	66	143	74
Etah ...	62	39	113	87	114	60
Budaun ...	40	40	129	87	163	104
Agra ...	148	79	55	24	130	82
Bánda ...	435	268	370	284	456	226
Allahabad ...	210	147	58	31	104	69
Gorakhpur ...	90	50	161	47	172	85
Azamgarh ...	109	75	79	71	148	101
Benares ...	118	84	144	64	296	204
Gházipur ...	152	42	94	29	107	65
Ballia ...	126	81	141	73	127	66

Eighty decimal seven per cent. of persons called on to show cause against being bound over to be of good behaviour were so bound over. Such proceedings were most numerous in the districts detailed below:—

	1896.		1897.		1898.	
	Called on.	Bound over.	Called on.	Bound over.	Called on.	Bound over.
Moradabad ...	141	90	112	90	109	93
Bareilly ...	174	143	125	109	138	106
Agra ...	76	51	90	60	128	105
Farukhabad ...	112	92	110	89	127	106
Mainpuri ...	22	16	60	46	130	94
Allahabad ...	152	124	55	43	124	98
Gorakhpur ...	111	93	229	156	369	267
Basti ...	79	70	83	56	109	87
Benares ...	27	23	94	83	164	147
Ballia ...	22	18	135	123	151	127

The districts in which proceedings under the bad livelihood sections were few are Hamírpur, Bijnor, Jalaun and Jhánsi.

Business coming before the Criminal Courts of Original Jurisdiction.

I.—Courts of Magistrates.

The number of cases disposed of by the several classes of Magistrates' courts during the years 1896-1898 was as follows:—

	1896.	1897.	1898.
Benches of Magistrates (section 15)	18,249	17,387	18,866
Unpaid Special Magistrates (section 14)	2,615	2,385	1,712
Stipendiary Special Magistrates (section 14)	2,329	3,911	3,738
Other Stipendiary Magistrates including District Magistrates (section 12).	79,555	83,690	63,310

There was a decrease in the number of summary convictions, as below—

Year.	Stipendiary Magistrates.	District Magistrates.	Benches.
1897	11,628	444	7,081
1898	8,528	514	9,090

The following table exhibits the result of trials for the last three years as affecting persons:—

Year.	Number of persons under trial.	Number convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Percentage of convictions.
1896	161,560	91,675	2,757	57·7
1897	162,651	99,131	2,031	61·8
1898	135,900	76,802	2,592	57 6

Persons referred for higher or different punishment are shown once only in this table; persons committed to the sessions are excluded from the number shown as under trial; persons who died, escaped, were transferred for trial to another province, or who remained under trial at the end of the year, are not taken into account in working out the percentage of convictions.

The average duration of trials was 7·4 days as compared with 6·2 days in the preceding year, although cases for disposal and cases disposed of were fewer.

Particulars regarding witnesses in Magistrates' courts are as follow:—

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Number attending ...	... 411,877	397,423	403,599	321,162
Number examined ...	... 363,286	353,120	358,685	290,410
Number paid ...	... 92,730	102,416	118,206	79,790
Amount paid ...	Rs. 41,563	Rs. 44,719	Rs. 50,761	Rs. 43,328

The percentage of witnesses paid fell from 29 3 to 24·8. The average payment was higher than in the previous year, being 8 annas 8 pies against 6 annas 10 pies.

Eighty-seven per cent. of witnesses are shown as having been discharged on the first day of attendance and 90·4 per cent. of witnesses in attendance were examined.

The following Benches of Magistrates disposed of large numbers of cases during the year :—

	Number of cases disposed of.	Number of persons whose cases were disposed of.
Benares	2,540	3,117
Allahabad	2,468	2,795
Cawnpore	1,609	1,952
Agra	1,206	1,486
Gorakhpur	1,041	1,264
Mirzapur	939	1,290
Moradabad	893	1,420
Bareilly	820	1,160

The number of cases disposed of by District Magistrates was 1,166 as compared with 1,074 in the previous year, and 1,155 in 1896.

COURTS OF SESSION.

Cases tried by Sessions Judges were as follow :—

	Cases for trial.	Case disposed of.	Cases left pending.	Average duration.
1896 ...	2,705	2,366	308	39
1897 ..	3,184	2,921	235	42
1898 ...	2,283	2,054	204	40

The number of cases for trial during 1898 was less than that of the previous year for every sessions division except Cawnpore, which shows a small increase of eight cases. The decrease in almost every case is attributable to the falling off in the number of offences against property, which is a notable feature of the criminal returns of the year.

Proportionate to the decrease in the number of cases under trial there has been a decrease in the numbers of persons accused and convicted. The figures for the last three years are as follow :—

Year.	Persons under trial.	Persons convicted.	Persons left under trial.	Percentage of persons convicted on persons whose cases were disposed of.
1896	5,047	2,770	833	66
1897	6,588	4,142	473	68
1898	4,126	2,466	400	67

The only district in which the number of persons under trial at the close of the year exceeded 40 was Budaun (44).

Jury trials.—There were 90 cases affecting 241 persons. With regard to 221 of these the verdicts were approved by the presiding judge ; as regards three persons the verdicts were not approved, and in the cases of 17 persons reference was made to the High Court. The result of reference to the High Court as regards 18 persons (the case of one person was referred in 1897, but not received in the High Court till 1898) was that in the cases of five persons the verdicts of the jury were set aside, in the case of one person the verdict was maintained, and the cases of 12 persons remained pending at the close of the year.

There were 1,849 trials with the aid of assessors as compared with 2,503 in the previous year. The number of persons so tried was 3,390 : as regards 2,409 of these the presiding judge agreed with all the assessors : as regards 389 he differed from one or more of the assessors, and differed from all the assessors in the cases of 601.

Cases in which the accused pleaded guilty or in which the charge was withdrawn are not taken into account in the above statement.

Particulars of the witnesses in Courts of Session are as follow :—

	1896.	1897	1898.
Number attending	26,344	33,027	22,070
Number examined	18,687	21,717	15,669
Number paid	18,011	23,680	16,413
Amount paid	Rs. 18,782	Rs. 21,624	Rs. 17,691

The percentage of witnesses paid was 74·3 per cent. as compared with 71·7 per cent. in the previous year. The average payment to each witness was Re. 1-1-2 as against 14 annas 7 pies in 1897.

Sixty-three decimal four per cent. of witnesses in attendance were discharged on the first day. The percentage is slightly lower than that of last year and the percentage of witnesses examined on witnesses attending rose from 65·8 to 71.

The majority of the witnesses discharged without examination were defence witnesses who were withdrawn at the time of trial.

High Court.

There were eight cases for trial during the year of which seven were disposed of. The number of persons concerned was nine: of these six were acquitted or discharged, two were convicted, and the case of one remained pending at the close of the year.

Of 87 witnesses summoned 51 were examined. The average amount paid was Rs. 18-12-3 against Rs. 12-9-5 in the previous year.

All Courts.

The following statement gives particulars of the trials of European British subjects:—

	Brought to trial.		Persons convicted.	Pending at the close of the year.	
	Cases.	Persons.		Cases.	Persons.
1897	67	78	42	1	2
1898	93	102	58	1	1

The 102 persons shown as brought to trial include two persons received on commitment by the High Court: one from the Central Provinces and one from Oudh.

The total number of original cases decided by all courts compare thus:—

	Regular cases.	Cases under the Code of Criminal Procedure.
1895	110,139	5,696
1896	107,981	5,301
1897	114,250	5,946
1898	91,457	6,487

The following table exhibits the results of these trials as affecting persons:—

	1896.	1897.	1898.
Acquitted or discharged	68,409	63,225	57,629
Convicted	94,451	103,273	79,270
Percentage of convictions	57·9	62·02	57·9

Punishments inflicted on conviction.

The following table compares the numbers of the several punishments in the past two years:—

	1896.	1897.	1898.
Persons sentenced to death	88	152	91
Ditto transportation	332	573	281
Ditto penal servitude	...	...	2
Ditto imprisonment	32,446	38,392	22,635
Ditto fine	51,400	47,667	49,074
Ditto whipping	11,290	17,187	6,459
Persons ordered to give security to keep the peace or be of good behaviour	3,770	4,089	4,115
Persons imprisoned in default of giving security	1,175	1,232	2,352
Juveniles sent to a reformatory	7	66	51

One-hundred and fifty-nine juvenile offenders were released under the provisions of section 31, Act No. VIII of 1897, while 65 persons were similarly dealt with under the provisions of section 562, Code of Criminal Procedure (Act No. V of 1898).

The following table compares the average lengths of imprisonments in 1897 and 1898 respectively:—

		Fifteen days and under.	Six months and under.	Two years and under.	Seven years and under.	Above seven years.
Courts of Magistrates.	1897 ...	7,455	15,861	11,680	25	...
	1898 ...	3,004	10,741	9,052	98	2
Courts of Session	1897 ...	14	199	597	2,170	391
	1898 ...	18	146	467	1,203	255

There was a large decrease in the number of cases referred under sections 347 and 349, Criminal Procedure Code. The figures for the last four years are compared below :—

1895	2,643
1896	2,882
1897	3,959
1898	1,773

Such references were most numerous in Allahabad (143), Gorakhpur (121), Sháhjahánpur (108), Pilibhít (100), and were fewest in Dehra Dún (1), Almora (3), Benares (6), Etah (11), Jhánsi (13), Bijnor (15), Muzaffarnagar (21), Meerut (21), Saháranpur (23) and Naini Tal (25).

The number of sentences of simple imprisonment passed in the Courts of Magistrates fell from 2,707 in 1897 to 1,311 in 1898. The percentage of simple imprisonments on all imprisonments was 5·9 per cent. the corresponding figure for the previous year being 7·7 per cent.

The sentences of whipping may be thus classified :—

	1897.	1898.
In lieu of other punishment	16,123	5,915
In addition to other punishment	888	436
On juveniles for offences not ordinarily punishable with whipping ...	176	108
On first conviction	15,794	5,756
Percentage	91·9	89·1
On subsequent conviction	1,393	703
Percentage	8·1	10·9
For theft	10,202	4,225
For receiving stolen property	1,836	595
For house-trespass and house-breaking	4,961	1,512
10 stripes and under	6,762	2,189
20 ditto	7,718	3,094
30 ditto	2,707	1,176

Whipping was inflicted in 30·66 per cent. of possible cases. The corresponding percentage for last year was 38·46. That of 1896 was 32·50. The following districts show the highest and lowest percentages :—

Basti	69	Muzaffarnagar	11
Azamgarh	58	Aligarh	11
Gházipur	55	Muttra	12
Jalaun	55	Jaunpur	13
Cawnpore	52	Agra	15
Gorakhpur	51	Farukhabad	19
Mainpuri	50	Ballia	19

The most notable variations between the whipping percentages of 1897 and 1898 are to be found in the following districts :—

	1897.	1898.
Pilibhít	26	43
Cawnpore	33	52
Basti	52	69
Gházipur	26	55
Budaun	43	27
Sháhjahánpur	54	28
Farukhabad	34	19
Hamirpur	39	27
Azamgarh	76	58

Details of punishments of fine are as follow :—

	Persons fined.	Percentage on convictions.	Amount imposed.	Realized.	Percentage realized.
			Rs.	Rs.	
1896	51,400	54·4	2,69,605	2,18,916	81·2
1897	47,667	46·1	2,67,136	2,15,558	80·6
1898	49,074	60 6	2,83,417	2,40,090	84·7

The percentage of fines realized in Courts of Session was 83 per cent. against 53 per cent. in the previous year whilst in Magistrates' courts the percentage of realizations rose from 82·2 per cent. to 84·7 per cent.

Compensation awarded by Magistrates under section 545 of the Criminal Procedure Code amounted to 11·8 per cent. of the fines realized. The corresponding percentage last year was 12·9.

Appeal, Reference, and Revision.

COURTS OF MAGISTRATES.

(*A*). *Appeals.*

The figures for three years are—

	1896.	1897.	1898.
Appeals preferred	3,481	3,872	3,505
Disposed of	3,447	3,854	3,541
Pending	127	140	96
Average duration	11 days.	14 days.	14 days.
Percentage of actual on possible appellants	12	12·4	15·8
Ditto unsuccessful appellants	70	67·5	75·3

Appeals were most numerous in Gorakhpur (354), Aligarh (218), Shájahánpur (214), Budaun (209), Moradabad (176), Farukhabad (169) and Bareilly (168).

Revisions.

The figures for three years are—

	1896.	1897.	1898.
Applications made	1,208	1,084	1,315
Disposed of	1,204	1,043	1,313
Pending	36	52	51
Average duration	11 days.	14 days.	15 days.
Persons—			
(*a*) concerned	2,825	2,484	3,054
(*b*) whose cases were disposed of	2,720	2,365	2,950
(*c*) in respect of whom applications were rejected ...	2,165	1,785	2,273
Percentage of (*c*) on (*b*)	80	75	77

COURTS OF SESSION.

(*A*). *Appeals.*

The figures for three years are as under—

	1896.	1897.	1898.
Appeals preferred	10,064	12,420	8,345
Disposed of	10,230	12,543	8,195
Pending	293	165	301
Average duration	17 days.	16 days.	17 days.
Percentage of actual on possible appellants	57·8	61·6	57·5
Ditto unsuccessful appellants	76·2	79·8	75

The following table shows the highest and lowest percentages of unsuccessful appellants by districts:—

Gházipur	87	Naini Tal	82
Jaunpur	87	Almora	55
Fatehpur	87	Jalaun	57
Moradabad	86	Garhwál	58
Bijnor	85	Bulandshahr	62
Cawnpore	85	Bareilly	65
Budaun	84	Benares	67
Azamgarh	83	Etah	68

Revisions.

The figures for three years are these—

	1896.	1897.	1898.
Applications made	1,538	1,405	1,461
Disposed of	1,606	1,397	1,465
Pending	83	67	66
Average duration	23 days.	25 days.	21 days.
Persons—			
(*a*) concerned	3,464	3,085	3,291
(*b*) whose cases were disposed of	3,309	2,919	3,169
(*c*) in respect of whom applications were rejected ...	2,649	2,380	2,523
Percentage of (*c*) on (*b*)	80·0	81·5	79·6

High Court.

(*A*). *Appeals.*

The following table gives details for the last three years :—

	1896.	1897.	1898.
For hearing	1,522	1,770	1,255
Disposed of	1,411	1,687	1,269
Pending	111	83	69
Average duration	32 days.	32 days.	32 days.

Detail as to persons are as follow :—

	1896.	1897.	1898.
Appellants whose appeals were disposed of	2,024	3,206	2,143
Ditto ditto ditto rejected	438	400	228
Ditto ditto sentences were affirmed	1,208	2,298	1,603
Ditto wholly unsuccessful, per cent.	81	84	85

The percentage of wholly unsuccessful appellants on appellants whose cases were decided were highest and lowest in the following divisions :—

Meerut	97	Saháranpur	65
Azamgarh	94	Jaunpur	77
Agra	92	Farukhabad	81
Gházipur	92	Moradabad	81
Benares	91	Mirzapur	81

Revisions.

The figures for the last three years are these—

	1896.	1897.	1898.
Cases for hearing	805	727	766
Disposed of	769	691	732
Pending	36	36	70
Average duration	29 days.	24 days.	27 days.

Most and fewest cases were decided from the following divisions :—

Allahabad	107	Jaunpur	13
Saháranpur	71	Jhánsi	13
Aligarh	63	Farukhabad	24

Details as to persons are—

	1896.	1897.	1898.
Persons concerned in cases decided	1,312	1,248	1,333
Ditto in whose cases revision was refused ...	814	760	846
Percentage of unsuccessful revisions (persons) ...	62	61	63

Of the 766 revision cases preferred in 1898, seven were under section 307 or 451A of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Under section 438, 51 cases were referred by Magistrates and 210 by Sessions Judges. Under section 439, 282 cases were referred by Magistrates and 216 by Sessions Judges.

References and Miscellaneous.

References for confirmation of sentences of death were as follow :—

	1896.	1897.	1898.
For disposal	121	138	90
Disposed of	109	132	81
Pending	12	6	9

Sentences of death were confirmed in 66 cases in respect of 91 persons.

The number of miscellaneous cases disposed of during the year was 123 : six remained pending at the close of the year.

All Courts.

The amount of appellate and revisional work done by all courts was as follows :—

	1896.	1897.	1898.
Appeals disposed of	15,088	18,084	13,005
Revisions ditto	3,579	3,131	3,510

The total criminal work done by the High Court during the last there years is as follows:—

Cases.	1896.	1897.	1898.
For disposal	2,557	2,603	2,289
Disposed of	2,407	2,483	2,143
Pending	150	120	146

(*b*) (*Oudh*).

The subjoined table shows the principal figures of the year under report in comparison with those of 1897 :—

Class of offence.		Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons— Under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred to other provinces.	Remaining under trial.
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.	1897 ...	37,708	28,314	29,119	47,119	20,924	25,143	144	908
	1898 ...	28,840	19,320	19,786	34,085	18,410	14,545	128	1,002
Offences under the Criminal Procedure Code and Special and Local Laws.	1897 ...	13,057	11,329	11,453	16,794	4,635	11,946	15	198
	1898 ...	13,717	11,955	12,093	17,650	4,379	13,103	14	1,154
Total ...	1897 ...	50,765	39,643	40,572	63,913	25,559	37,089	159	1,106
	1898 ...	42,557	31,275	31,879	51,735	22,789	27,648	142	1,156

It was observed last year that the famine, which during part of that year prevailed in different districts of Oudh, had not to any marked degree increased the total number of reported offences. The figures for 1898 not only show a decrease of 17 per cent. (shared by all districts with the exception of Sultánpur and Bara Banki) upon those of 1897, but are the lowest recorded for many years past.

Offences under the Penal Code decreased from 37,708 in 1897 to 28,840 in 1898, mainly owing to the decrease in crimes against property. These fell from 21,923 in 1897 to 11,917 in 1898—a decrease of 46 per cent., the improvement being greatest in the cases of theft, criminal trespass, and receiving stolen property. All the districts without exception report a largely diminished number of grave offences against property, but the variation is most marked in those marginally noted. The diminution in crimes against property like that in the North-Western Provinces, was no doubt connected with agricultural prosperity during the year. Crimes against the person increased by 610; and offences under special and local laws (including Act V of 1898) increased by 660.

	Decrease.
Sitapur ...	1,445
Rae Bareli ...	975
Lucknow ...	923
Bahraich ...	910
Partábgarh ...	907

Excluding cases struck off or dismissed, 31,879 cases, involving 51,735 persons were brought to trial during the year. Of these, 31,309 cases were disposed of and resulted as follows: 6,593 persons or 13 per cent. of those brought to trial were discharged, 16,196 or 32 per cent. were acquitted and 27,648 or 55 per cent. were convicted. The percentage of convictions was somewhat lower than in 1897 (59·7). The table given in paragraph 14 of the report, exhibiting the variations in the percentages of convictions for specific offences, indicates that this is mainly due to the fact that the scarcity prevailing in 1897 gave rise to much crime that was easy of detection.

The disposal of work by the courts appears to have been satisfactory. The number of cases for disposal by Magistrates was much lower than in 1897 (31,816

against 40,763). Honorary Magistrates, sitting singly or in benches, disposed of 22·8 of the total work before all Magistrates' courts, thus continuing to render valuable assistance to the judicial staff of districts. In Lucknow they appear to have disposed of nearly two-thirds, and in Sitapur and Rae Bareli of more than one-third, of the total number of cases before the district courts. Deputy Commissioners dealt with 533 cases in all, as compared with 575 in 1897; the Magistrates of Gonda and Partábgarh took up very few cases, and no use was made by those of Bara Banki and Rae Bareli of their powers under section 34, Criminal Procedure Code. Criminal litigation generally has been disposed of with more despatch than in 1897: the average duration of cases in Magistrates' courts was commendably low, being above 10 days in only one district. The number of whippings inflicted fell considerably, owing to the diminution of petty thefts, but the courts made full use of their powers, since the percentage of sentences of whipping to all cases in which a whipping might have been awarded was 40 8, as compared with 42·5 in 1897 and 32·7 in 1896. The six Sessions Judges disposed of 623 cases in 1898 as compared with 708 in the previous year, and had 60 cases pending at the close of the year as compared with 67 at its beginning. The average duration of sessions cases was shorter by more than a week than in 1897, and the percentage of convictions rose from 57·9 to 62·6.

In all 22,958 complaints were filed, and of these 44 per cent. were dismissed under section 203. In 12,841 cases process issued, with the result that 9,183, or 71 per cent. resulted in discharges or acquittals, 7,011 of these, however, were due to compromise, withdrawal, or dismissal by default. The largest numbers are shown by Sultánpur (879), Fyzabad (825), and Lucknow (966). Two thousand one hundred and seventy-two out of the 5,830 cases which were really tried out, or 37 per cent., resulted in acquittals.

It appears that in 384 cases out of the 2,172 which were tried out and ended in discharge or acquittal, compensation was granted by the courts under section 250, Act V of 1898.

Nine boys were sent to the Reformatory School during the year as compared with 13 in 1897. Section 31 of the Reformatory Act was used in three cases only, and only one district, Bahraich, reports any cases in which action was taken under the first offenders section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The attention of Magistrates has again been invited to these provisions which might undoubtedly be more used with advantage.

There were during the year 2,402 appeals to courts of session, involving 2,922 persons as compared with 4,323 cases involving 4,868 persons in 1897. In 8·5 per cent. of these cases the sentence was reduced or altered, and in 11·2 per cent. reversed. For some reason offenders did not avail themselves of the right of appeal so freely as in the three previous years. The work of the Judicial Commissioner's Court, which during the year consisted of three judges, though heavy, was lighter than in 1897. In all 684 appeals (including ten preferred by Government against acquittals) came before the Court; 623 prisoners' appeals were disposed of; and in 495 cases (or 79 per cent.) the original sentence was upheld. This percentage was 83 in 1897 and 78 in 1896.

5.—JAILS.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The most important feature of the jail history of the year under review is the satisfactory decrease which has taken place in the total jail population of these Provinces. The year opened with 34,421 prisoners of all sorts on the rolls; this number had fallen on the 31st December 1898 to 29,680—a decrease of some 13½ per cent.,—representing a return to the figures of 1894. The reduction is doubtless to be attributed to the improved material condition of the poorer classes consequent on the abundant harvests and cheap grain rates of the year.

The appended table, which shows the total jail population, together with admissions and discharges, for the past decade, clearly exhibits the effect of bad harvests and high prices in swelling the number of jail inmates :—

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Remaining at the beginning of the year.	21,271	22,912	24,647	26,864	28,623	26,521	26,809	29,221	*32,195	35,595	†34,421
Admitted ...	95,529	98,067	102,926	110,743	93,325	97,331	98,982	113,689	108,986	133,519	84,947
Total ...	116,800	120,979	127,573	137,607	121,948	123,852	125,791	142,910	141,181	169,114	119,368
Discharged ...	93,888	96,332	100,709	108,984	95,427	97,043	96,570	110,595	105,586	134,778	89,688
Remaining at the close of the year.	22,912	24,647	26,864	28,623	26,521	26,809	29,221	32,315	35,595	34,336	29,680
Daily average...	22,202	24,002	25,456	28,235	27,555	26,619	27,947	32,667	32,983	36,257	32,133

* Excluding 120 prisoners in lock-ups included in previous year's figures.

† Includes 85 prisoners in Mirzapur lock-up not shown in last year's figures, as it was then outside the jail.

The most significant feature of this statement is that the admissions last year were considerably below those of any other year in the decade. The fact that the average jail population of 1898 approximates rather to the high figures of the scarcity period than to the moderate figures of the earlier year is due entirely to the large number—a legacy of the famine—remaining on the rolls at the beginning of the year. The actual admissions during 1898 decreased by 48,572 or 36·4 per cent.—a variation unparalleled in the last ten years, and probably in the whole history of the jail administration of the Province. The discharges exceeded the admissions by 4,741, or·5½ per cent. Of the total number (84,947) admitted in 1898, 46,765 were convicts, 36,732 were under-trial prisoners, and 1,450 were civil prisoners, the figures for the preceding year being 74,297, 58,166, and 1,056 respectively. The noteworthy increase in the number of civil prisoners in spite of the general prosperity of the year is no doubt due to the facts that the preceding season of scarcity increased the number of loans incurred, and that creditors generally have waited for a return of better times to recover debts which it was previously difficult to realize. Female convicts and under-trials (who are now in almost all jails kept separate from the convicts) decreased by 4,574.

The actual admissions to prison of convicts under sentences of the courts amounted to 34,719 in 1898 as compared with 55,221 in 1897—a decrease of 37·1 per cent. In the figures marginally quoted the chief statistics relating to convict prisoners are, as usual, compared with those of the preceding year. They do not include ordinary transfers from one jail to another. In 1898 there were received from other jails either within these Provinces or outside them 12,046 prisoners; and there were despatched from jails in these Provinces a total of 12,581 : the difference, 535, is shown in the marginal summary.

	1897.	1898.
Remaining at the beginning of the year.	32,248	32,379
Imprisoned during the year ...	55,221	34,719
Total ...	87,469	67,098
Released	53,084	37,731
Died (including those executed)	1,366	993
Escaped	6	6
Transferred	634	535
Total ...	55,090	39,265
Remaining at the close of the year.	32,379	27,833
Daily average total ...	33,382	30,246

Among the total admissions in 1898 are included 4,179 prisoners who had been previously convicted, the corresponding number being 7,552 in 1897 and 5,637 in 1896, the percentage of habitual offenders for the three years (1898, 1897 and 1896) being 12·0, 13·6, and 11·9 respectively. Only 78 of the 4,179 habitual

offenders admitted to jail escaped identification before admission. In only one district does the system of identification appear seriously at fault. The Agra District Jail received 20 unidentified out of a total of 124 habitual offenders. A similar failure was noticed in respect of the Agra district in the report for 1897.

The total number of convicts released from jail in 1898 amounted to 37,731 as against 53,084 in 1897—a percentage of 56 of the total convict population compared with one of 60 per cent. The following table gives a comparative view of the number of releases during the past ten years :—

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Released on—										
(1) Expiry of sentence ...	34,483	35,603	38,364	35,388	32,339	27,536	31,488	29,824	31,510	22,345
(2) Appeal	2,666	2,891	3,345	3,312	3,591	3,869	4,120	3,776	3,462	3,006
(3) Remission marks ...	2,943	3,007	3,223	3,472	4,185	7,467	8,677	10,320	9,584	10,968
(4) Medical grounds ...	19	6	4	7	8	3	5	10	7	12
(5) Other grounds ...	9	6	15	10	24	9	4	176	*8,521	1,400

* Including 8,267 released on Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee.

The number of prisoners released under remission rules shows a steady increase; even habitual prisoners seem to fully appreciate the benefits which the rules hold out to them. Of a total of 8,267 prisoners released on the occasion of Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee, only 255 had returned to jail up to December 31st 1897: 61 of these were sent to jail during the year under review. The total number of escapes during the year was 17 (against 26 in 1897), and in three cases the prisoners remained uncaught. Eleven escapes occurred from inside the jails, and six from outside. Of the former, the most remarkable was the escape of two prisoners in broad daylight from the Agra Central Prison, which was due to the carelessness of a warder and the timidity of two convict overseers.

The number of juveniles admitted to prison during the year was 266 as compared with 422 in 1897 and 281 in 1896. In spite of this apparently large decrease, the proportion of juvenile admissions was practically the same as last year, total admissions having decreased by 37 per cent. and juvenile admissions by 36·9 per cent. At the instance of the Government of India, a depôt has been established at the Lucknow Central Prison for all girl criminals who have been sentenced to imprisonment as it was considered that they could be more easily brought under reformatory treatment if concentrated in a single jail.

The number of persons sentenced to terms of imprisonment not exceeding six months fell from 31,021 in 1897 to 19,088 in 1898; and the decrease is no less marked in the case of grave offences, death sentences having fallen from 241 to 153; transportation sentences from 692 to 395; and sentences of imprisonment for more than five years from 1,377 to 864. While offences against property, including *dakáiti*, very largely decreased in number, there was a slight increase in the number of persons confined for bad livelihood. The only other heads which show an increase are offences against the public peace and offences of giving false evidence. Hitherto criminal lunatics, if not dangerous, have been confined in central prisons; but representations have been made against this practice, both on the ground of the lunatics' welfare and on that of prison discipline; and it has recently been decided to send all criminal lunatics in future, as far as possible, to lunatic asylums.

The increase in the total number of punishments recorded (35,186 as against 27,510) is directly attributable to the more accurate recording of minor punishments —a point insisted on in Government orders. The increase in the major offences recorded (from 3,696 to 5,258) is also no doubt largely consequent on this, as an accumulation of minor punishment records against a prisoner leads subsequently to his receiving a major punishment for an offence which by itself would not require it

The number of jail offences dealt with by criminal courts decreased from 58 in1897 to 33 in 1898.

As was anticipated, a great improvement has occurred as regards the sickness and mortality in jails. The ratio of admissions to hospital was 920·5 per mille in the year under review as compared with 1,014·4 in 1897; the daily average of sick was 46·7 per mille as against 50·0; and deaths from all causes fell from 35·4 per mille in 1897 to 28·7 in 1898. The general death-rate for the Provinces was in the two years 40·4 and 27·38, respectively. Out of the 56 jails in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the death-rate in 34 was below the provincial rate. Actual sickness of all sorts, as judged from the ratio per mille of the daily average number of sick, was highest in the Hamírpur, Cawnpore, Dehra Dún and Agra District Jails, and lowest in Bara Banki, Bijnor and Lalitpur; but the prisons showing the highest death-rate were Mirzapur (89·1), Bánda (62·7) and Azamgarh (48·0). High as these figures are, they compare favourably with those for 1897 noted in the margin. The Chunar Temporary Jail again shows the extraordinary death-rate of 120; but this temporary jail (necessitated by the great increase in the jail population) was, to a great extent, a place of confinement for invalids and convalescents, who frequently brought with them the seeds of disease. The water supply also proved very defective. The temporary jail was closed on the 15th October last. The unhealthiness of the Mirzapur District Jail, already indicated by its high death-rate in successive years, has recently been furtherdemonstrated by a serious outbreak in the jail of cerebro-spinal fever. The year under report was probably unique in respect of the entire freedom from cholera which the jails of these Provinces enjoyed.

Highest death-rates in 1897.	*Per mille.*
Orai	166
Chunar	120
Bánda	115
Mirzapur	102
Azamgarh	94
Dehra	93
Hamírpur	85

The number that can be accommodated in the jails of these Provinces, excluding Chunar, is 33,441. The accommodation is still in excess of the numbers in confinement. The figures give no reason for supposing that density of population has in any case induced a high mortality. The only jails in which the accommodation available fell short of the daily average population are those noted in the margin. There was most pressure on the central prisons, and in the case of the three central prisons mentioned the crowding appears to have been due to transfers from the less healthy central prisons at Benares, at Fatehgarh and Agra. The satisfactory result of building a new jail at Gorakhpur on a different site has been that this jail, which was one of the most unhealthy, has become one of the most healthy in the Provinces.

	Accommodation.	*Average population.*
Bareilly Central Prison ...	2,154	2,403
Allahabad „ ...	2,222	2,248
Lucknow „ ...	1,600	1,721
Benares District Jail ...	559	567
Hardoi „ ...	470	477
Sháhjahánpur „ ...	324	378
Kheri „ ...	326	330
Muzaffarnagar „ ...	168	179
Korantadih 5th class District Jail	35	37
Kassia 5th class District Jail,	35	42

The total expenditure on maintenance and guard, excluding the cost of alterations and repairs of jails, amounted to Rs. 14,12,152 as compared with Rs. 19,13,624 in 1897, the decrease being in the main due to the smaller cost of dieting a diminished jail population at cheaper grain rates. Thus dieting charges alone decreased from Rs. 11,64,153 to Rs. 7,13,212, a decrease of Rs. 4,50,941, or 38·8 per cent., the cost of dieting an individual prisoner falling from Rs. 32-3-0 to Rs. 22-4-7. Other variations in items of expenditure are marginally noted. The sub-

	In-crease.	De-crease.
	+	−
	Rs.	Rs.
Establishment	...	13,180
Hospitals	...	17,530
Transfers	...	19,232
Miscellaneous	...	2,975
Contingencies	9,799	...

joined table compares the cost per head for the most important items during the past three years :—

Year.	Establishment.	Diet.	Hospital.	Clothing.	Moving.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1896	13 3 4	23 15 5	2 8 8	2 13 0	1 2 8
1897	12 1 9	32 3 0	2 10 10	2 8 7	1 10 10
1898	13 4 5	22 4 7	2 7 7	2 9 3	1 4 9

Establishment charges were naturally highest in the fourth, fifth, and third class jails: dieting charges were heaviest in Gházipur District Jail (Rs. 31-1-1), Chunar Temporary Jail (Rs. 27-12-7), Benares Central Prison (Rs. 27-3-9), Korantadih 5th class Jail (Rs. 26-3-11), Almora District Jail (Rs. 26-2-8), Benares and Allahabad District Jails (Rs. 25-7-0), Kassia 5th class Jail (Rs. 25-4-2), and Basti (Rs. 25-1-2)—mostly jails in the eastern part of the Provinces: clothing charges were high in the cases of Pauri 5th class jail and Muzaffarnagar, Orai, and Partábgarh Jails: transfer expenses in the cases of Karwi, Pauri, Chunar, and Lalitpur.

In addition to the expenditure above noted, Rs. 88,042 were spent on jail buildings and improvements as compared with Rs. 70,516 in 1897, the most important works being those undertaken in the Allahabad and Benares Central Prisons and the Lucknow District Jail. The provision of night latrines in barracks and the construction of cubicles for the separate confinement of prisoners at night are the most important improvements at present in hand. As to the provision of cubicles, no progress was made during the year under report, as funds could not be spared for the purpose, but the Government has provided an allotment in the current year's budget, and plans have been sanctioned for cubicles in most barracks in which habitual offenders are confined. It is believed that one result of this measure will probably be a large diminution in the number of habitual prisoners, as they do not like separate confinement at night.

The net cash earnings of convicts sentenced to labour during the year shows an increase of Rs. 32,070 over those of the preceding year The total does not compare favourably with the figures of 1895 and preceding years. In the years previous to 1896 the total amount shown as cash earnings included the profits of jail gardens and farms, which are now deducted from the dieting expenses of prisoners. In the year 1896, however, the total garden receipts amounted to only Rs. 12,645, so that, apart from this, the earnings of the current year fall considerably below the figures of 1895. The result is probably due in a great measure at least, to the diminution in the number of tourists consequent on the plague, the difficulties placed by plague regulations in the way of export, and the decrease among the native gentry in the famine year of the means of luxury.

	Rs.
1895 ...	2,39,740
1896 ...	1,54,894
1897 ...	1,46,038
1898 ...	1,78,108

At the same time it is to be noted that the average earnings per head rose from Rs. 4-5-0 in 1897 to Rs. 5-14-0 in 1898; and this contributed to the fact that the average net cost of prisoners per head of average strength was only Rs. 38-1-1 as compared with Rs. 48-7-0 in the famine year.

No jail showed a cash loss. The profits in the Allahabad District Jail were small, Rs. 115 only, which is at the rate of two annas a head. This was owing to there being no market for the bricks which were manufactured; but these will be advantageously used in building at the jail: Other jails which are conspicuous for a small or large rate of individual earnings are noted in the margin. On the whole it may be said that, while previous anticipations have not been fully realized, the statistics of cash earnings

	Rs. a. p.
Allahabad Central Prison ...	17 5 0
Dehra Dún Jail ...	13 0 0
Almora „ ...	12 14 0
Cawnpore „ ...	11 1 0
Gházipur „ ...	10 15 0
Jaunpur „ ...	9 1 0
Benares Central Prison ...	8 4 0
Chunar Temporary Jail ...	0 14 0
Bánda District „ ...	1 12 0

in the several jails are satisfactory and show no relaxation of effort on the part of the controlling officers.

Reformatory.—The new Reformatory Schools Act, which came into force in March 1897, has now been in operation long enough to enable an idea to be formed of its working. The rules made by Government under this Act, regulating the admissions to the Reformatory School, appear to have been satisfactorily observed. The large majority of the boys admitted were of the ages of 12 and 13 years; and in 12 cases only, out of a total of 69, were boys sent to the School on a first conviction.

The following table exhibits the numerical strength of the School and the admissions and discharges during the past five years:—

Year.	Remaining on January 1st.	Admitted.	Re-admitted after escape.	Discharged.	Transferred.	Released by order of Government.	Escaped.	Died.	Remaining, on 31st December.	Daily average strength.
1894	193	65	...	44	6	4	...	...	204	207·87
1895	204	77	...	35	1	...	1	1	243	221·58
1896	243	10	...	26	8	11	...	...	208	224·67
1897	208	61	1	35	2	2	...	...	231	224·2
1898	231	69	...	48	1	6	3	2	240	235·

The numbers in the Reformatory were thus still rather in excess of the accommodation, which is for 232 inmates with separate cubicles for each and 24 in hospital.

The health of the School was not so good as in previous years, as there was a considerable increase in the number of admissions to hospital, and two deaths occurred during the year from phthisis. The School was visited by the Inspectors-General of Prisons and Civil Hospitals in November last, and the changes in diet and routine then ordered have already led to a marked improvement in the general health. The system of weekly weighments and the use of weighment charts, which have been now introduced, should secure a sufficient watch being kept over the physical condition of the boys.

The Revd. Dr. Scott, as in previous years, made a thorough examination of the educational state of the School. He considered the general condition to have improved, and he observed also that particular attention was paid during the year to the moral education of the boys.

Of the 106 boys discharged from the Reformatory, regarding whom replies were received from District Magistrates during the year, 36 were reported to be not traceable, 6 to have relapsed into criminal ways, and 1 to have died. Of the remaining 63, 60 were reported of good character: a result that can be regarded with a fair degree of satisfaction. Of these 63 boys, about half are reported to be working at a trade or occupation taught in the Reformatory, while the rest are following other occupations.

The expenses of the year under report, as was to be anticipated, show a return to the figures of 1896, the decrease being due to the cheaper dieting made possible by the fall in prices of grain. The expenditure per head for the past three years was as follows:—

1896.	1897.	1898.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
56 6 6	64 7 5	54 7 0

There was also a falling off in profits, mainly occasioned by the discharge of skilled hands and the reduction of the cane industry, which is not found to be permanently useful to the boys.

6.— CIVIL JUSTICE.

(a)—*North-Western Provinces.*

The following statement sets out the figures showing institutions and disposals of suits in all courts of original jurisdiction, except the courts of village munsifs during the last six years :—

	Suits instituted.	Total for disposal, including remands, reviews, and revivals.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1893	95,056	107,910	96,649	11,261
1894	89,180	102,145	90,156	11,989
1895	92,095	106,205	96,344	9,860
1896	92,665	104,423	94,990	9,433
1897	100,256	111,441	102,887	8,554
1898	99,172	109,602	100,275	9,327

Institutions thus show a decrease of 1,084 and disposals a decrease of 2,612 as compared with the figures of the previous year, leaving the pending file at the close of the year higher by 773 cases.

Eight out of nineteen judgeships show increased institutions, the remaining eleven show a decrease, the detailed figures being as follow :—

Increase.

Agra	921	Bánda	275
Aligarh	728	Allahabad	211
Meerut	304	Mainpuri...	182
Azamgarh	302	Gorakhpur...	139

Decrease.

Sháhjahánpur	1,064	Farukhabad	157
Benares	1,008	Jaunpur	140
Bareilly	731	Gházipur	102
Jhánsi	346	Mirzapur	81
Saháranpur	311	Moradabad...	5
Cawnpore	201		

In those judgeships which show increased institutions the rise is generally attributed to a prosperous season following on a period of scarcity which gave creditors a more hopeful prospect of realizing their loans from their debtors. In other judgeships this same explanation has been put forward to account for the falling off in the number of suits filed, it being suggested that debtors in more favourable circumstances were able to satisfy the demands against them without the intervention of the courts. The large decrease in Benares is said to be the outcome of commercial depression the result of plague, Benares city having large dealings with Bombay. It is also stated that the year 1898 was declared by the local astrologers to be inauspicious.

The suits instituted in regular courts are classified as follows, figures for the two previous years being given for comparison :—

	1896.	1897.	1898.
For money or movable property	66,406	73,867	72,255
For immovable property	7,655	7,054	7,425
Mortgage suits	14,513	15,038	15,048
For specific relief	2,325	2,378	2,321
To establish a right of pre-emption	1,330	1,551	1,772
Other suits	436	368	351
Total ...	92,665	100,256	99,172

The values of the subject-matter in dispute in regular courts during the last six years have been as follow :—

	Rs.		Rs.
1893	2,55,42,173	1896	3,04,41,829
1894	2,68,39,427	1897	2,47,90,250
1895	3,74,40,643	1898	2,80,02,209

There is thus a rise of over 32 lakhs in the valuation of suits filed in 1898 as compared with that of suits filed in the previous year. The increase is remarkable considering the fall in the number of suits instituted.

The number of contested suits disposed of was 27,481 or 27·4 per cent. of the total number of suits decided. This percentage is lower than the percentages of the preceding five years, which were 28·4, 30, 30, 28·9 and 29 respectively.

Judgeships showing percentages considerably above the average are Azamgarh (41), Jaunpur and Benares (37) each, Gházipur (35), and Cawnpore (34).

As usual, the highest percentages of contested suits on suits disposed of are to be found in the courts of the Subordinate Judges.

33 per cent. of suits were decreed *ex-parte*. The corresponding figure for the previous year was 33·3 per cent.

The percentage of suits in which plaintiffs were successful was 59·4, as compared with 61·3, 59·4 and 58·1, in the three previous years respectively.

In uncontested cases the average duration was the same as that of the preceding year, *viz.* 27 days.

The following table exhibits the number of witnesses summoned, of witnesses examined, and of parties examined during the last three years :—

	1896.	1897.	1898.
Witnesses summoned	258,652	266,371	293,421
Ditto examined	115,422	119,197	126,067
Parties ditto	28,891	28,683	27,070

The number of parties examined was small in the courts of the Subordinate Judges of Saháranpur, Cawnpore, Sháhjahánpur, Jhánsi, Bareilly and Gorakhpur, and in the Munsifs of Meerut, Gháziabad, Powayan, Muhammadabad, Haveli Bareilly, Bansgaon and Bansi.

The amount of diet-money paid to witnesses was as follows :—

	Rs.	Average per witness.
1896	1,63,136	11 annas 4 pies.
1897	1,67,346	10 „ 1 pie.
1898	1,84,085	12 „ 5 pies.

The figures for miscellaneous judicial cases for the last six years are as under :—

1893	54,714	1896	47,715
1894	48,503	1897	50,140
1895	46,777	1898	50,861

The number of contested cases disposed of fell by 81. The pending file at the close of the year shows an increase of 106 on the corresponding figure for last year. The duration in contested cases was 41 days as against 42 in the previous year. The duration in uncontested cases was the same as for 1897, *i.e.* 24 days.

Details of duration in contested cases for three years in the different courts are set out in the following table :—

	1896. Days.	1897. Days.	1898. Days.
Munsifs' Courts	39	33	33
Small Cause Courts	28	26	27
Subordinate Judges' Courts	53	61	63
District Judges' Courts	91	137	93

The following statement shows the work done by the Civil Courts during the last six years in the execution of decrees :—

	Applications for execution.		
	For disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending in the Civil Courts.
1893	100,035	86,299	13,736
1894	89,035	76,226	12,809
1895	91,488	77,955	13,533
1896	97,255	85,101	12,154
1897	100,407	87,160	13,247
1898	107,934	95,209	12,725

The number of applications for disposal before the courts was larger than it has been in any year since 1889, and the number of applications disposed of is largely in excess of any of the numbers during the last nine years.

The amount realized in execution of decrees was Rs. 71,38,975—an increase of Rs. 11,81,029 as compared with last year's figure. This is the highest amount realized within the last 10 years. The average for the preceding nine years is Rs. 45,43,282.

The percentage of fructuous applications on applications disposed of was 41·6. The following are the percentages for the last six years :—

1893	...	...	49·2	1896	...	...	44·4
1894	...	...	46·9	1897	...	...	42·0
1895	...	...	42·9	1898	...	...	41·6

The following table shows by judgeships the percentages of fructuous applications during the past three years :—

	1896.	1897.	1898.		1896.	1897.	1898.
Azamgarh	58	55	56	Bareilly	42	47	46
Mainpuri	50	52	50	Jaunpur	50	47	45
Gházipur	51	50	49	Bánda	46	47	45
Farukhabad	48	49	49	Moradabad	47	48	44
Allahabad	46	47	49	Meerut	40	42	44
Cawnpore	47	47	48	Saharanpur	43	43	43
Jhánsi	53	49	47	Aligarh	43	43	40
Gorakhpur	38	40	47	Benares	36	37	40
Sháhjahánpur	50	50	46	Mirzapur	35	38	37
				Agra ...	37	36	36

More judgment-debtors were imprisoned and arrested than in the previous year, while the number of cases in which immovable property was brought to sale is largely in excess of that for 1897. Comparative figures for the last three years are as follow :—

	1896.	1897.	1898.
Judgment-debtors imprisoned	494	425	525
Ditto arrested	1,463	1,243	1,343
Immovable property sold	7,474	6,807	8,435
Movable Ditto	1,773	1,989	1,983

Imprisonments were most numerous in Aligarh (103), Agra (82), Moradabad (53) and Meerut (39).

Six thousand two hundred and thirty-three applications for execution were transferred to other courts for disposal : of these 5,180 were applications transferred to the courts of Collectors under section 320 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

The following figures show the state of the appellate files of all subordinate courts for the last five years :—

	For disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1894	16,017	10,824	5,193
1895	14,064	9,927	4,137
1896	13,414	9,185	4,229
1897	12,948	8,217	4,731
1898	13,294	8,192	5,102

Details of the 8,192 appeals disposed of are as follow :—

	From			
	Revenue Court decrees.	Subordinate Judges' decrees.	Munsifs' decrees.	Total.
By District Judges	924	1,114	2,011	4,049
,, Subordinate Judges	...	...	3,775	3,775
Small Cause Court Judges with jurisdiction of Subordinate Judges	...	...	368	368
Total ...	924	1,114	6,154	8,192

The District Judges disposed of 397 more munsifs' appeals and 4 more Subordinate Judges' appeals than in the previous year. The disposal of revenue appeals shows a falling off of 198 cases.

The following table exhibits the number of appeals instituted in the district courts in comparison with the number of decrees against which appeals lay (appeals in execution from orders made under section 244 of the Code of Civil Procedure are shown in the returns as appeals from decrees, while the orders appealed against are not shown as decrees) :—

District.	Decrees.	Appeals.	Percentage.	District.	Decrees.	Appeals.	Percentage.
Gházipur ...	1,263	751	59	Cawnpore ...	994	329	33
Azamgarh ...	708	374	53	Bareilly ...	1,278	410	32
Gorakhpur ...	1,521	733	48	Mirzapur ...	254	78	31
Meerut ...	953	411	43	Agra ...	1,137	340	30
Benares ...	423	176	42	Moradabad ...	1,930	557	29
Aligarh ...	2,214	853	39	Sháhjahánpur...	1,972	508	26
Farukhabad ...	753	279	37	Mainpuri ...	1,024	245	24
Allahabad ...	471	173	37	Jhánsi ...	729	141	19
Jaunpur ...	641	230	36	Bánda ...	365	33	9
Saháranpur ...	1,728	620	36				

The results of appeals for the last six years are thus compared :—

	Upheld.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.
1893	60·2	14·5	19·3	6·0
1894	61·5	12·9	19·5	6·1
1895	61·1	14·2	18·2	6·5
1896	62·2	13·6	18·5	5·7
1897	63 1	14·7	18·9	5·1
1898	64 5	13·3	17·2	5·0

Only 10 appeals were summarily dismissed as compared with 20 in the preceding year.

The number of objections under section 561, Code of Civil Procedure, was 414. The corresponding figure for the previous year was 378.

Miscellaneous judicial appeals filed and disposed of during the last five years are thus compared :—

	Number for disposal.	Number disposed of.	Pending.
1894	497	425	72
1895	385	315	70
1896	371	295	76
1897	384	272	112
1898	468	356	112

The following table gives disposals by courts :—

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
By District Judges	368	283	276	240	318
„ Subordinate Judges	57	32	19	32	38

Duration shows an increase both in the courts of District Judges and in the courts of Subordinate Judges.

	Number of days.				
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
District Judges	104	78	72	109	110
Subordinate Judges	81	134	67	53	88
Average	101	83	72	102	108

The following tables show the average amount of work of all descriptions done by a court of each class except a Small Cause Court :—

(*a*).—*District Judges* (21).

Suits.	Execution of decrees.	Miscellaneous Judical cases.	Appeals. Regular.	Appeals. Miscellaneous.	Sessions trials.	Criminal appeals.	Criminal revisions.
4	7	112	158	13	96	380	67

(*b*).—*Subordinate Judges* (19).

Suits. Uncontested.	Suits. Contested.	Suits. Total.	Execution of decrees.	Miscellaneous Judicial cases.	Appeals. Regular.	Appeals. Miscellaneous.
203	143	346	384	340	196	2

(c.)—*Munsifs* (68.)

Suits.			Execution of decrees.	Miscellaneous Judicial cases.
Uncontested.	Contested.	Total.		
870	319	1,189	1,062	534

In making the above calculations no account has been taken of the work done by the temporary Additional Judges, Additional Subordinate Judges, and Munsifs.

One District Judge, four Subordinate Judges, and 26 Munsifs in the exercise of Small Cause Court powers disposed of cases with the following average numbers :—

	Judges.	Subordinate Judges.	Munsifs.
Suits		535	592
Execution of decrees	7	193	204
Miscellaneous cases		31	21

The following table shows the state of the civil business which came before the High Court during 1897 and 1898 :—

	Institutions with pending file of previous year.		Disposals.		Pending at the close of—	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
1. Original suits	...	1	...	...	1	1
2. Miscellaneous judicial cases ...	452	383	417	347	35	36
3. First appeals	791	801	302	235	489	566
4. Second appeals	2,562	2,422	1,097	1,059	1,465	1,363
5. Letters Patent appeals ...	173	127	100	91	73	36
6. First appeals from orders ...	155	199	100	99	55	100
7. Privy Council appeals (applications).	39	35	19	24	20	11
Total ...	4,172	3,968	2,035	1,855	2,138	2,113

During the year 1898 the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council determined 15 appeals. In seven the decision was upheld, in four modified, in one reversed, the other three cases were dismissed for want of prosecution.

The average duration in days of the cases decided by the Court was as follows :—

	1896.	1897.	1898.
Head 1	...	...	...
Do. 2 { contested	129	133	102
Do. 2 { uncontested	50	21	46
Do. 3	535	597	502
Do. 4	494	533	505
Do. 5	578	434	249
Do. 6	178	142	165

At the end of 1898 the pending first and second appeals belonged to the following years :—

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
First appeals	2	...	2	1	111	187	263
Second ditto	...	...	...	1	88	469	805

The two cases of 1892, which are connected cases, were pending till August 1898, awaiting a decision of the Privy Council. Since the receipt of that decision they have remained pending owing to the death of one of the parties, and a consequent application for bringing on record the name of the legal representative of the deceased. The two appeals of 1894 are pending as a decision of the Privy Council is awaited. The first and second appeals of 1895 are pending as the findings on remand have not been received from the Court below.

The following table compares the general results of the hearing of first and second appeals during the last two years :—

		First appeals.		Second appeals.	
		1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
Without trial		25	36	189	128
Without contest...	Confirmed	4	6	20	31
	Modified	...	...	2	2
	Reversed	2	4	7	8
	Remanded	1	...	4	5
	Total ...	32	46	222	174
Contested ...	Confirmed	175	123	623	603
	Modified	26	20	32	42
	Reversed	57	41	139	180
	Remanded	12	5	81	60
	Total ...	270	189	875	885

Seventy-five second appeals were dismissed in 1898 under section 551 of the Code of Civil Procedure as against 110 in 1897. Of contested first appeals in 65·1 per cent. the decrees appealed against were confirmed as against 64·8 per cent. in 1897. In second appeals the percentage was 68·1 against 71·2 in 1897.

The values of court-fee stamps received in subordinate courts during the last three years have been as follow :—

	Rs.
1896	15,83,931
1897	15,98,251
1898	16,41,712

During 1898 the only notable decrease is that of Rs. 10,460 in Mirzapur, and the only striking increase is that of Rs. 25,140 in Agra.

In the High Court there was a decrease under this head of Rs. 8,165.

Refunds in the High Court amounted to Rs. 2,210 as compared with Rs. 6,027 in 1897.

Rupees 11,207 were realized in the Court on account of deficient stamp duty on documents examined in the Court's Office. The corresponding amount last year was Rs. 10,180-6-0.

There were 109 courts of village Munsifs existing at the beginning of 1898. Six of these, *viz.* 2 in the Moradabad judgeship and 4 in the Sháhjahánpur judgeship show blank returns. Eleven courts in the Sháhjahánpur judgeship were vacant for part of the year. The District Judge reports that the Collector of Sháhjahánpur dismissed 12 of the Village Munsifs during the year, some on account of misconduct, and others on account of the expiry of their periods of office.

The institutions show a considerable falling off; only 3,465 suits having been instituted as compared with 5,202 in the previous year: of these 1,710 or nearly one-half, were filed in the courts situated in the Sháhjahánpur judgeship. The following table exhibits the work for disposal, the amount done, and the number of suits pending during the last four years :—

	Total for disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1895	9,311	8,821	251
1896	5,982	5,581	178
1897	5,406	5,114	151
1898	3,636	3,403	100

The decrease in institutions was common to the courts in three out of the four judgeships, the courts in the Moradabad district showing a slight increase as compared with the figures of last year.

The total number of suits for disposal, including those pending from the previous year, was 3,636: of these 3,403 were disposed of, 133 transferred by district munsifs to their own courts, leaving a pending balance of 100 at the close of the year. The manner in which these 3,403 cases were disposed of was as follows :—

Without trial	361	10·6 per cent.
Ditto contest	2,764	81·2 ditto.
With ditto	278	8·2 ditto.
Total ...	3,403	

As in former years the suits based on oral contracts were most numerous, 1,602 suits out of 3,465 instituted falling into this category. As regards valuation the majority of the suits were for the recovery of sums not exceeding Rs. 20.

(*b*)—*Oudh.*

THE principal statistics of the year relative to the work of the courts of original jurisdiction, as compared with those of 1897, are shown in the following table :—

	Civil suits.						*Miscellaneous.*			
	Instituted.		Disposed of		Pending.		Disposed of.		Pending.	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898	1 97.	1898.
Unpaid tribunals ...	718	1,389	909	1,298	109	233	64	64	3	15
Paid sub-divisional tribunals ...	17,510	15,773	17,799	16,881	3,449	2,676	7,884	7,997	737	734
Small Cause Courts ...	36,227	34,333	37,902	35,574	2,694	2,084	2,914	2,420	226	180
District courts ...	2	11	52	29	13	6	640	665	266	203
Total ...	54,457	51,506	56,662	53,782	6,265	4,999	11,502	11,146	1,232	1,132

The total number of suits instituted, which had sunk from 55,512 in 1896 to 54,457 in 1897, thus showed a considerable further decline, and the institutions were the lowest of any year since 1891. The number of institutions per 10,000 of the population, however, (43 in 1897 and 40 in 1898) is still higher than in the North-Western Provinces (30 in 1897). The decrease in the number of suits instituted was confined to one class of suits, *viz.*, those for money and movables, and suits for immovable property and "other suits" increased in number. An Additional Civil and Sessions Judge was employed during the year for 30 days in the Fyzabad Judgeship, and for two months and 21 days in the Gonda Judgeship. Owing to the pressure of criminal work, this did not benefit the civil work of the district courts, whose disposals fell considerably under original suits, though they rose somewhat under miscellaneous. The disposals by Honorary Munsifs were decreased by special causes in 1897, and show an increase as anticipated in 1898. They have not yet nearly reached the figures of the year (1896) before the passing of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Honorary Munsifs Act (2,600 suits and 273 miscellaneous cases), but a further increase under the new system may be expected.

The average duration of civil suits in the principal courts of original jurisdiction is compared below with the duration in 1897 :—

		1897.		1898.	
		Contested.	Uncontested.	Contested.	Uncontested.
Munsifs ...	Regular suits ...	110	53	99	43
	Small Cause Court suits...	49	31	50	28
Sub-Judges...	Regular suits ...	148	57	147	124
	Small Cause Court suits...	47	38	44	34

There is a continued improvement in the duration of regular suits before Munsifs, while that of regular suits before Sub-Judges shows but slight improvement so far as contested cases are concerned, while the duration of uncontested cases shows a a great increase. The average duration of contested regular suits, both before Munsifs and Sub-Judges, is still somewhat higher than in the North-Western

Provinces, chiefly owing to certain old cases which have not yet been cleared from the files. A considerable reduction, however, has been made in the number of such old cases throughout the Province.

The following statement shows the state of the files in the appellate courts of districts:—

	Total number for disposal.		Disposed of.		Pending.	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
District appellate courts other than chief courts of districts ...	2,391	1,917	2,010	1,524	381	393
Chief appellate courts of districts...	1,230	1,116	720	675	510	441
Total ...	3,621	3,033	2,730	2,199	891	834

In District Judges' Courts the disposals were somewhat less than in the preceding year, but in 1897 two Additional Judges were appointed to Fyzabad and Gonda for six months, and they worked for a longer period in 1897 than in 1898. By District Judges, exclusive of Additional Judges, 523 civil appeals were decided in 1898 as compared with 369 in 1897, and miscellaneous and rent appeals disposed of also show an increase.

In the Judicial Commissioner's Court there were pending at the beginning of 1898, 2,522 civil and rent cases of all kinds, and 1,984 were instituted during the year. Under the Act to amend the Oudh Courts Act, 1891, which came into force in November 1897, a second Additional Judicial Commissioner has been appointed, and the Court, thus consisting of three Judges, disposed of 3,756 (against 1,770 in 1897) cases in the year, leaving at the close only 750 cases pending.

(c) *Kumaun.*

THE work for disposal by the civil courts of Kumaun during 1898 is compared in the following table with that of the preceding year:—

District.	Original cases.				Appeals.				Applications for execution of decrees.	
	Suits.		Miscellaneous		Suits.		Miscellaneous			
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
Naini Tal	2,126	1,826	308	332	79	74	14	10	1,762	1,321
Almora	2,313	2,103	95	159	147	135	14	29	1,033	854
Garhwál	1,932	1,639	115	75	152	122	9	5	687	533
Total, District Courts ...	6,371	5,568	518	566	378	331	37	44	3,482	2,708
Commissioner's Court ...	1	2	5	10	118	122	11	11	...	...

The number of institutions fell from 5,866 in 1897 to 4,959 in 1898. The decrease is shared by all districts, but by Naini Tal (18·2 per cent.) and Garhwal (17·0 per cent.) in the heaviest proportion. The decrease in the Naini Tal district appears to be mainly confined to the Kashipur pargana, and is ascribed in part to the fact that a good harvest in 1898 made recourse to the courts less necessary, while in the two previous years the pargana suffered from drought, and creditors were more pressing and debtors less able to pay.

In the following table is shown the original work disposed of by the civil courts in each district. The chief courts of districts disposed of 58 original suits in all (Naini Tal 1, Almora 6, Garhwal 51), as compared with a total of 60 in 1897; these figures show great variation between the districts.

District.	Original suits.						Miscellaneous cases.						Average duration in days of original suits.			
	For disposal.		Disposed of.		Pending.		For disposal.		Disposed of.		Pending.		Contested.		Uncontested.	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
Naini Tal ...	2 126	1,826	1,917	1,622	209	202	308	332	285	306	23	24	70	50	40	35
Almora ...	2,313	2,103	2,204	1,961	108	142	95	159	92	143	3	15	37	90	16	16
Garhwál ...	1,932	1,639	1,810	1,458	122	181	115	75	109	72	6	3	48	43	27	28
Commissioner's Court.	1	2	1	1	...	1	5	10	4	8	1	2	9	...	...	17
Total ...	6,372	5,570	5,932	5,042	439	526	523	676	490	529	33	44	...	...	...	...

Though the volume of work to be disposed of was smaller than in 1897, the percentage of disposals was somewhat lower than in 1897 (90 per cent., as compared with 93 per cent.), and the number of cases pending at the close of the year rose from 472 to 570. The percentage of cases decided with contest varies from 33 per cent. in Garhwál to 23 per cent. in Almora. Cases decreed *ex parte* are fewer in number than in 1897, while both in Almora and Garhwál the percentage of cases dismissed for default was high (34 and 25). The average duration of cases was less than in 1897 in the Naini Tal and Garhwál districts; but in the case of contested cases in Almora it rose to 90 days.

The result of applications for the execution of decrees is shown in the subjoined statement:—

District.	Number for disposal.		Number pending at close of year.		Percentage on total disposed of.			
					Partially executed.		Wholly executed.	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
Naini Tal	1,762	1,321	248	170	18	12	24	17
Almora	1,033	854	84	99	13	13	26	26
Garhwál	687	533	95	77	23	25	35	33
Total ...	3,482	2,708	427	346	17	15	26	24

These figures show that the highest measure of success in the execution of decrees has been attained in Garhwál and the lowest in Naini Tal.

The total number of appeals for disposal by the district and divisional courts was 443, as compared with 496 in the preceding year; of this number, 394 were disposed of, leaving 49 pending at the close of the year. There were, in 1898, 29 applications made to Government under rule 17 of the Kumaun rules against decrees of the Commissioner as compared with 19 in the preceding year. In 14 of these cases Government declined to interfere, but in 13 cases reference was made to the High Court of Judicature, North-Western Provinces, with the result that in each of these the Commissioner's order was set aside or modified.

7.—Infanticide.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The Infanticide Act is in force in 16 districts only, namely, Saháranpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Agra, Etah, Mainpuri, Etáwah, Fatehgarh, Cawnpore, Hamírpur, Jalaun, Bijnor, Bareilly, Budaun, Sháhjahánpur, and Basti. Four hundred and fifteen villages were under the rules at the beginning of the year, and the exemption of 55 reduced the number to 360 at the close of the year. Mainpuri is the only district in which the number (155) of proclaimed villages is above 50.

The principal results of the year are shown in the figures noted below:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Population under six on 1st April 1898	4,387	3,081
Births	1,306	1,163
Deaths	556	474
Arrivals	542	469
Removals	485	428
Transfers to population over six	916	621
Resultant population on 1st April 1899	4,278	3,190

The average rate of births as between boys and girls in infanticide districts was about 53 boys to 47 girls, the corresponding Provincial rates for 1898 being 52 and 48. The average death-rate of children under one year in infanticide districts was 51 boys to 49 girls. As the percentages are now based on small and decreasing populations, no very safe inferences could in any case be drawn from a comparison of them with the Provincial rates. The proportion of boys to 100 girls at the commencement of the year was 142 and at its close 136.

There is every reason to believe that in the Saháranpur district the crime of female infanticide is practically extinct and the exemption of 18 villages has recently been sanctioned by Government. The same may be said about the districts of Muzaffarnagar and Meerut. In Agra (as in a good many other districts) the increasing popularity of the *dola* system of marriage, under which daughters are a source of profit and not expense to their parents, is said to be removing all motive for infanticide. In Mainpuri, and in some degree in Etah, there is still reason to think that infanticide is practised: proposals for the reproclamation of 29 villages in the former district have recently been received from the District Magistrate, and are under consideration. In this district (Mainpuri), where special attention has been given by the District Magistrate and his subordinates to the matter, nine villages were added during the year to the register of specially guilty villages. The district shows an improvement in respect of the ratio of boys to girls, which was 134 to every 100 girls, at the beginning of the year and 128 at its close; and separate proposals for the conditional exemption of 68 villages are under discussion. The Etáwah district also still requires watching; as young girls are said to be neglected during illness: the local police will be required to give special attention to such cases. In the Farukhabad district the proportion of boys to 100 girls in the proclaimed villages fell from 170 to 146; but this proportion is still high. With regard to Cawnpore, the Commissioner and the district officers alike believe that there is no female infanticide, and the question of the exemption of the five proclaimed villages in this district, as also of the six proclaimed villages in Jalaun, will be considered. The birth statistics of recent years show reasons for exempting also the proclaimed villages in Hamírpur. In the proclaimed villages in Bijnor the proportion of boys to 100 girls fell from 157 to 149; and in Bareilly the proportion is now 105 boys to 100 girls, and infanticide is believed to have been effectively checked. In Budaun the proportion fell from 177 to 137, and the Magistrate and District Superintendent think that infanticide is no longer practised. In Sháhjahánpur district there are only three proclaimed villages: the *dola* system of marriage prevails, and it seems unlikely that any girls are killed. In Basti there are only two villages: there were no deaths among the minor population, and proposals for exempting one of the two villages will be considered. From

a review of the statistics it appears that in many of the districts concerned the numbers of the proclaimed population have now sunk so low that the prescribed tests have ceased be to of much value; and that, but for the districts of Mainpuri, Etáwah, and Farukhabad, the necessity of enforcing the Act at all in the North-Western Provinces would be doubtful.

8.—Litigation to which Government was a party.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The result of litigation in courts of first instance is shown in the subjoined table:—

	For disposal.	Decided—		Compromised or withdrawn.	Pending.
		For the State.	Against the State.		
State plaintiff	21	13	1	...	7
Do. defendant	51	20	7	10	14
Total ...	72	33	8	10	21

With the exception of an important case at Benares *Secretary of State* v. *Channu Lal and others*, claim Rs. 29,164), in which the Subordinate Judge dismissed the Government's claim to the property as an escheat and an appeal is pending before the High Court, the State won all the cases in which it appeared as plaintiff; and it obtained decrees for 99·4 per cent. of the amount claimed (Rs. 2,044). Of the seven cases in which the State was unsuccessful as defendant, two are pending in appeal, and none of the other five were very important. As defendant the State also compromised two cases for Rs. 123.

In courts of appeal the State appearing as appellant won six out of nine decided cases, and lost three, of which two were trifling and the third is pending in second appeal. As respondent the State appeared in 21 cases decided during the year and was successful in all.

Of the appeals to the Privy Council, High Court, and Court of the Judicial Commissioner, the most important case was won by the State as respondent in *Bijai Bahádur Singh and others* v. *Secretary of State*, a suit for nearly two lakhs.

References under the Land Acquisition Act resulted in the Collector's award being upheld in 42 and modified in 12 of the number of decided cases.

District.	Number of unreported cases.	District.	Number of unreported cases.
Aligarh	... 14	Gorakhpur	... 1
Partábgarh	8	Azamgarh	... 1
Lucknow	... 4	Gonda ...	... 1
Bánda	... 2	Basti ...	... 1
Muttra	... 1	Dehra Dún	... 1
Gházipur	... 1		

In 35 cases of this kind (in the districts marginally noted) reports were not submitted by the Collectors as they should have been.

The sums realized by the State during the year were 18 per cent. of the demands (Rs. 19,819), as against 11 per cent. in the previous year, the conditions of which were peculiarly unfavourable to realization. Of the balance, Rs. 2,115 were remitted, Rs. 1,358 are reported irrecoverable, and Rs. 1,856 doubtful. The amount expended on litigation (Rs. 5,416) was far lower than that of the preceding year, Rs. 48,677, which amount, however, included as one item the sum of Rs. 40,000, paid as compensation in a land acquisition case in the Sháhjahánpur district.

As regards the Court of Wards litigation the figures given below of suits and appeals disposed of show that a high measure of success was attained both in courts of first instance and in courts of appeal :—

	Estate plaintiff or appellant.			Estate defendant or respondent		
	For.	Against.	Compromised or withdrawn.	For	Against.	Compromised or withdrawn.
Suits	62	4	4	33	15	13
Appeal	6	2	...	16	4	...

The most important cases in which the Court of Wards was concerned were the suit *Brodhi Mal* v. *Janki Prashad Estate*, Cawnpore, for Rs. 1,13,150, compromised under the orders of the Board; the suit *Mohib Ali Khan Estate* v. *Kunwar Harbans Singh*, Moradabad, (Rs. 1,75,000) in which the Court of Wards lost its appeal in the High Court; and the suit *Lal Chatarpal Singh* v. *Bargaon Estate*, Partábgarh, (Rs. 2,00,000) which was won by the estate as respondent. Out of 31 miscellaneous proceedings to which the Court of Wards was a party 21 were decided in its favour and only three against it. The realizations (which, though still low, were somewhat better than in the previous year) amounted to Rs. 37,151, or 14 per cent. of the total sum (Rs. 2,63,821) decreed in favour of the Court of Wards. There is still an outstanding balance of considerably over two lakhs, the recovery of a quarter of which is considered doubtful.

The Legal Remembrancer dealt with 15 suits brought by or against Municipal Boards in courts of first instance, and with ten appeals. Of this number ten suits and appeals were decided in favour of the Boards and two against them, three were withdrawn, and ten were left pending at the close of the year.

9.—Registration.

The number of *ex-officio* sub-registrars is now 43, and of departmental sub-registrars 218. Of the departmental sub-registrars, 50 are pensioners and 168 are non-pensioners. It is reported that the working of the departmental agency is satisfactory, and that the system is one which the people appreciate. Care is exercised in the selection of candidates for appointment as sub registrars; but since the beginning of last year vacancies have been reserved, under orders of Government, for 28 candidates who had obtained a claim upon Government by good work during the famine. It will still take another year to exhaust this list.

The following table contains a comparison of the results of the past three years' working with those for the preceding triennial period :—

Year.	Number of documents registered.												
	Book No. 1.			Book No. III.			Book No. IV.			Total number of documents registered.	Total receipts.	Total expenditure (Appendix No. VI).	Surplus.
	Documents relating to immovable property.						Documents relating to movable property.						
	Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.	Wills (optional).	Authorities to adopt (compulsory).	Total.	Instruments of gift, section 123, clause 2, Transfer of Property Act (compulsory).	Other registrations (optional).	Total.				
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total of three years ending 1895-96.	394,560	116,934	511,494	4,547	71	4,618	163	148,160	148,323	664,435	12,95,895	5,79,670	6,16,225
Average do ..	131,520	38,978	170,498	1,516	24	1,539	54	49,387	49,441	221,478	4,31,965	2,26,557	2,05,408
Actuals, 1896-97 ...	146,969	51,733	198,702	1,364	19	1,383	60	48,828	48,888	248,973	4,61,599	2 42,616	2,18,983
,, 1897-98	140 055	46,354	186,409	1,375	15	1,390	35	42,208	42,243	230,042	4,37,072	2,52 943	1,84,129
,, 1898-99...	123,552	35,464	159,016	1,344	10	1,354	38	38,032	38,070	198,440	4,09,928	2,32,824	1,77,104
Total of three years ending 1898-99.	410,576	133,551	544 127	4,083	44	4,127	133	129,068	129,201	677,455	13,08,599	7,28,383	5,80,216
Average do. ...	136,859	44,517	181,376	1,361	15	1,376	44	43,023	43,067	225,818	4,36,200	2,42,794	1,93,406

Six hundred and seventy-seven thousand four hundred and fifty-five documents in all were registered during 1896—99, against 664,435 registered during 1893—96. In 1896-97 and 1897-98 the number of documents was considerably above, and in 1898-99 it was considerably below, the annual average in the preceding triennial period. In the latter half of the first, and the former half of the second, triennial period the number of registrations was raised by abnormal conditions connected with the famine. Even, however, in the first of the six years, *viz.*, 1893-94, the total number of documents registered was 208,182, whereas in 1898-99 it was 198,440. The difference, however, between the two years is wholly in registrations in book No. IV documents relating to movable property) thus—

Year.	Registrations in book No. I.	Registrations in book No. IV.
1893-94	158,591	48,500
1898-96	159,016	38,070

Of the documents registered in book No. I in 1898-99, the registration of 123,552 (*viz.*, 3,546 gifts, 44,500 sales or exchange, 51,154 mortgages, 16,449 leases, and 7,903 other documents) was compulsory, and that of 35,464 [*viz.*, 25,586 mortgages (value less than Rs. 100), 3,408 leases (for one year or less), and 6,470 other documents] was optional.

The number of prosecutions during the triennial period averaged 9 per annum, against 10 in the previous three years. In 1898-99 there were 6 cases, *viz.*, one each in the Agra, Moradabad, Mirzapur, Hardoi, Sitapur, and Fyzabad districts. The most important of these was the Fyzabad case, which related to the abstraction from the registration record room of a volume of Register No. 1, and its subsequent discovery in the possession of a forger, who had made alterations therein in the copy of a certain deed. Two large landowners were concerned, and these and their accomplices were sentenced to severe punishment by the Sessions Court.

The number of applications for copies and searches shows an increase from an annual average of 32,953 in 1893—96 to one of 35,896 in 1896—99. Records of over twelve years' standing have been concentrated in many districts in central offices of record, which are, when possible, placed in the special charge of the sub-registrars at headquarters.

The receipts of the Department increased from Rs. 4,31,965 (annual average) in the preceding triennial period to Rs 4,36,199 (annual average) in the triennial period under report ; and the surplus fell from Rs. 2,05,109 to Rs. 1,93,404 a year, owing to increased expenditure, which was highest in 1897-98.

The most important change regarding inspections of offices is the appointment of two departmental Inspectors a few months before the close of 1898-99. The post of Inspector is to be filled by officers selected by the Local Government from the graded list of the Provincial Executive or Judicial Civil Service, or from the list of experienced sub-registrars. The Inspector-General reports that the results of these officers' inspections already show the great usefulness of their appointment.

Nineteen out of the 29 registration districts in the Provinces now possess separate record rooms, either situated in the court houses of District Judges or attached to the offices of headquarters sub-registrars. In nine cases the supervision of the central office of record has been entrusted to the headquarters sub-registrar, and it is intended to do this wherever possible.

The abnormal conditions which prevailed through a great part of the last three years prevent the figures of registration of documents from giving the usual evidence of a development of the registration system. That system was, however, made the greater use of owing to the prevailing distress, and the registration offices worked with efficiency and were judiciously supervised.

MUNICIPAL.

The Bill to provide for the collection in certain cases of Municipal and other taxes by Railway administrations passed into law (Act II of 1899) during the year, having received the assent of the Local Government on the 10th February 1899 and of the Governor-General in Council on the 11th May 1899. The Bill to make better provision for the organization and administration of Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, which has now taken the form of a general consolidating Act, is still before the Local Legislative Council.

The number of Municipalities in these Provinces remained the same as last year, *viz.*, 104.

The classification of the Municipalities according to population remained as noted last year.

Seats were contested in 71 Municipalities. Judged by the proportion of votes recorded to the number of electors on the register, the greatest interest in election was shown in the Muttra, Etah, Nagína, Moradabad, and Sháhjahánpur Municipalities and again in the Saháranpur Municipality. A want of interest in the elections was most noticeable in—

Lakhimpur, where only		11·4 per cent.	of the electors voted.
Dehra,	ditto	9·2	ditto.
Meerut,	ditto	8·04	ditto.
Khurja,	ditto	8·08	ditto.
Bareilly,	ditto	4·7	ditto.

The District Magistrates in the following six important Municipalities are *ex-officio* Chairmen of the Board :—

Agra.	Bareilly.	Lucknow.
Allahabad.	Benares.	Moradabad.

In all other Act XV of 1883 Municipalities the Chairmen are elected by the Boards. In 82 Municipalities the District Magistrate has been elected and in six outlying towns the Tahsíldárs. The Municipality of Fyzabad is still administered by a non-official Chairman ; but in all other Municipalities at the headquarters of districts the District Officer presides.

The table below shows the constitution of the Boards and Committees in each Division at the close of the year :—

Division.	*Ex-officio.*	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Officials.	Non-officials.	Europeans.	Natives.
Meerut	6	55	278	339	73	266	60	279
Agra	4	50	177	231	42	189	26	205
Rohilkhand	1	62	238	301	41	250	24	277
Allahabad	23	38	105	166	38	128	25	141
Benares	2	17	89	108	17	91	12	96
Gorakhpur	...	8	29	37	6	31	5	32
Kumaun	8	20	20	48	16	32	15	33
Lucknow	1	33	154	188	35	153	20	160
Fyzabad	1	39	155	195	44	151	17	178
Total ...	46	322	1,245	1,613	312	1,291	204	1,409

During the year, it having been brought to the notice of Government that junior executive officers took little or no share in Municipal administration, orders were conveyed in G. O. No. 635, dated 28th March 1899, that the senior Joint or Assistant Magistrate should be appointed *ex-officio* a member of every Municipal Board or Committee in the district to which he is attached. Effect was given to these orders at once in the case of 68 Municipal Boards in which the number of members did not exceed the maximum number admissible with reference to section 6(*b*), Act XV of 1883 and the table on page 40 of the Municipal Manual. In the case of the remaining 30 Municipal Boards (excluding the six Committees constituted under Act XV of 1873), action has had to be deferred until vacancies occur in the number of appointed members admissible under the law.

The average number of meetings held by the Boards and Committees was 21·4 as compared with 22·07 in 1897-98. The average number of members on each Board was 15·3 as against 14·7 in the previous year. The average number present at each meeting has decreased from 9·2 to 8·7 and the average attendance at each meeting from 63·5 to 56·5 per cent. of the total number of members. The best average of attendance at meetings was found at—

	Percentage of members present on an average.
Dhámpur	80·0
Chandausi	75·0
Etah	70·5
Chandpur	70 5

and the worst at—

Cawnpore	48·0
Sambhal	45·0
Kálpi	44·4
Pihání	44·4
Bánda	26·6

The following Municipalities held less than 12 meetings during the year :—

Khairabad	11
Sikandra Rao	10
Chunár	9
Haldwáni	9

These are all small municipalities and are not headquarters of the districts.

The work of the Board is in most cases carried out by Sub-Committees. These in the bigger Municipalities are important and useful bodies ; and the principle was recognised during the year in G. O. No. 636, dated 28th March 1899, which suggested to Municipal bodies that the administration of the octroi system should be usually entrusted to a Sub-Committee of three members. This is already the case in some Municipalities ; but the extension of the practice should have beneficial effects upon the working of octroi taxation in the Provinces.

In many of the reports which have come before Government the regularity of attendance of individual members has been noticed, as has also the assistance accorded by them in the various branches of the administration. On the other hand, flagrant instances were not wanting of lack of energy and interest, with resulting injury to the more important branches of Municipal administration.

During the year the octroi schedules of the Agra, Jaunpur, Rae Bareli, and Sikandra Rao Municipalities were revised.

Modifications were also made in the Bareilly and Kásganj schedules.

The rules for the assessment and collection of Octroi duty of the Kairana and Rae Bareli Municipalities, proposed for revision at the end of 1897-98, were finally notified, and revised rules were also made for Etah, Jalesar, Khurja, Marehra, and Soron.

Certain additions also were sanctioned in the rules of the Gorakhpur and Jaunpur Municipalities.

The refund rules of the Benares, Jalesar, Kásganj, Marehra, and Soron Municipalities were revised, and additions made to the rules of the following Municipalities :—

Agra, Allahabad, Lucknow, Mainpuri, Meerut, Mirzapur, Moradabad, and Sháhjahánpur.

The imposition of the following taxes were also authorized during the year :— in Haldwáni, a tax on animals slaughtered for sale and a tax on houses, buildings and lands, in Jaunpur.—A house tax, in Mussoorie.—A tax on (1) horses and ponies, (2) dogs, (3) jinrickshaws, and (4) animals slaughtered for sale (the imposition.

of this tax was proposed in 1897-98), (5) a capitation and latrine tax, and (6) a tax on houses, buildings, and lands; in Naini Tal a tax on boats and boat-houses and on milk-vendors. In Cawnpore, the rates on certain articles in the schedule of the terminal tax were enhanced.

In the Haldwáni Municipality bye-laws were framed under sections 22 and 23 of Act XV of 1873 for the registration of births and deaths and for the prevention of nuisances.

Under section 55, Act XV of 1883, rules to regulate the following matters were framed in the Municipalities specified below :—

Anúpshahr ... Bulandshahr ...	To ensure the report of the occurrence of cases of small-pox and cholera within municipal limits.
Allahabad ... Bareilly ... Gorakhpur ...	For the prevention of nuisances.
Kandhla ...	To ensure the report of births and deaths.
Lakhimpur ...	To regulate the sale of poisons.

Besides the above, rules to regulate the storage of petroleum were passed for 50 Municipalities. Rules of minor importance under this section (55) were made by the Allahabad, Azamgarh, Bareilly, Bánda, Benares, Bisalpur, Dehra, Gorakhpur, Hardwár Union, Koil (Aligarh), Mau Ránipur, Moradabad, Pilibhít, Sambhal, Saháranpur, Shájahánpur, and Tilhar Municipalities.

No rules were framed or revised under the Lodging-house Act (I of 1892) during the year; and no election rules were framed or revised during the year.

The boundaries of the Belá (Partábgarh), and Khurja Municipalities were revised during the year under report.

The income and expenditure and the opening and closing balances of the Municipalities in each division are given below :—

Division.	Opening balance.	Income during the year.	Total funds available for disposal.	Total expenditure.	Closing balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Meerut	1,23,701	8,49,462	9,73,163	7,66,942	2,09,221
Agra	98,671	6,03,541	7,02,212	5,93,847	1,08,365
Rohilkhand	70,274	5,55,181	6,25,455	4,80,099	1,45,356
Allahabad	1,23,782	9,29,806	10,53,588	9,26,048	1,27,540
Benares	1,46,776	6,98,307	8,45,083	5,81,929	2,63,154
Gorakhpur...	17,723	97,303	1,15,026	93,409	21,617
Kumaun	22,376	2,75,740	2,98,116	2,57,875	40,241
Lucknow	39,346	5,56,989	5,96,335	5,17,664	78,671
Fyzabad	34,987	2,08,990	2,43,977	1,89,720	54,257
Total ...	6,77,636	47,75,319	54,52,955	44,04,533	10,48,422

The largest balances at the beginning of the year were held by the undermentioned Municipalities :—

	Rs.
Benares	1,21,942
Cawnpore	63,592
Meerut	38,612
Agra	33,221
Fyzabad	21,314
Allahabad	19,997

and the following had the largest credit balances at the close of the year :—

	Rs.
Benares	2,30,517
Cawnpore	62,233
Meerut	54,780
Naini Tal	32,556
Lucknow	36,559
Allahabad	26,523

The opening balance in Benares has been largely increased ; the increase is due to a revival of trade after a period of depression, and to swollen Octroi receipts, to a vigilant supervision of all other sources of income and to stringent economy of the expenditure, the Board having rightly husbanded its resources in order to prosecute vigorously the works in progress in connection with the drainage scheme. No part of this balance represents unexpended loan funds.

The income of the Municipalities was derived from the following sources :—

	Rs.
Municipal rates and taxes	36,13,023
Realizations under Special Acts	88,193
Revenue derived from Municipal property and powers apart from taxation,	7,05 553
Grants and contributions (for general and special purposes)	38,751
Miscellaneous	1,21,¢33
Loans and other extraordinary items	2,07,866
Total ...	47,75,319

The Municipalities of these Provinces rely for their income chiefly on the proceeds of the octroi tax. This form of taxation was in force in 81 municipalities, octroi taking the place of a tax on circumstances and property in the Roorkee Municipality with effect from 1st April 1898. In 19 municipalities the municipal income is derived from octroi only.

The taxes other than octroi in force were—

	Municipalities.
Tax on houses and lands	25
Ditto animals and vehicles	26
Ditto professions and trades	38
Tolls on roads and ferries	7
Water-rate	5
Conservancy (including scavenging and latrine rates) ...	5
Tax on visitors	2
Ditto jinrickshaws	1
Ditto horses and dogs	1
Ditto servants	3
Ditto sites	1
Terminal tax	1
Ditto toll	1
Tax according to circumstances and property	14
Tax on lake frontage and boats	1
Tax on animals slaughtered for sale	2

The visitors' tax at Benares was discontinued after the 31st December 1898 in accordance with the orders of the Government of India.

Octroi yielded a total gross income of Rs. 33,57,063 as compared with Rs. 29,61,518 in 1897-98. The total net income realized from this source, after deducting refunds, was Rs. 25,76,206 or 71·3 per cent. of the total realizations from municipal rates and taxes as compared with Rs. 23,56,030 or 73·0 per cent. in the previous year. There was thus an increase, in net income from the octroi tax, of Rs. 2,20,176.

The following statement compares the net receipts for the past two years under the different classes of articles on which octroi was levied, and for three preceding years :—

	1894-95. Rs.	1895-96. Rs.	1896-97. Rs.	1897-98. Rs.	1898-99. Rs.
Class I (Articles of food and drink),	16,74,814	16,13,722	13,75,508	13,62,487	14,16,200
Do. II (Animals for slaughter) ...	1,10,561	1,21,454	1,38,118	1,31,257	1,37,542
Do. III (Fuel lighting and washing),	1,63,959	1,73,263	1,32,911	1,21,989	1,54,251
Do. IV (Building materials) ...	1,59,951	1,79,186	1,33,223	1,19,681	1,51,677
Do. V (Drugs, gums, and spices)...	1,81,189	1,75,706	1,37,880	1,52,307	1,80.227
Do. VI (Tobacco)	85,574	60,502	61,843	77,828	71,962
Do. VII (Cloth)	3,15,276	3,26,966	2,66,532	3,16,893	3,71.651
Do. VIII (Metals)	81,842	85,353	65,267	73,588	92,696
Total ...	27,73,166	27,36,152	23,11,282	23,56,030	25,76,206

The year was generally one of recovery from the effects of the preceding period of scarcity and contraction of trade. The figures given above indicate that the octroi receipts from nearly all classes of articles are returning to their old relative levels of the period prior to the famine. The increase as compared with the receipts in the previous year under class I is more than accounted for in the Meerut Division, where, though trade was generally brisk the predictions of Hindu astrology of the possibility of high prices during the current *samvat* year and the anticipations of a season of distress, are said to have had their effect upon the operations of Hindu traders leading them to import largely and accumulate stocks. The large and seemingly counterbalancing drop in the receipts in the Agra Division was due entirely to the large reduction of the net income in the Agra Municipality, where extensive arrears on account of refunds were paid off during the year. Receipts rose also in the Benares and the Rohilkhand Divisions, and to a slighter extent in the remaining divisions, except Fyzabad, where there was a slight fall. Except in the Allahabad Division, where there was a slight fall, the receipts under class III rose uniformly in all the divisions; the increase being most marked in Rohilkhand, and only slightly less so in the Meerut, Agra, Lucknow, and Benares Divisions. Receipts under class IV increased generally in all divisions, the greatest increase being in the Rohilkhand Division, where the receipts rose by over 50 per cent; there were also large increases in the Meerut and Agra Divisions. The receipts form the remaining four classes, the articles in which are more of the nature of the luxuries, than of the necessaries of life increased substantially except in the case of tobacco. In the case of the other three classes, the increases are general throughout all divisions except Agra, being uniformly most marked in the Rohilkhand division. In the Agra Division there was a fall in the net receipts both from drugs, &c., and from cloth, with a slight increase from metals. The fall in the receipts from tobacco occurred in the Allahabad and Benares Divisions; the tobacoo industry is said to be declining in the Benares Municipality. The total imports of this class declined slightly during the year, while there was a marked expansion of the exports.

The following figures show the gross imports of the principal articles of consumption and the quantity or value on which refunds was paid:—

Article.	Year.	(*a*) Gross imports.	(*b*) Quantity or value on which refunds were paid.	(*c*) Net imports upon which the tax was levied.	Percentage of (*b*) on (*c*).
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Grain	1897-98	2,64,40,283	65,65,861	1,98,74,422	22·3
	1898-99	2,66,37,956	78,77,906	1,87,60,050	29·6
Refined sugar	1897-98	5,82,025	1,38,927	4,43,098	23·8
	1898-99	7,25,065	3,51,105	3,73,960	48·4
Unrefined sugar ...	1897-98	20 31,787	5.58,782	14,73,005	27·5
	1898-99	18,66,591	4,31,049	14,35,542	23·1
Ghi	1897-98	3,09,633	83,002	2,26,631	26·7
	1898-99	3,41,121	90,117	2,51,004	26·4
Oil	1897 98	4,85,668	2,42,017	2,43,651	49·8
	1898-99	6,60,653	4,09,406	2,51,247	61·9
Tobacco	1897-98	3,62,814	68,701	2,94,113	18·9
	1898-99	3,61,911	85,616	2,76,295	23·6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Drugs, gums, &c. ...	1897-98	45,69,544	9 11,345	36,58,199	19·9
	1898-99	54,59,328	7,24,661	47,34,667	13·3
Cloth	1897-98	2,60,39,886	52,78,210	2,07,61,676	20·2
	1898-99	3,22,88,885	71,62,723	2,51,26,162	22·2
Metals	1897-98	61,06,797	14,81,371	46,25,426	24·2
	1898-99	79,00,494	17,74,534	61,25,960	22·4

There was a net increase of nearly two lakhs of maunds in the imports of grain on which octroi duty was paid, for the greater part of which the introduction of octroi taxation into the Roorkee Municipality is accountable. The divisional variations, however, are considerable. Imports again largely increased in the Meerut Division, by six lakhs, the greater part of this occurring in the Hapur Municipality: there were also increases in the Lucknow (of 2¼ lakhs) and Fyzabad (of one lakh) Divisions. On the other hand, imports of grain declined by 3½ lakhs in the Allahabad, by 1½ lakhs in the Benares, and by two lakhs in the Agra Division. In the Agra Municipality alone, there was a decrease in imports of 6,57,242 maunds. The

decreases in the Allahabad Municipalities are attributable to the cessation of famine relief operations in that Division; while in the Benares Division full stocks and a diminished demand of the coarser grains among the poorer sections of the population led to fewer imports. The increases in the Lucknow Municipalities and in the Benares Municipality, and in certain municipalities of the Meerut Division were due to an expansion in the volume of through trade or to traders taking advantage of the low prices to replenish depleted stocks. The total quantity of exports of grain however, on which refunds were paid increased by over 13 lakhs; but the greater part of this, 11 lakhs, represents exports from the Agra Municipality of a previous period upon which the refunds were in arrears. The figures for refined sugar show that here again, the Agra Municipality is responsible for the larger half of the quantity on which refunds were paid. The more noticeable increase occurred in Benares, where there was a considerable revival in the trade. The decrease in both the imports and exports of unrefined sugar was apparent only. In the case of oil, there was an increase both in the imports and exports. The crop was a good one, and large purchases of the seeds were made for exportation to Europe. The increase in the quantity on which refunds were paid is only slightly less than the increase in the imports. The increases were most marked in the Allahabad Division, where, however, they almost entirely occurred in the Jhánsi Municipality. The expansion of this trade in oil and oilseeds was almost equally marked in the Rohilkhand and Meerut Divisions, and only slightly less so in the Agra Division.

The net average consumption of the articles for which standards have been fixed by the Government was as follows:—

	1897-98.	1898-99.	Normal Government standard.
	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.
Grain	6 25 12	6 9 1	7 0 0
Sugar	0 37 5	0 33 14	0 33 0
Ghí	0 3 0	0 3 5	0 4 0
Oil	0 3 4	0 3 5	0 2 8 to 0 3 8
Tobacco	0 3 15	0 3 10	0 4 0
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Drugs, gums, &c	1 3 7	1 9 2	1 0 0 to 1 4 0
Cloth	6 4 8	7 13 4	5 0 0 to 8 0 0
Metals	1 8 9	2 0 6	1 8 0 to 2 0 0

The incidences of all articles except grain, sugar, and tobacco were above those of last year. The decreased consumption of grain is more apparent than real, owing to the misleading figures of the nominal increase of exports in the Agra Municipality.

The receipts from taxes other than octroi are compared with those for 1897-98 in the following table:

Heads of receipts.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Tax on houses and lands	1,07,304	1,21,059	+13,755
(2) Do. animals and vehicles	79,660	79,606	—54
(3) Do. professions and trades	1,07,801	1,18,149	+10,348
(4) Tolls on roads and ferries	54,618	67,519	+12,901
(5) Water-rate	1,98,065	2,53,579	+55,514
(6) Conservancy (including scavenging and latrine rates).	23,995	40,408	+16,413
(7) Tax on visitors	58,216	53,633	—4,583
(8) Do. rickshaws	544	760	+216
(9) Do. horses and dogs	1,996	1,958	—38
(10) Do. servants	8,211	8,666	+455
(11) Do. stalls	40	...	—40
(12) Do. sites	8,547	10,537	+1,990
(13) Do. lake frontage and boats	...	749	+749
(14) Terminal tax (Cawnpore)	1,38,590	1,83,769	+45,179
(15) Ditto toll (ditto)	42,684	52,634	+9,950
(16) Tax according to circumstances and property...	40,494	37,840	—2,654
(17) Do. on animals slaughtered for sale ...	610	5,941	+5,331
Total ...	8,71,375	10,36,807	+1,65,432

The total net income derived from taxation by the Municipalities in these Provinces amounted to Rs. 36,13,023 as against Rs. 32,25,223 in the previous year. The incidence of net taxation per head of population within Municipal limits was Re. 1-1-11 as compared with Re. 0-15-5 in 1897-98, Re. 0-15-6 in 1896-97, and Re. 1-0-9 in 1895-96, indicating a return towards the figures of normal years prior to the distress period. The most heavily-taxed Municipalities were—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Naini Tal	7	6	4
Mussoorie	7	7	1
Agra	1	7	2
Benares	2	4	1
Cawnpore	1	14	10
Allahabad	1	10	8
Almora	1	8	8
Gháziabad	1	6	6
Lucknow	1	3	1
Hardwár Union	1	5	9
Meerut	1	4	5
Roorkee	1	3	5

Excluding hill municipalities the incidence of *direct* taxation was highest and lowest in the following Municipalities:—

Highest.	Per head.	*Lowest.*	Per head.
Benares	2 4 1	Bhinga	0 2 2
Cawnpore	1 14 10	Ballia	0 3 1
Agra	1 7 2	Balrámpur	0 2 10
Gháziabad	1 6 6	Nawábganj (Gonda)	0 3 9
Hardwár Union	1 5 9		
Meerut	1 4 5		

The details of the income derived from sources other than taxation are—

	1897-98. Rs.	1898-99. Rs.
(1) Realizations under special Acts	78,618	88,193
(2) Rents of lands, houses, saráis, dák bungalow, &c.	2,36,139	2,61,987
(3) Sale proceeds and produce of lands, &c.	91,396	56,335
(4) Conservancy receipts (other than taxes and rates)	1,13,944	1,22,018
(5) Fees and revenue from Educational and Medical institutions ...	22,891	24,429
(6) Fees and revenue from markets and slaughter-houses ...	1,44,673	1,61,361
(7) Stud bull fees	1	243
(8) Realizations from sale of water	20,649	17,889
(9) Ditto fairs	10,903	12,918
(10) Chaukidári cess	56	56
(11) Copying fees	378	213
(12) Mooring fees	97	152
(13) Acreage and jágír cess	204	172
(14) Registration fees	177	65
(15) Fees for maps	91	116
(16) Fees for licensing láthis	18	331
(17) Inspection fees	8	9
(18) Public crier's fees	200	12
(19) Fines under Municipal and other Acts	31,060	38,983
(20) Interest of investments	8,486	8,270
(21) Grants and contributions (for general and special purposes) ...	53,961	38,751
(22) Miscellaneous receipts	1,19,212	1,21,933
(23) (i) Loan	2,78,000	1,59,000
(ii) Other extraordinary items	46,531	48,866

There was a large decrease by Rs. 1,19,000 in the amount taken up as loans. The Municipalities which took loans during the year were—

	Rs.
Allahabad	18,000
Mussoorie	19,000
Naini Tal	1,27,000
Total ...	1,59,000

These were all loans supplementary to others previously taken from Government.

No Municipality raised any loan in the open market during the year.

The subjoined table gives the percentage on nominal Municipal revenue (excluding large grants, loans, and sale of securities for expenditure in water-works) of the amount spent on the principal branches of the administration during 1898-99 :—

Division.	Nominal income of the year, excluding the opening balance.	Percentage of income spent on—						
		General administration.	Public safety.	Public health and convenience.	Public instruction.	Contributions.	Miscellaneous.	Extraordinary.
	Rs.							
Meerut	8,24,620	12·6	13·5	44·1	3·8	9·0	6·3	3·1
Agra	6,02,813	11·4	15·8	44·2	3·0	7·7	9·6	6·5
Rohilkhand... ...	5,52,094	13·6	20·4	39·7	5·7	3·9	1·2	2·1
Allahabad	9,05,299	10·1	9·5	57·4	1·7	5·1	11·6	6·4
Benares	6,93,477	9·9	12·3	42·8	1·6	2·0	13·4	2·6
Gorakhpur	94,901	11·0	13·6	57·5	7·9	4·9	3·2	...
Kumaun	1,48,588	7·1	7·4	41·2	1·0	0·8	2·2	4·6
Lucknow	5,51,675	11·6	15·9	44·5	4·1	2·6	9·2	6·1
Fyzabad	2,00,024	15·8	17·4	51·5	3·4	5·2	0·4	0·1
Total ...	47,75,319	10·9	13·3	44·6	3·1	4·9	7·8	4·1

The abstract below shows the chief heads of expenditure with the corresponding charges of the previous year:—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Rs.	Rs.
(1) General administration and collection charges	4,94,525	5,20,556
(2) Public safety	6,43,578	6,39,386
(3) Public health and convenience—		
(*a*) Water-supply	5,28,226	5,42,934
(*b*) Drainage	1,81,087	1,16,308
(*c*) Conservancy (including road cleaning and watering and latrines).	9,90,127	9,71,262
(*d*) Hospitals and Dispensaries	1,74,890	1,09,798
(*e*) Vaccination	24,568	24,245
(*f*) Markets and slaughter-houses	28,031	28,331
(*g*) Pounds	23,455	24,597
(*h*) Dâk bungalows	5,193	6,530
(*i*) Arboriculture	41,202	38,848
(*j*) Registration of births and deaths	8,040	8,058
(*k*) Public works	3,92,785	4,22,588
(4) Public instruction	1,45,436	1,47,062
(5) Contributions to District Boards and Cantonment Funds ...	2,20,210	2,34,557
(6) Miscellaneous—		
(*a*) Interest loans	3,47,498	3,18,033
(*b*) Actual cost of work done for private individuals ...	2,897	1,948
(*c*) Discount	...	1
(*d*) Law charges	2,024	2,001
(*e*) Rents	6,870	9,143
(*f*) Fairs	19,631	11,576
(*g*) Miscellaneous charges	59,821	31,813
(7) Extraordinary and debts—		
(*a*) Investments	3,000	5,319
(*b*) Repayments of loans	1,57,514	1,78,579
(*c*) Advances	3,435	1,475
(*d*) Deposits	1,830	9,585

The better receipts and improved prospects of the year gave the Boards a larger margin for expenditure upon necessary and useful public works. On the other hand no new large construction works in connection with water-supply or drainage were undertaken during the year and the temporary suspension of operations at Benares upon the drainage project is responsible for the greater part (over Rs. 43,000) of the decreased expenditure under the head "Drainage." The decrease in the total amount spent upon conservancy is due chiefly to a less urgent call for expenditure upon plague preventive measures after the liberal grants devoted to this purpose in the previous year.

The amounts expended in 1898-99, on water-supply, drainage, and other public works by the Municipalities of Agra, Allahabad, Benares, Cawnpore, Dehra, Lucknow, Meerut, Mussoorie and Naini Tal were—

	Agra.	Meerut.	Benares.	Cawnpore.	Lucknow.	Mussoorie.	Allahabad.	Naini Tal.	Dehra.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-supply ...	63,552	22,619	75,846	77,661	52,008	7,794	69,246	1,61,955	1,981
Drainage ...	1,329	2,451	46,643	16,094	3,794	368	1,963	...	774
Other public works...	18,155	12,657	22,140	57,116	17,350	14,588	31,430	24,976	1,214

During the year rules were framed by Government under section 36, clauses (*aa*), (*bb*) and (*f*) of the Water-Works Act (I of 1891) as amended by Act II of 1895, for the publication and submission of plans and estimates for the construction and maintenance of water-works, &c.; and revised rules under section 33, sub-sections (1), (4), and (6) of the Sewerage and Drainage Act (III of 1894) as to the preparation and submission of plans, estimates, and specifications for a drainage scheme were also issued.

An account of the working of water-works and the progress made in the drainage and water-supply schemes in the chief towns is given below :—

WATER-WORKS.—*In Agra.*—The average daily consumption of filtered water, including the supply to the Cantonments, was 1½ million gallons as against 1½ million gallons last year. The cost of the water was 1·59 annas per 1,000 gallons supplied, or 3·14 annas if the year's charges for interest and repayment of debt be added to the cost of maintenance, which amounted to Rs. 55,072-12-3 as against Rs. 55,210-0-10 in 1897-98.

Allahabad.—There was a decrease in the quantity of the water pumped from 520,185,016 to 514,733,706 gallons; while the maintenance charges fell from Rs. 53,067 in 1897-98 to Rs. 49,354. But the cost per 1,000 gallons calculated on the above figures shows only the inconsiderable reduction of one pie from the former year's figures, *e.g.* 0-1-6 as against 0-1-7. On the recorded figures the average daily supply again fell, from 1,425,000 to 1,410,000 gallons a day. The decrease was ascribed mostly to the preventive measures against waste. The Board also did satisfactory work in connection with providing a water-supply to the *Mágh Mela*. The character of the water supplied was good throughout, and the Sanitary Board of these Provinces are satisfied that the Municipality has now a supply of good potable water upon which full reliance can be placed. The cost of this supply, including interest and sinking fund, came to $4\frac{7}{12}$ annas per 1,000 gallons and for this the Municipality provided a supply of 8·04 gallons per head of population, as against 8·13 gallons in 1897-98.

Benares.—An important addition to the existing water-works was made by the completion of the new raised reservoir, constructed from the ordinary income of the Board. The cost of maintenance of the water-works was Rs. 68,936 against Rs. 58,675 last year and an estimate of Rs. 88,970. The amount of water pumped into the city mains was 853 million gallons, against 695 million gallons last year, the average supply being 11 gallons per inhabitant. That economy was carefully studied is shown by the reduction in the cost from 3·78 to 2·82 annas per 1,000 gallons, loan interest and repayments included, or to 1·23 annas calculated on the actual working expenses, as well as by the drop in the consumption of coal from 0·97 to 0·89 ton per million gallons pumped.

Cawnpore.—The supply of filtered water increased from 484 to 523 million gallons, including about 78½ million gallons sold to six of the larger factories at the rate of two annas per 1,000 gallons. The price of the last mentioned quantity has brought up the income from the sale of water to Rs. 15,557, or nearly double of

what it was last year. The supply of water to factories at exceptionally low rates is safeguarded by precautions against abuse of the cheap supply. House connections were steadily extended. The supply averaged 8·74 gallons per head of population, at a cost of two annas and one pie, calculated on the current expenses of working, or three annas and nine pies if interest and sinking fund charges are added, per 1,000 gallons pumped.

Lucknow.—The economy in coal and otherwise at the works was noticeable. The cost (calculated on the working expenses only) of the water supplied is somewhat lower than last year, 2¼ against 2½ annas per 1,000 gallons. Though the quantity pumped from the reservior rose from 347 to 357 million gallons, it gave an average supply of only 3⅝ gallons a day per head of population, against 7 to 10 gallons in the other water-works Municipalities. The quality of the filtered water is reported to have been satisfactory, no signs of the enteric microbe having been detected in the specimens submitted to the Chemical Examiner.

Meerut.—Requests for house connections were more numerous than last year. The average quantity pumped was 6·21 gallons per head of population. The cost of maintenance during the year was Rs. 21,234, of which, however, Rs. 3,500 were carried forward to the account for depreciation of stock; so that the true cost was a little less than last year. Calculated per thousand gallons of supply, the outlay was moderate—1·91 annas (or 6·56 annas, including the loan charges).

Mussoorie.—The water supply of this station, the nature of which was described in last year's report, was examined by the Chemical Examiner to Government and reported to be good.

Naini Tal.—The new and extended water supply system was pushed on during the year and at the close was nearing completion. The Committee completed during the year the taking up of its fifth loan of Rs. 2,47,000, receiving to its capital account for water-works Rs. 1,27,000. Of this and previous balances, the sum of Rs. 1,32,689 was drawn from the treasury on account of charges in connection with the water-works. The Committee has already began to realize income from direct house connections.

Drainage.—The drainage operations in the *Benares* Municipality were checked by the failure to secure a contractor for the novel and extremely difficult work of constructing sewers in the so-called "sewered area," and operations were only actually started after the close of the year. A revised scheme reducing the original estimate has been called for, and the question of ways and means to finance this revised scheme, is still under the consideration of the Municipal Board and of the Government.

In the *Cawnpore* Municipality the need of an adequate system of drainage and sewerage is more apparent than ever. Hardly less urgent is the necessity for a water tower to assist in the flushing of the city drains. Good work was done in perfecting the arrangements for flushing the Sisamau sewers and diverting its offensive outflow into the main stream of the Ganges. The Board is at present engaged in formulating proposals for raising the income necessary to finance a complete drainage scheme.

Out of an aggregate income of 54½ lakhs, including the opening balances, the 104 Municipalities in the Provinces expended over 16½ lakhs in water supply, drainage, conservancy, markets and slaughter-houses. This large sum was on the whole judiciously spent, and there is apparent an appreciable improvement in the sanitary condition of most of the Municipalities. The measures taken in the previous year for the prevention of the spread of bubonic plague were continued by nearly every Municipal Board during the year under review.

The total gross liabilities of the Municipalities were Rs. 85,73,470 and the total claims outstanding Rs. 78,872. The net amount of debt was thus Rs. 84,94,598 as against Rs. 85,42,343 in the preceding year.

The grants made to Municipalities from Provincial and Local Funds aggregated Rs. 38,751 as against Rs. 53,961 in 1897-98.

The cost of the conservancy establishment amounted to Rs. 8,51,368 as against Rs. 8,68,991 in the previous year.

The decrease is due to a smaller expenditure upon measures for the prevention of plague as compared with the heavy charges incurred in 1897-98, when these measures were first undertaken by the Boards. The total expenditure, however, was still above that of 1896-97, in which year the Boards spent Rs. 8,11,049 upon conservancy.

The expenditure incurred by Municipalities on account of education was Rs. 1,42,419 as against Rs. 1,40,157 in 1897-98. There were 565 educational institutions, with 36,509 pupils, supported or aided by Municipalities, as compared with 437 institutions and 32,127 pupils in the previous year. On the whole, there was noticed an advance in the encouragement of primary and indigenous education. With a few exceptions the secondary schools in Municipal towns are supported by the District Boards to the funds of which Municipalities make a contribution on account of schools and dispensaries.

The number of primary successful vaccinations is reported by the Board to have been 1,04,732 as against 97,362 in the previous year. The total number of vaccine operations of all kinds is similarly reported as 1,15,830 as compared with 1,17,269.

The proportion of persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of the population was 33·11, as compared with a proportion of 32·51 protected in the preceding year. In 72 Municipalities there was an increase in the number of successful primary vaccinations, and in 32, municipalities a decrease.

The Vaccination Act is in force in all Municipalities.

The statistics of births and deaths during the past two years are contained in the following statement:—

Year.	Births.	Ratio of birth per mille of population.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of population.
1897 98	102,647	31·06	147,899	45·53
1898 99	127,054	39·27	110,927	34·23

The death-rate decreased from 45·53 to 34·23, while the birth-rate increased from 31·06 to 39·27. These figures reflect generally the more healthy circumstances of the year.

The total amount of the investments held by the Boards was Rs. 2,24,751 as compared with Rs. 2,10,800 in 1897-98. Of the former sum Rs. 50,331 represents the amount of the invested sale-proceeds of nazúl lands.

11.—Towns under Act XX of 1856.

There were 329 towns under the operation of the Act during the year, as compared with 330 in the previous year. The latter figure however, included the town of Dampur in the Bulandshahr district, from which the operation of the Act was withdrawn in August only of the year 1897-98. During 1898-99, the operation of the Act was withdrawn from Chinahat in the Lucknow district and Mianganj in the Unao district, and was extended to Purwa in the Unao district and Kaladungi in the Naini Tal district. The total population of the towns under the Act amounted to 1,715,534, and the number of houses assessed to 223,041, as compared with 223,672 in 1897-98. The gross yield of the taxation imposed under the Act was Rs. 3,23,920, giving an incidence of three annas per head of population and Rs. 1-7-2 per assessed house. The total income from all sources including the previous year's balance was Rs. 4,61,547 and the total expenditure was Rs. 3,80,118, leaving a balance of Rs. 81,429 at the credit of the towns on the 31st March 1899.

12.—District Boards.

There was no change in the number of District Boards and District Committees constituted under Act XIV of 1883, nor was any legislation carried out during the year in regard to these bodies. An important change, however, in the constitution of Boards was effected during the year by the introduction of the representative system allowed by section 6(2) of the Act. In previous years the District Boards were constituted under section 6(1) of Act XIV of 1883, but under orders issued in September 1897 they were reconstituted from 1st April 1898 under section 6(2) of the Act. The effect of this change which at once largely reduced the membership of the Boards and rendered them less unwieldly, is not noticed in the reports, generally.

The District Boards, numbering 44, were composed of 639 elected, 124 nominated, and 148 *ex-officio* members, of whom 68 were Europeans.

The average number of members on each Board was 20; and the Magistrate of the district continued in every case to hold office as Chairman.

The District Committees, four in number, were composed of 84 members, of whom 31 held their appointments *ex-officio*, the remainder having been appointed by the Government on the nomination of the District Magistrate. Twenty of the members of District Committees were Europeans, and the remainder natives of India.

Each District Board held, on an average, 11 meetings during the year, at which the average attendance of members was 8. The average number of meetings held by District Committees was 9, and the average attendance 10.

Accounts.—Under G. O. No. $\frac{232}{IX-67}$, dated 5th March 1898, new rules for the District Boards' accounts were issued, which came into force at the beginning of the year under review. Little reference is made to these in the reports, but they appear to be working satisfactorily.

The following statement compares the actual receipts and charges of the District Funds for 1898-99 with the budget estimates of the year. It has had again to be compiled from figures obtained from the Accountant-General's Office, as the figures submitted with the Divisional reports still continue to be inaccurate.

Receipts.				Charges.			
Heads.	Budget, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Difference, + or —	Heads.	Budget, 1898-99	Accounts, 1898-99.	Difference, + or —
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue ...	13,500	14,183	+683	1. Refunds ...	...	10	+10
VI.—Provincial Rates,	35,21,927	36,13,261	+91,334	3. Land Revenue ...	515	469	—46
XII.—Interest ,,	18,957	18,231	—726	18. General Administration.	80,972	81,293	+321
XIX.—Education ...	2,44,488	2,58,282	+13,794	22. Education ...	13,78,863	13,45,051	—33,812
XX.—Medical ...	1,71,721	1,58,361	—13,360	24. Medical ...	6,00,753	5,39,662	—61,091
XXI.—Scientific, &c., ...	8,960	5,651	—3,309	26. Scientific, &c. ...	30,926	24,730	—6,196
XXV.—Miscellaneous ...	1,05,101	1,10,322	+5,221	32. Miscellaneous ...	2,060	1,883	—177
XXXII.—Civil Works ...	85,349	1,07,638	+22,289				
Surplus of the Pound Fund,	1,38,957	1,52,489	+13,532	45. Civil Works ...	22,93,794	22,96,754	+2,960
,, ,, Ferry ,,	4,25,916	4,27,338	+1,422				
Total Receipts ...	47,34,876	48,65,756	+130,88(	Total, Charges ...	43,87,863	42,89,852	—98,011
Contribution from Provincial.	4,12,000	4,75,266	...	Contribution to Provincial.	7,09,000	6,66,308	...
	51,46,876	53,41 022	...		50,96,863	49,56,160	...
Advances	...	2,518	...	Advances	...	26,783	
Deposits	...	1,694	...	Deposits ..	...	722	...
Opening balance ...	4,00,000	4 92,108	...	Closing balance ...	4,50,013	8,53,677	...
Grand Total ...	55,46,876	58,37,342	...	Grand Total ...	55,46,876	58,37,342	...

The year 1898-99 was the second year of the working of the present system of Local Finance, and may be regarded as having been generally a period of financial prosperity for the Boards.

The total income of the District Fund, comprising, in addition to its statutory share of the Local Rates receipts from services administered by the Boards (Education, Medical, Arboriculture, &c.), and the surpluses of the Pound and Ferry Funds, aggregated Rs. 53,41,022 inclusive of a net sum of Rs. 4,75,266 contributed from Provincial Revenues to certain District Boards (22 in number) either in accordance with the terms that were fixed in connection with the present scheme of Local Finance or as special grants during the year.

Assistance to the extent of Rs. 26,251 was given to six Boards, after the close of the year, to cover deficits in their accounts, due chiefly to a decrease in receipts; while in view of the share of the Local Rates falling to the Bareilly and Bijnor District Boards having been underestimated when the original terms made with these Boards were subsequently modified (in the budgets for 1898-99), the excess, Rs. 14,600 over the figures taken, was transferred to the Provincial account.

The expenditure charged to the fund amounted to Rs. 49,56,160 and included contributions aggregating Rs. 6,66,308 to Provincial Revenues from 25 Boards, chiefly on account of the benefit derived by them from services, the cost of which is classed as Provincial in the general accounts, or to compensate the General Revenues wholly or partially for the relinquishment of the "assignment" that used formerly, under sections 11(*b*) and 11(2) of the Local Rates Acts, to be treated as a Provincial asset.

The total closing balance for the year, excluding permanent and other advances, stood at Rs. 8,53,677 as against Rs. 4,00,000, the prescribed minimum working balance, and the surplus, excluding debt transactions, at Rs. 3,84,862 as compared with Rs. 92,108, the surplus of 1897-98. This improvement was almost entirely due to collections of arrear Provincial Rates suspended in the preceding year owing to adverse seasons.

The increase of income under head "Education" was due to expansion of the receipts from Fees: while, on the other hand, the decreased expenditure, as compared with the Budget figures, was due (*a*) to large savings under Establishments, (*b*) to the non-utilisation of grants allotted by the Boards to local institutions for primary education, and (*c*) to savings on the grants for scholarships in primary schools. The decrease in the expenditure under head "Medical" is partly explained by grants for village sanitary improvements not being freely utilized, but, to a greater extent, by savings in the grants for salaries and establishment due in some measure to the demand for Assistant Surgeons and Hospital Assistants, &c., for plague duty.

The following is a brief outline of the work done in the several branches of the administration under the control of the District Boards and District Committees:—

Education.—There was again an increase in the number of scholars on the rolls: the numbers being 352,083 as compared with 329,131 in the previous year. This improvement in the number of children attending schools was general in all Divisions, except that of Rohilkhand, where there was a considerable falling off as compared with the previous year.

In the district of Moradabad of this Division, where the decrease was noticeable, it is ascribed to the raising of the fee rates, as well as to the severity of the test to pass the Lower Middle Examination; while in Budaun it is said to be due to the abolition of the lower primary sections and to changes in the staff of masters, which had a depressing effect upon the schools.

The examination results generally were fair; in the case of some schools they were excellent. In Bijnor 8 boys were sent up for the Entrance Examination and all passed.

Rae Bareli and Almora also showed very good results. In the former district 13 boys out of 14, and in the latter 8 boys out of 9, passed the Entrance Examination.

The result of the Middle Class Examination was also very good in some districts. In Dehra Dún 7 passed out of 8 boys sent up, and 21 out of 27 boys were successful in the same examination in the Lucknow district. In Bareilly the result of the Middle Class Examination, though not so satisfactory as regards the number of passes, was good in quality. Out of 50 successful candidates, 26 were placed in the first division, 2 of whom stood first and second in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 6 secured Government scholarships, and 9 distinguished themselves in different subjects. On the other hand, the result of the Middle Class Examination in Bijnor and Moradabad was poor.

The extension of primary vernacular education received a considerable amount of attention from the Boards during the year, and District Boards, as a rule, recognize the necessity of increasing the number of aided indigenous schools in which the primary rudiments of knowledge are taught to the masses of the population of these Provinces.

Physical training and school drill appear to be much more carefully attended to than formerly, and their advantages seem to be generally appreciated.

As a general rule, individual members of Boards are still not alive to, or are remiss in, their duties of an active participation in the advancement of education; but it is noticed that members were found on the Boards in the Benares Division and in Dehra Dún, Meerut, Fyzabad, Gonda and Bahraich who took an interest in visiting and inspecting the local schools.

Medical.—In the two preceding years there had been a considerable decrease both in the attendance at the dispensaries and in the number of operations performed. In the year under report, however, five Divisions, *viz.*, Meerut, Fyzabad, Rohilkhand, Benares and Lucknow, showed an increase in the attendance at the dispensaries. The Meerut, Agra, Rohilkhand and Benares Divisions also show an increase in the number of operations performed.

In the Allahabad Division, there were no epidemics and in other respects the year was an unusually healthy one. Only two districts, Fatehpur and Jhánsi, return figures showing an increase in the number of patients treated. In the case of the latter it has been explained that the pressure on the regular dispensaries was not so great in the previous year owing to numbers receiving medical aid on famine works and in famine hospitals. The rise in Fatehpur was due to fever consequent on the floods in the neighbourhood of Khaga. The local guaranteed income was not realized in the case of several dispensaries.

Several native gentlemen presented surgical instruments and other hospital appliances and requisites to the local dispensaries.

Vaccination.—The results in this Department were, on the whole, satisfactory in all the Divisions except Lucknow and Allahabad. In the former Division there was a decrease of over 6,000 in the number of persons vaccinated, the district of Sitapur alone showing a decrease of about 3,000, which is attributed to the prevalence of small-pox in 1897-98. The intense cold of the winter of 1898-99, with resultant infantile fever, is said to have retarded vaccination greatly in this division.

The attitude of the people throughout the Provinces generally to vaccination was, on the whole, favourable. Complaints on the part of the vaccinators of opposition, or refusal to have children vaccinated, were generally few. In the Fyzabad Division it was found necessary to punish offenders for assaults upon vaccinators, but such cases are reported to be now rare.

The names of several influential native gentlemen have been brought to the notice of Government for their public spirit in defraying the salaries of vaccinators at their own cost, while several native gentlemen in the Meerut, Rohilkhand and

Fyzabad Divisions rendered special and active assistance in promoting the cause of vaccination. On the other hand, the non-official members generally still display a want of interest in the matter.

Public Works.—Generally speaking, the supervision of the work tin his department has been adequate.

In the Rohilkhand Division and in the Meerut and Aligarh districts the non-official members undertook the repairs of all school buildings and the supervision of repairs to roads under District Boards' control.

The *kachcha* roads in the north of the Gonda district were repaired by the Balrámpur Estate, and the Agent of that estate was asked to assist in repairing the Utraula-Balrámpur road, which is lowlying and in a bad state.

In Partábgarh, Rája Rámpal Singh supervised the repairs of eight roads, and paid out of his own pocket for the repairs of others.

Arboriculture.—The arboricultural operations of District Boards were, as usual, confined to the maintenance and extension of roadside avenues.

The work appears to have been generally well attended to, though from some divisions there are complaints that non-official members took comparatively little interest in the matter. The Balrámpur estate in Gonda and Bahraich planted avenues on roadside lands within the limits of estate property, and Sardar Lobh Singh of Jamdan in Bahraich also assisted the department in this matter.

In Allahabad 235 trees were planted by zamíndárs at their own cost. In Meerut, the question of tree-planting by private individuals is under consideration, and certain roads will be set apart for them.

Testing of vital statistics.—The reports indicate that the testing of vital statistics was, on the whole, carefully attended to and that as a rule non-official members paid greater attention to the subject during the year under review.

This is most noticeable in Jalaun, where 15 members are shown as having exerted themselves.

Civil Veterinary Department.—Little interest generally was evinced by non-official members in horse and cattle breeding except perhaps in the Agra Division.

Sanitation.—The operation of the Village Sanitation Act was extended to several Act XX towns and in many large villages. The chief features of the year were the repairing and cleansing of wells and the cleaning of village sites.

It is again observed that most of the Boards have not utilized the allotment placed at their disposal for village sanitary improvements, while others have, with a few exceptions, utilized only a very small portion of it.

The general results of the year indicate fair progress in the working of all the departments under the control of District Boards. The want of interest taken by a large proportion of the members is still noticeable. On the other hand, it has been suggested that much can be done in the way of stimulating this interest, by delegating to the members the administration of certain departments and the disposal of the grants made therefor, and so leading them, by this method of the formation of Sub-Committees, to participate more actively and personally in the work with which Boards are entrusted. There is virtue in the suggestion. The reports generally are silent as to the working of the new system of Local Finance which is now at the end of the second year of its institution, and of its practical effects. But it would appear that, as the Commissioner of Agra remarks, the Boards have not yet adapted themselves to the altered conditions, or had time to realize fully the great advantages that have accrued to them from the new system of financial independence. From the representations, however, which have been made to Government from time to time, there is evidence that these advantages are beginning to be appreciated and to assist in the awakening of interest in the proper conduct of local affairs.

13.—MILITARY.

Volunteer Movement.

The question of the constitution of the left wing of the 4th Administrative Battalion, North-Western Provinces Volunteers, into a separate corps is still under consideration by the Government of India.

The number of corps remained the same as in the preceding year. During the year one Mounted Company was added to the Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifle Corps and one Company was added to the Cawnpore Corps. The Reserve Corps of the 3rd Administrative Battalion was formed into a separate Reserve Company and attached to the Battalion, the number of efficients having fallen considerably. There was a slight rise, *viz.*, 25 in the total strength of the active force. The percentage of extra efficients in the Infantry rose from 73·0 in 1897-98 to 74·9 in 1898-99, and the percentage in the Cavalry from 80·1 to 83·5.

The percentage of efficients to the total strength of the active force remained almost stationary, *viz.*, 97·5 against 97·4 in the preceding year.

The number of marksmen in both branches was 409 against 379 in the year preceding.

The financial condition of all corps except the Allahabad Light Horse was satisfactory, and the year closed with a credit balance of Rs. 35,106-3-3 against Rs. 18,157-2-5 at the close of 1897-98. The Allahabad Light Horse had a debt balance of nearly Rs. 2,000. The strength of the Reserve Force fell from 530 to 474, and the percentage of efficients fell from 86 to 77. The following tables exhibit in detail the statistics of the year under report.

STATEMENT A—VOLUNTEERS.

Name of Corps.	Detachment.	Number of Companies.				Enrolled strength.												Average attendance.		Qualifications for capitation.								
						Cavalry.				Infantry.				Total.						Cavalry.			Infantry.			Total.		
		Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cadets.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Extra-efficients.	Efficients.	Non-efficients.	Extra-efficients.	Efficients.	Non-efficients.	Extra-efficients.	Efficients.	Non-efficients.
I Administrative Battalion.																												
Naini Tal Volunteer Rifle Corps.	*Nil*	...	2	5	7	...	...	...	...	18	37	274	329	18	37	274	329	...	59·2	...	...	...	321	8	...	321	8	...
Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Kâthgodâm, Chandausi, Aligarh, Roorkee, Saháranpur, Budaun, Bijnor, Sháhjahánpur, Rosa, Lucknow, Sitapur, Mailani, Gola Gokernath, Pilibhít.	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	19	29	222	270	19	29	222	270	9·2	48·0	...	...	...	262	8	...	262	8	...
Oudh Light Horse ...	Bara Banki, Hardoi, Sitapur, Sultánpur, Fyzabad, Lakhimpur, Rae Bareli, Unao.	2	...	...	2	8	10	85	103	...	...	...	...	8	10	85	103	13·6	...	88	12	3	...	...	...	88	12	3
Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Lucknow, Fyzabad, Moghal Sarai, Benares, Bara Banki, Bahramghát, Rae Bareli, Partábgarh.	...	6	1	7	...	...	...	...	21	58	494	573	21	58	494	573	...	30·5	...	...	...	376	182	15	376	182	15
II Administrative Battalion.																												
Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps.	*Nil*	...	1	6	7	...	...	...	...	21	45	374	440	21	45	374	440	...	64·0	...	...	...	231	204	5	231	204	5
Meerut Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshahr, Aligarh	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	8	78	88	2	8	78	88	...	18·0	...	...	...	81	7	...	81	7	...
Thomason College Volunteer Rifle Corps.	*Nil*	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	16	19	2	1	16	19	...	100·0	...	...	...	13	5	1	13	5	1
III Administrative Battalion.																												
Allahabad Light Horse ...	Partábgarh	1	...	...	1	7	7	46	60	...	...	...	...	7	7	46	60	13·0	...	54	3	3	...	...	...	54	3	3
Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps.	*Nil*	...	5	2	7	...	...	...	...	29	52	446	527	29	52	446	527	...	48·5	...	...	...	349	171	7	349	171	7
IV Administrative Battalion.																												
Gházipur Light Horse ...	Gházipur, Korantadih, Azamgarh, Benares, Jaunpur, Mirzapur.	2	...	...	2	8	3	29	40	...	...	...	...	8	3	29	40	20·2	...	36	2	2	...	...	...	36	2	2
Gorakhpur Light Horse ...	Gorakhpur, Lehra, Basti, Bahraich, Gonda and Babnauli Azamgarh.	2	...	...	2	12	10	69	91	...	...	...	...	12	10	69	91	46·6	...	64	17	10	...	...	...	64	17	10
Gházipur Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Gházipur, Azamgarh, Basti, Jaunpur, Benares, Sonepur, Gorakhpur, Chunár, Mirzapur, Somastipur, Bettiah, Sunariaghát, Muzaffarpur, Gonda, Mankapur, Bahraich, Chapra, Darbhanga and new Dighaghat.	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	26	47	350	423	26	47	350	423	...	44·9	...	...	...	340	74	9	340	74	9
V Administrative Battalion.																												
Cawnpore Light Horse ...	*Nil*	2	...	...	2	5	7	42	54	...	...	...	...	5	7	42	54	22·0	...	48	...	6	...	...	...	48	...	6
Cawnpore Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Cawnpore, Orai, Jhánsi, Fatehpur, Lalitpur, Saugor, Hamírpur and Nowgong.	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	17	45	402	464	17	45	402	464	...	23·2	...	...	...	399	45	20	399	45	20
Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Etáwah, Etah, Fatehgarh, Muttra and Mainpuri.	...	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	20	39	283	342	20	39	283	342	...	54·6	...	...	...	278	59	5	278	59	5
Dehra Dún Mounted Rifles ...	*Nil*	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	8	12	65	85	8	12	65	85	...	40·1	...	...	...	73	2	10	73	2	10
Midland Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Jhánsi and Bina ...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	21	49	348	418	21	49	348	418	...	20·2	...	...	...	257	150	11	257	150	11
	Total ...	9	42	16	67	40	37	271	348	204	422	3,352	3,978	244	459	3,623	4,326	23·1	48·4	290	34	24	2,980	915	83	3,270	949	107

STATEMENT A—VOLUNTEERS—(*concluded*).

Name of Corps.	Detachment.	Musketry qualifications.						Receipts.			Expenditure.	Remarks.
		Figure of merit.		Percentage of extra-efficients.		Number of marksmen.						
		Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Balance of previous year.	Receipts of the year.	Total.		
								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
I Administrative Battalion.												
Naini Tal Volunteer Rifle Corps.	*Nil*	...	60	...	99	...	63	688 8 4	14,720 15 4	15,409 7 8	10,171 6 7	
Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Káthgodam, Chandausi, Aligarh, Roorkee, Saháranpur, Budaun, Bijnor, Sháhjahánpur, Rosa, Lucknow, Sitapur, Mailani, Gola Gokernath, Pilibhít.	...	59	...	98	...	15	1,212 13 5	9,104 1 1	10,316 14 6	9,122 10 4	
Oudh Light Horse. ...	Bara Banki, Hardoi, Sítapur, Sultánpur, Fyzabad, Lakhimpur, Rae Bareli, Unao.	58	...	85	...	16	...	602 15 4	4,130 0 0	4,732 15 4	3,382 10 5	
Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Lucknow, Fyzabad, Moghal Sarai, Benares, Bara Banki, Bahramghát, Rae Bareli, Partábgarh.	...	56	...	66	...	62	773 14 7	21,226 5 9	22,000 4 4	21,605 9 2	
II Administrative Battalion.												
Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps.	*Nil*	...	51	...	53	...	...	3,796 8 6	16,829 7 0	20,625 15 6	13,643 6 8	
Meerut Volunteer Rifle Corps,	Muzaffarnagar Bulandshahr, Aligarh	...	61	...	92	...	5	223 12 11	4,351 13 0	4,575 9 11	4,259 10 4	
Thomason College Volunteer Rifle Corps.	*Nil*	...	56	...	68	...	...	728 13 10	803 2 0	1,531 15 10	1,012 0 11	
III Administrative Battalion.												
Allahabad Light Horse. ...	Partábgarh	64	...	91	...	5	...	Debit 726 15 2	1,726 6 4	1,726 6 4	2,988 10 6	
Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps.	*Nil*	...	50	...	58	...	60	247 14 10	22,362 8 1	22,610 6 11	22,033 8 4	
IV Administrative Battalion.												
Gházipur Light Horse. ...	Gházipur, Korantadih, Azamgarh, Benares, Jaunpur, and Mirzapur.	56	...	90	...	5	...					
Gorakhpur Light Horse. ...	Gorakhpur, Lehra, Basti, Bahraich, Gonda, and Babnauli, Azamgarh.	54	...	70	...	7	...					
Gházipur Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Gházipur, Azamgarh, Basti, Jaunpur, Benares, Sonepur, Gorakhpur, Chunár, Mirzapur, Somastipur, Bettiah, Sunariaghát, Muzaffarpur, Gonda, Mankapur, Bahraich, Chapra, Darbhanga and new Dighaghat.	...	58	...	80	...	20	1,995 8 7	19,421 12 0	21,417 4 7	15,476 15 10	
V Administrative Battalion.												
Cawnpore Light Horse ...	*Nil*	60	...	89	...	9	...	190 9 6	2,953 4 0	3,143 13 6	3,084 4 8	
Cawnpore Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Cawnpore, Orai, Jhánsi, Fatehpur, Lalitpur, Saugor, Hamírpur and Nowgong.	...	61	...	86	...	37	414 10 4	16,753 2 3	17,168 12 7	17,153 2 4	
Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Etáwah, Etah, Fatehgarh, Muttra and Mainpuri.	...	57	...	81	...	24	4,842 13 5	12,406 8 2	17,249 5 7	9,664 2 4	
Dehra Dún Mounted Rifles.	*Nil*	...	61	...	85	...	22	3,852 12 2	5,320 7 6	9,173 3 8	4,538 5 4	
Midland Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Jhánsi and Bina... ...	...	57	...	61	...	59	2,733 12 1	12,030 0 0	14,763 12 1	13,202 9 4	
	Total ...	58·5	62·45	82·8	74	42	367	21,578 8 8	1,64,139 12 6	1,86,445 4 4	1,51,339 1 1	

STATEMENT B.—RESERVES.

Corps.	Detachments.	Number of Companies.			Enrolled strength.												Average attendance.	
					Cavalry.				Infantry.				Total.					
		Infantry.	Cadets.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.	Cavalry.	Infantry.
I Administrative Battalion																		
Naini Tal Volunteer Reserve Company ...	Throughout Kumaun	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	3	113	119	3	3	113	119	...	7·5
Rohilkhand Volunteer Reserve Company ...	Moradabad, Budaun, Chandausi, Shahjahánpur, Bijnor, Pilibhit.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	47	49	2	...	47	49	...	7·00
Oudh Volunteer Reserve Company ...	Hardoi, Unao, Cawnpore, Sultánpur, Sitapur.	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	7	66	77	4	7	66	77	...	...
II Administrative Battalion.																		
Mussoorie Volunteer Reserve Company ...	...																	
Meerut	Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshahr and Aligarh,	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	5	11	52	68	5	11	52	68	...	...
Saháránpur	Roorkee																	
III Administrative Battalion.																		
Allahabad Volunteer Reserve Company ...	*Nil*	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	2	54	61	5	2	54	61	...	...
IV Administrative Battalion.																		
Gházipur Volunteer Reserve Company ...	*Nil*	1	...	1	...	...	8	8	...	...	20	20	...	...	28	28	...	...
V Administrative Battalion.																		
Cawnpore Volunteer Reserve Company ...	Cawnpore	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	10	13	...	3	10	13	...	...
Agra Volunteer Reserve Company ...	Etáwah, Etah, Fatehgarh, Muttra and Mainpuri.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	3	23	29	3	3	23	29	...	31·0
Dehra Dún Mounted Rifles Reserve Company ...	Chakráta	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	26	30	1	3	26	30	...	5·6
	Total ...	12	...	12	...	...	8	8	23	32	411	466	23	32	419	474	...	...

STATEMENT B.—RESERVES—(*concluded*).

Corps.	Detachments.	Qualified for capitation.						Musketry qualifications.				Receipts.			Expenditure.	Remarks.
		Cavalry.		Infantry.		Total.		Figure of merit.		Percentage of efficients						
		Efficients.	Non-efficients.	Efficients.	Non-efficients.	Efficients.	Non-efficients.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Balance of previous year.	Receipts of the year.	Total.		
												Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
I Administrative Battalion.																
Naini Tal Volunteer Reserve Company ...	Throughout Kumaun ...	...	...	119	...	119	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	Included in the account's of the active corps.
Rohilkhand Volunteer Reserve Company ...	Moradabad, Budaun, Chandausi, Shahjhánpur, Bijnor, Pilibhit.	...	...	49	...	49	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Oudh VolunteerReserve Company ...	Hardoi, Unao, Cawnpore, Sultánpur, Sitapur.	...	...	75	2	75	2	...	...	...	97	...	...	...	...	
II Administrative Battalion.																
Mussoorie Volunteer Reserve Company ...	...															
Meerut	Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshahr and Aligarh.	...	...	38	...	38	...	...	...	...	56	...	...	...	...	
Saháranpur	Roorkee															
III Administrative Battalion.																
Allahabad Volunteer Reserve Company ...	*Nil*	...	...	10	51	10	51	...	...	...	16	Debit. 337 11 5	281 0 7	281 0 7	824 6 3	
IV Administrative Battalion.																
Gházipur Volunteer Reserve Company ...	*Nil*	5	3	10	10	15	13	...	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	Included in the accounts of the active corps.
V Administrative Battalion.																
Cawnpore Volunteer Reserve Company ...	Cawnpore	...	...	13	...	13	.	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	
Agra Volunteer Reserve Company ...	Etáwah, Etah, Fatehgarh, Muttra and Mainpuri.	...	...	24	5	24	5	...	...	...	82	...	...	..	...	
Dehra Dún Mounted Rifles Reserve Company	Chakráta	...	...	24	6	24	6	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	5	3	362	74	367	77	...	...	62	76	Debit. 337 11 5	281 0 7	281 0 7	824 6 3	

14.—MARINE.

Blank.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1—*Village records.*

Establishment.—The following figures show the establishment under the control of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture during the year under report and the year preceding it :—

Name.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Inspectors	6	6
Sadr kanúngos	45	45
Assistant sadr kanúngos	45	45
Apprentice kanúngos	41	41
Patwári fund muharrirs	34	34
Assistant record-keepers	44	44
Supervisor kanúngos	681	682
Registrar kanúngos	211	211
Assistant registrar kanúngos	398	398
Patwári school establishment	79	74
Patwáris and assistants	29,451	29,513
Chainmen	673	674
Sadr kanúngos' peons	45	45
Inspectors' peons		6

A supervisor kanúngo together with a chainman was sanctioned for the Moth tahsíl in the Jhánsi district. Four teachers were removed from the Patwári School establishment consequent on the closure of schools no longer required in Ballia and Lalitpur; and a peon came under reduction in the Unao Patwári School. The increase in the number of patwáris and assistants is due chiefly to 82 assistant patwáris having been sanctioned temporarily to relieve the overworked patwáris in the Kheri district. During the past year 29 kanúngos received promotions to naib-tahsíldárships, but only two were permanently appointed to that post ; two more were provided with miscellaneous superior appointments, while seven kanúngos were nominated for naib-tahsíldárships on account of meritorious services. During the year an attempt was made, in furtherance of the wishes of the Government of India, to employ some members of the land records staff on special agricultural enquiries. A number of kanúngos, who had passed through the Agricutural School were, with the permission of their district officers, called on for information in connection with an enquiry into the methods of cultivating the sugarcane. The reports were of some value, and as the number of kanúngos trained in the school increases, it may be possible to utilize their acquirements so as to add materially to our knowledge of indigenous agriculture.

Revision of Patwáris' circles and salaries.—The draft rules for the reorganization of patwáris' circles, and the gradation of patwáris in Oudh, which were submitted last year, received the approval of the Board of Revenue ; and proposals for fixing the grades of pay have been submitted for sanction. The revision of patwáris circles in Kheri, Bahraich and Gondá has been deferred till the survey operations are over. In the meantime the cost of the patwári establishment in Kheri has, as a temporary measure, been increased from Rs. 3,942 to Rs. 4,582 per mensem, to relieve a number of overworked and underpaid patwáris. In the North-Western Provinces the final scale of revised pay and circles has at last been completely introduced in Muttra, Agra and Etah. Undeserved hardship to patwáris whose pay has been permanently reduced by the introduction of the revised scale is avoided by

the grant of personal allowances to the extent of Rs. 108 per mensem in Agra, Rs. 53 in Muttra, and Rs. 93 in Etáh. The scale of pay has been revised in Garhwál, and patwáris' circles have been reorganised in the Gursarai estate of Jhánsi, as well as in the eleven recently assessed parganas of Bijnor; while a proposal to ameliorate the position of Basti patwáris by substituting for the present intermediate scale the final scale fixed in 1890, has been submitted to the Board of Revenue.

Kanúngo examination.—The annual divisional examinations of kanúngos were as usual conducted by the Director and the Assistant Director during the rainy season. Out of 263 candidates who appeared for examination, 77 passed in all subjects and 184 in part. Of the 77 successful candidates, 13 have not yet received practical training in surveying, and will be required to join a survey party; but on the other hand, 170 candidates who were sent by district officers, specially for survey training, have qualified and received certificates from survey officers.

Patwári schools.—The total number of patwáris and assistants in the United Provinces (exclusive of Sháhjahánpur, Garhwál and Almora) was 28,805, of whom 24,460 or 84·92 per cent., have now passed through the school course. The number of patwáris exempted from examination fell from 3,326 to 3,093, and the number of those who had still to pass, from 1,288 to 1,252. Six hundred and forty patwáris and assistants attended the schools during the year, of whom 155 or 24·22 per cent. passed as against 43·10 per cent., in the previous year. In addition to patwáris and assistants, 2,601 candidates were instructed in the schools, of whom 662 passed the examination. The total receipts from fees and fines amounted to Rs. 12,132, and the total expenditure on the schools to Rs. 14,801, leaving a deficit of Rs. 2,669. The most important step taken during the year in raising the standard of education among our patwáris was the introduction of the system of simultaneous examinations referred to in last year's report. The first examination under the new rules was held in 26 districts in April 1898, printed papers in patwári rules and duties being set by the Director of Land Records, and in arithmetic and mensuration by the Superintendent of Land Record Surveys. The results can hardly be called satisfactory. The papers were probably rather severe, but they were well within the scope of an intelligent patwári's knowledge; and there are good reasons to believe that the standard of efficiency in past years has been, by the mistaken leniency of local examining committees, allowed in many districts to drop unduly. The new system of examination ought to prevent this from occurring in future.

Residence of patwáris.—The subject of the residence of patwáris within their circles has received continued attention during the last few years. The percentage of residence has risen from 69·98 in 1894-95 to 73·03 in 1897-98. The percentage of those exempted from residence has, compared with last year, fallen from 15·93 to 14·67, while that of absentees without permission has, chiefly owing to new appointments, slightly risen from 11·42 to 12·30. A sum of Rs. 2,000 was, as an experimental measure, sanctioned for the purpose of granting advances to the absentee patwáris of Basti to assist them in building houses within their circles. Fifty patwáris accordingly received advances aggregating Rs. 1,490. Of these 41 have now become resident: of the remainder, 6 have for various reasons been accorded an extension of time, and three, who made no attempt to build, have been dismissed. In the six outstanding cases the Collector hopes that the men will become resident, and he considers that the experiment has been attended with success.

Filing of patwáris' papers.—Of the total number of comparative area statements, 84·52 per cent. were filed in time against 85·36 per cent. in the preceding year. Of the kharíf crop statements, 85·75 per cent.; of rabí crop statements 93·40 per cent, and of jamabandis, 79·68 per cent., were filed in good time against 87·81, 95·54, and 72·81 per cent., respectively, filed in the previous year. The districts which exhibited the greatest punctuality were Basti, Fatehpur, Mirzapur, Muzaffarnagar and Jalaun. At the end of the first month the outstanding area and crop statements were only 0·1 per cent. of the whole, and the corresponding figure for jamabandis was 0·96.

Result of testing papers.—Kanúngos tested 58,02,267 fields or 7·77 per cent. against 7·21 per cent. in 1896-97. Superior officers tested in all 6,02,419 fields, of which 1,71,773 had been previously tested by kanúngos. The corresponding numbers last year were 570,014 and 146,913, respectively. No material improvement is noticeable in the checking of rent-rolls. The total number of entries (khatas) tested rose from 1,35,015 in 1896-97 to 1,49,023 in 1897-98. The system of bringing all circles under inspection in a cycle of three years is now working satisfactorily in most of the districts of the United Provinces. Instructions have been in force now for six years on this subject, and some districts have now been inspected twice, while in others the work has fallen somewhat behind owing to delays in introducing the system or to accidental interruptions.

Inspection of districts.—During the year the Director of Land Records made inspections connected with survey or settlement work in Bareilly, Kheri, Pilibhít, Sháhjahánpur and Budaun. The map depôt at the Government Press, Allahabad, was also inspected, as well as the work of the Special Office for preparing tahsíl registers at Basti and Gorakhpur. General Land Record work was inspected in Benares and Bara Banki. The Kanúngo Inspectors attached to the Department were employed in inspecting the work of patwáris and kanúngos in 15 districts with a view to correcting errors of procedure and bringing defects to the notice of the district authorities.

Preparation of districts for settlement.—The Director examined the districts of Gonda and Aligarh and submitted the usual preliminary reports on the condition of village maps and records, and the probable financial results of a revision of settlement. He also submitted forecasts of the probable results and cost of re-settling the Almora and Naini Tal districts. A considerable portion of the Kanúngo Inspector's time was taken up in collecting statistics and obtaining information required for the forecasts, as well as in assisting the Superintendent of Land Record Surveys and his subordinates at their inspections of the Cawnpore, Fatehpur and Allahábad districts. The field survey and record writing were completed during the year in Meerut, Sháhjahánpur, the Lalitpur sub-division of Jhánsi and Bahraich. They were continued in Kheri and Bareilly, and commenced in Gonda. The result of these cadastral surveys by patwári agency for the year has been that 2,305 square miles were mapped, and records written for 2,080 square miles, at an average cost of Rs. 49-12-0 per square mile, or, if the cost of superintendence and implements be included, of Rs. 59-4-0 per square mile.

Tahsil registers.—Village registers and pargana books in the new form have been completed in 16 districts where the settlement has recently been revised. Pargana hand-books have also been printed for eleven districts, and are being drawn up in Partábgarh, Basti, and Gorakhpur. The preparation of hand-books in Jhánsi, and of the revised registers and pargana books for the Gursarai estate of that district will soon be taken up by the special establishment at present employed in Gorakhpur and Basti. The work in Bijnor, Meerut, Lalitpur sub-division, Sháhjahánpur and Bahraich is in progress along with settlement operations. The value of the pargana books is becoming more widely appreciated, and information is gradually accumulating in them.

Maintenance of survey and boundary marks.—The annual lists of survey and boundary marks were prepared in all districts except a few of those under settlement or survey. The instructions issued for the inspection of the marks in the cold weather have also been carefully observed in almost all districts, and much progress has been made in their repair or re-erection wherever necessary. The Board of Revenue have decided on a standard pattern of stone tri-junction mark to be erected wherever the former pillar has for any reason to be replaced, and arrangements have been made for the supply of such stones at a uniform rate. The proposal to use stone pillars for traverse stations instead of clay cylinders is still under consideration.

Amendment to rules.—The Director of Land Records has been authorized by Government to deal with applications for the exemption of patwáris from passing the middle class examination. Instructions were issued during the course of the year as occasions arose on matters connected with the proper working of the land record system; the most important being the following:—

A simple set of rules for patwáris applicable to the whole Bhabar tract was drawn up and submitted to the Board of Revenue for circulation and criticism by a few officers possessing some experience in Bhabar administration. A set of rules has also been drafted for the guidance of patwáris and kanúngos in the hill tracts of the Kumaun Division, and submitted for the orders of the Board. Rules of procedure for the revision of village maps and records have been framed for the North-Western Provinces, and for Gonda and Kheri in Oudh, and issued with the approval of the Board of Revenue.

Supply of patwári and kanúngo forms.—The grant under this head was Rs. 70,000, out of which Rs. 68,463-4-3 were spent in the year under report against Rs. 72,711-11-11 in 1896-97. The expenditure was therefore less than in the preceding year. The difference was due mainly to a change in the dates of payment.

2.—*Fairs.*

During the year under report agricultural shows were held at Aligarh, Bulandshahr, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bahraich, Gola (Kheri), Partábgarh, and Kakora (Budaun). The first five were attended by the Assistant Director, and the last three by other officials of the Agricultural Department. The Director of the Department was himself present at the Nauchandi fair at Meerut. The work done by the Assistant Director at these shows gives promise of valuable results. He presided over the various agricultural committees at the fairs where he represented the Department, and materially assisted them in judging exhibits. He also delivered lectures on agricultural subjects at some of the fairs. A large number of improved implements were sold at Bulandshahr, Meerut and Bahraich shows. Samples of agricultural produce which had won prizes in different shows were collected by the Assistant Director and sent to the Cawnpore farm to be kept in the show-room. Samples of raw sugar made by the Assistant Director by an improved method were again successfully exhibited at several fairs and adjudged superior to the sugars made by native manufacturers.

3.—*Departmental Agricultural Journal.*

This journal is intended mainly for the dissemination of useful agricultural information. Its monthly circulation towards the close of the year was 276 copies as compared with 268 issued last year. The zamíndárs and land holders of the Panjáb appear to recognize the value of this paper in a marked degree. The notes published in the journal are not infrequently copied by other Urdu papers. The total receipts from subscription during the year amounted to Rs. 169-8-0 as compared with Rs. 143-3-6 in the last year. The increase was mainly due to a larger sale of back numbers of the journal during the year.

4.—*Reports on crops.*

Forecast reports on indigo, cotton, til, wheat, linseed and rapeseed crops, the monthly report on the agricultural prospects of the season, and the half-yearly reports on the kharíf and rabí harvests of 1897-98 were issued as usual.

5.—*Exhibitions.*

Nil.

6.—*Cawnpore Agricultural Station.*

In the permanent manurial experiment with maize the best outturns were obtained from plots treated respectively with sheep-dung, and sheep-dung plus bone-dust; the cow-dung and poudrette plots coming next. These results only confirm the conclusion of previous years, that nitrogenous manures are specially benefical to maize. In the permanent manurial experiment with wheat the best outturns were likewise obtained from nitrogenous manures, such as sheep-dung and cow-dung with or without bone-dust and saltpetre. In the experiment with vegetable and green manures, and the alternation of wheat with leguminous crops, old indigo refuse gave the best outturn as in the past year. Among the green manures, hemp ploughed in produced better results than other manures. In the rotation series, the plots from which a crop of *urd* had been removed gave the highest outturn of wheat. This experiment goes to prove that it is better to take a leguminous crop off the ground intended for wheat than to keep it fallow, the root residue of the leguminous crop decidedly enriching the soil. In the experiment in early and late sowing of maize, the early sown plots gave better results, contrary to the results of the past three years, but in accordance with the general experience. It was conclusively proved that, where artificial irrigation was available, early sowing of cotton before the rains was an improvement upon the common practice of sowing cotton after the break of the monsoon. The results obtained from the permanent experiment with deep and shallow ploughing suggested the conclusion that, unless the land were watered in October before sowing, deep tillage was not altogether profitable in a dry year, as it favoured rapid evaporation of moisture from the seed bed and resulted in comparatively poor germination.

Among the exotic cottons, some of the American varieties proved to have deteriorated very considerably during the last few years. The produce of the indigenous variety cultivated at the farm was declared by experts to be superior to the cotton ordinarily grown in the Cawnpore district.

The American rust proof wheat was tried and escaped an attack of rust, which visited the neighbourhood.

7.—*Demonstration Farm, Meerut.*

The management of this farm was taken over by the District Board of Meerut at the commencement of the financial year 1898-99. The cost of the maintenance of the farm is met from its receipts, and a subsidy of Rs. 1,000 per annum contributed by the District Board, the Department of Agriculture providing a trained Superintendent paid from the budget of the Cawnpore Farm. The finances are controlled, under the supervision of the Collector, by a sub-committee consisting of the Tahsíldár of Meerut and two non-official members; the agricultural work being regulated according to the advice of the Agricultural Department. The present area under cultivation is about 150 acres. Part of the area is irrigated from the canal and part from wells. On one of the wells an aërometer imported from Chicago was set up during the year under report, and has been of great service to the farm. A detailed report on its working has been separately submitted for the information of Government. The effects of sewage water and of liquid manure on cereal crops were again successfully demonstrated during the year. The Assistant Director visited the farm twice during the year and the Director once. The farm keeps a small stud, consisting of an Arab horse stallion, a Hissar bull, two donkey stallions and one Kashmir goat. The services of all these animals are appreciated and fully utilized by the breeders in the neighbourhood of the farm. The farm has also been used with much success as a centre for the distribution of improved seed.

The total receipts from various heads and the expenditure during the year under report were Rs. 2,906-13-6 and Rs. 2,731-5-9, respectively.

8.—*Enclosure of waste lands.*

The usar reserves at Juhi near Cawnpore, at Gursikran near Aligarh and at Abbaspur near Unao, are under the direct management of the Agricultural Department. The Cherat reserve has been sold to the proprietor of the Aligarh Dairy, who utilizes it for grazing purposes and cultivation. The following is an account of the working of other reserves during the year under report:—

Juhi.—The Juhi plain, 102 acres in area, is maintained chiefly as a fuel and fodder reserve, a small portion of it being also devoted to experiments in reclamation by deep tillage, manuring and irrigation. The barrenness of the land was originally due in part to the presence therein of injurious efflorescent salt and partly to the great compactness of the soil. As an effect of enclosure and embankment, prohibition of grazing and stagnation of water on the land during the rains, the soil improved slowly in condition, natural vegetation sprung up, and the salts gradually disappeared. The prevalent grass growing naturally on the usar is still the typical *usrahi* known as *Sporobolus pallidus;* but by artificial sowings better grasses, such as *Chloris tetrastachya, Andropogan annulatus, Cynodondactylon* and *Iscilema wightii* have been made to establish themselves and are ousting the inferior *Sporobolus*. The land reclaimed by deep tillage and manuring has proved during the year to be quite capable of yielding fair crops of rice, *arhar,* hemp and wheat. It was found that mixing sand with the hard clay soil appeared to improve the fertility of the latter.

Sowing babul (*Acacia arabica*) and dhák (*Butea frondosa*) seeds broadcast or in furrows behind the plough has so far given very unfavourable results, and sowing them on ridges one and a half to two feet high, though not equally unsuccessful, has appeared to be an operation far from promising. Planting seedlings or sowing seeds in holes (*thalas*) one to two feet deep, filled even with good earth and manure, has repeatedly proved a failure; but a method known as the "deep thala system" has been attended with marked success so far. It consists in digging holes about four feet deep and three feet in diameter, filling them in with comparatively good earth, with or without manure, raising in a conical shape the surface of thalas about 1½ or 2½ feet above the level of the surrounding land, and then planting a seedling or sowing seeds on the top of the stool. Under this system seventy-five trees of babul (*Acacia arabica*), shisham (*Dalbergia sissu*), ber (*Zizyphus jujuba*), nim *Melia indica*) and dhák (*Butea frondosa*) were planted in the previous year in one of the worst plots on the usar in thalas filled with comparatively good earth. Their progress during the year has been remarkably satisfactory, and some of them have attained a height over six feet.

A large number of guava, mango and jamun trees planted likewise in the past years are doing very well, and the block devoted to the cultivation of these plants is assuming the appearance of an attractive orchard.

During the year under report 210 thalas were sown and planted under the "deep thala system" with different kinds of seeds and seedlings, all of which are in very good condition, the new plants introduced in the year being eucalyptus and mahua (*Bassia latifolia*), both recommended by the Director of the Botanical Department, Northern India. The tanning trees reported in former years are growing in a perfectly healthy manner. The progress of the date palms is however slow.

Gursikran.—The usar reserve at Gursikran comprises an area of about 960 acres. The soil of this reserve is of two different classes, namely (1) a hard tenacious clay, slightly infected with reh, on which the grasses known as gaudar (*Anthistheria prostrata*) and dúb (*Eragrostis cynosuroides*) grow abundantly under natural conditions; and (2) the typical usar soil, highly charged with alkaline salts injurious to vegetation. The top layer in this case is loose in texture, the subsoil is a kind of hard clay less impregnated with salts, and the stratum

below is either a hard pan of kánkar or a stiff clay interspersed with nodules of kankar difficult to dig. The soil mentioned first admits of reclamation by deep ploughing, breaking of clods, irrigation and manure. A considerable area has been broken and rendered fit for the cultivation of ordinary staples by means of these processes. Reclamation of the second class of usar land has proved a more troublesome and tedious matter. The effects of enclosure, embankment, exclusion of grazing cattle and retention of rain water have gradually led to the establishment of permanent grass vegetation on the land, the predominant grass being *Sporobolus pallidus*. Superior grasses have been introduced by artificial sowing and are gradually spreading themselves. Attempts to grow babul and dhak from sowing seed broadcast, or on ridges in absolute usar or land, previously ploughed, manured and watered, have ended in failure, and trees planted in thalas by the ordinary method have persistently refused to grow; but those planted in 1895-98 under the "deep thala system" have been growing remarkably well. In the previous year 400 trees of babul, nim, ber and shishum were also planted under this system, and during the year under report 388 trees were planted and sown. The new kinds introduced are amaltás (*Cassia fistula*), mahua (*Bassia latifolia*), mangoes, lemons, oranges and eucalyptus. Jhaú (*Tamarix gallica*) trees planted in former years are all in healthy condition and 200 new trees were planted during the year under report. Farash (*Tamarix articulata*) which had never thriven before was propagated during the year with much success under the "deep thala system." The guava plantation was also further extended. The application of gypsum referred to in the last year's report as a measure for reclamation of usar land by chemical treatment has not yet effected any apparent improvement in the soil. The date palms are progressing slowly. One of them flowered and bore during the year, but the fruit dried up before maturity. The jait trees (*Sesbania ægyptiaca*) planted in former years are all doing well.

Abbaspur usar reserve.—In July 1897 Messrs. Cooper, Allen & Co. of Cawnpore submitted to Government for consideration a proposal for the creation, at public expense, of babul plantations on a large scale on blocks of usar land in the Etáwah district. The plantations were intended to supply the Government factory with tanning materials, which the firm offered to buy in very considerable quantities at a reasonable price. The Agricultural Department was asked by Government to furnish an opinion as to the practicability of the scheme. After consultation with the Collector of Etáwah it was suggested that the ultimate verdict on the feasibility of the scheme upon the large scale contemplated by Messrs. Cooper, Allen & Co. must rest with the Inspector-General of Forests; but the permission of Government was asked to the conduct of the experiments on a small scale which might help the Forest authorities in their final decision. Proposals, framed after examination of usar blocks in certain parts of Oudh, were submitted for the formation of a babul reserve three miles west of Unao in villages Saida, Abbaspur and Dostingar, which appeared a suitable locality on account of its nearness to Cawnpore. Permission to start the experiment on a small scale was accorded rather late in the planting season, and no time was lost in starting the experiments. From the middle of August to the 20th of October last, 10 acres, containing 1,416 thalas were sown and planted with babul seeds and seedlings according to the "deep thala system," and in two acres hurriedly broken with the plough, the seed was sown broadcast. The young trees in thalas promise as successful results as have been achieved in other usar reserves; but it is too early to discuss the merits of broadcast sowings. Temporary wells have been dug at convenient places in the plantation to provide irrigation during the dry season. The land reserve, though not of the very worst type, is a very fair specimen of the reh-infected usar commonly occurring in different districts of Oudh.

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9. *Selection and distribution of wheat seed.*

The total quantity of wheat distributed the during year under report was 23,877 lbs. as compared with 156,386 lbs. in the previous year. The decrease is due to the fact

that last year's figures were swollen by a very big item of 150,000lbs. of soft white wheat supplied to the Director of Land Records, Rangoon, for experimental cultivation in the Shan States, while no such heavy supply was made during the year under report.

10. *Ploughing fair.*

The working of improved implements in competition with the agricultural implements of the country was shown to the public at each fair and excited considerable interest. Ploughing matches were held at nearly all the fairs, and in these the Watts' plough invariably carried off the first prize. Among the new implements exhibited by the Agricultural Department, first prizes were awarded to the "Meston" plough and the "Buldeo" water-lift at several of the shows. The small German fruit evaporator attracted much attention everywhere, the process of desiccating fruits having been exhibited in actual practice. Among the agricultural implements exhibited by native inventors besides those patronized by the Agricultural Department, the "Babu sugarcane mill" patented by Bhawani Das of Bijnor, was found to be capable of extracting a very high percentage of juice from sugarcane.

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11. *Boring apparatus.*

The staff of well-sinkers maintained by the Agricultural Department during the year consisted of eight men, who carried on their operations in 16 districts, and were busy throughout the year. The total number of trial borings made during the year under report was 131 as compared with 105 in the previous year, showing an appreciable advance in this useful branch of the agricultural work of the Department. Two new sets of boring tools were purchased during the year, but the number of applications for the services of well-sinkers was so considerable that, even with more tools in stock all indents could not be complied with. The demand for borers is increasing steadily, and zamíndárs are becoming alive to the advantages of taking trial borings prior to sinking wells. The largest number of trial borings were done in the district of Bulandshahr. The total amount spent during the year by the Department on well experiments was Rs. 1,344-1-4, of which Rs. 1,118-9-4 went to cover the cost of new tools.

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(12)—*The Lucknow Museum.*

The collections were increased during the year by 791 specimens, of which 66 specimens were purchased and 625 presented. The largest and most important additions were made to the Zoological and Numismatic sections of the museum. Steps were taken during the year to improve the arrangement of the coin cabinet, and to provide expert advice on the acquisition of coins by the appointment of a small Committee of Numismatists. Several series of coins were arranged and catalogued. The Art Depôt was worked at a small profit, and is reported to be popular with manufacturers and with European and Native purchasers. The number of visitors to the museum increased considerably during the year. The expenditure was practically the same as last year.

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(13)—*Saháranpur and Mussoorie Botanical Gardens.*

The season was, on the whole, favourable. The principal fruit crops were excellent, but the yield of oranges, limes and other fruits of the same kind was very poor. The amount of plants and seeds distributed showed, on the whole, a most satisfactory increase. The date palms after twelve years' growth are beginning to be productive. The Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India was as usual supplied with samples of vegetable products required for the Imperial Institute collections; and the supply of drugs to the Military Department continued.

The financial results of the year were very satisfactory, the cash receipts having slightly exceeded the whole expenditure.

(14)—*Horticultural Gardens, Lucknow.*

The season was, on the whole, favourable, and the principal fruit crops were fairly good. The number of fruit trees issued has increased very largely, and there was a strong demand, especially for orange and mango trees. All kinds of vegetables did well, and the total sale of their seeds rose by a considerable amount. The demand for roses continues to increase. No fresh exotics were introduced during the year: the rain trees which have hitherto been regarded as the most promising specimens in the plantation are dying off. The date plantation is devoted principally to the *Eucalyptus citriodora* which suffered much from the drought of recent years.

Financially the season was a "record" for the garden; the receipts were considerably higher than the unprecedented figures of the previous year, and for the first time they covered the whole expenditure and left a small profit.

(15)—*Arboriculture.*

The total length of avenues shown in the last year's report was 6,954 miles on local and 1,635 miles on provincial roads. The figures for some districts have been revised during the year, with the result that the actual length of avenues at the beginning of 1898-99 is now given as 6,813 and 1,604, respectively. During the year under report 184 miles of new avenues were planted on local roads and 85 miles on provincial roads, bringing the total length of avenues at the end of the year to 6,997 and 1,689 miles, respectively. The largest additions of new avenues were made on local roads in Hardoi (19 miles), Gorakhpur (13 miles) and Ballia (12 miles) and on provincial roads in Bulandshahr (13 miles).

The number of nurseries during the year rose from 281 to 369 and of groves from 91 to 93 and the expenditure incurred on them was Rs. 9,629 and Rs. 840 respectively, as compared with Rs. 8,657 and Rs. 1,742 in the preceding year.

The total expenditure on arboriculture on local and provincial roads amounted to Rs. 81,346 and the total receipts to Rs. 84,587 as compared with Rs. 73,407 and Rs. 63,170 in the preceding year. The net profit was thus Rs. 3,241 against a loss of Rs. 10,237 in 1897-98.

(16)—*Sericulture.*

Nil.

(17)—*Promotion of horse-breeding operations through Civil Agency.*

Veterinary Major R. H. Ringe held charge of the Civil Veterinary Department throughout the year. He submitted three reports on the work of his Department as usual; inspected Imperial and Provincial stallions in several districts; visited the Kathgodam, Naini Tal and Saháranpur-Rájpur Dák lines; proceeded to Bombay to purchase Provincial stallions; and attended six shows.

Horse breeding.—The number of Imperial horse stallions during the year rose from 95 to 101, and of Provincial horse stallions from 59 to 61. Of these 67 Imperial and 56 Provincial stallions were at stud work, and they respectively covered 3,290 and 3,047 mares during the year as compared with 3,188 and 2,773 mares covered by 66 Imperial and 57 Provincial stallions in the previous year. Besides these, there were 12 horse stallions which belonged to Court of Wards' estates and private persons and are reported to have covered 107 mares during the year. The percentage of successful coverings in the previous year was very satisfactory and showed a distinct improvement both in the case of Imperial and Provincia stallions.

Mule-breeding.—There were 124 Imperial donkeys at the close of 1898-99 as compared with 118 in the preceding year. Of these 93 donkeys were at stud work against 91 in the last year and they covered 4,309 mares against 3,682 in 1897-98. The number of Provincial donkey stallions at the close of the year under review was only two and that of Court of Wards' estates seven.

Cattle disease.—Statistics of cattle disease were received during the year from 37 districts. Rinderpest, anthrax and foot-and-mouth disease were, on the whole, more widely prevalent. A few cases of surra were also reported and verified; outbreaks of glanders occurred in Saháranpur and Fyzabad. The Glanders and Farcy Act was brought into force throughout the Provinces during the year, and descriptions of these diseases were drawn up in vernacular and circulated for the guidance of Inspectors and other Government officials.

Treatment of cattle disease.—The staff of Veterinary Assistants which rose from 23 in 1897-98 to 27 in 1898-99 was as usual employed during the year in the treatment, suppression and prevention of diseases among horses and cattle and in the castration of colts. They treated 9,449 cases of rinderpest, 7,100 cases of foot-and-mouth disease, 1,701 cases of anthrax and 8,504 cases of other diseases. There is at present only one veterinary dispensary in these Provinces which is attached to the Government Experimental Farm at Cawnpore. The Inspector-General of the Civil Veterinary Department has urged that more dispensaries should be opened, and certain District Boards have accordingly been asked to consider the advisability of doing so.

18—*Experiments in dairying.*

Dairy experiments are now entirely left to private industry, and the Government dairy farm at Cherat in the Aligarh district has been sold outright to Mr. Keventer, to whom it had previously been leased.

(19)—*Manufactures.*

Nil.

Forests.

Areas.—The areas of the different classes of forests at the commencement and close of the year were as follows :—

Circle.	Reserved forests.		Protected forests.		District protected forests.		Unclassed forests.	
	1st July 1898.	30th June 1899.	1st July 1898.	30th June 1899.	1st July 1898.	30th June 1899.	1st July 1898.	30th June 1899.
	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.
Central	1,737	1,838	94	30	9,177	9,176	30	30
Oudh	1,244	1,298	...	...	...	...	...	...
School	* 870	† 869	...	...	...	...	13	13
Total ...	3,851	4,005	94	30	9,177	9,176	43	43

* Inclusive of 153 square miles leased forests.
† „ 152 „ „

Sixty-four square miles of protected forests were declared reserved forests in the Naini Tal Forest Division of the Central Circle, and two new reserves in the Kumaun and Garhwál Forest Divisions were added with an area of 17 and 21 miles respectively. The increase of 54 square miles in the Oudh Circle is due to the addition of the Surai and Banbassa forests to the reserved areas in Pilibhít. Other changes are unimportant and due chiefly to the rectification of areas, and the disforestation of land required for railways.

During the year the settlement of 158 square miles was completed out of 177 under settlement in the Central Circle at its commencement, and the revision of settlement of 5 blocks of *khair* forest, with an area of 19 square miles, has been completed since its close. In the same circle the settlement of a number of small blocks aggregating 10 square miles was taken in hand during the year, and

proposals for the settlement of the whole of this area, except 9 small plots in Garhwál, have been made since the close of the year. The work done during the year in this circle was of an important character; and the results were satisfactory. The exchange of lands with the Khairigarh estate in Oudh has been actually effected, but the majority of the villages taken over have been placed under the revenue authorities owing to the existence in them of cultivation. The settlement of the remainder is still not finally disposed of, owing to doubts as to the correct area transferred. The areas shown in the forest maps did not agree with the areas calculated by the estate officials, and enquiries have been made with a view to having a fresh survey made by the Revenue Survey officers now employed in the Kheri district.

The question whether the forest policy followed in these Provinces was fully in accord with the principles laid down by the Government of India in 1894 has been the subject of careful investigation in recent years, and has been examined in detail for each separate tract of forest land. In the majority of the districts concerned steps have been taken to bring the administration more fully into accord with the prescribed principles, and the Government has insisted on the observance of these principles throughout the Provinces, though in some districts definite instructions on matters of detail have still to be issued.

Demarcation.—The progress made has been satisfactory. The whole of the 81 miles shown as remaining to be demarcated in the Central Circle consists of boundaries of lately acquired reserves, while out of the 87 miles in the Oudh forests 68 miles represent the boundaries of the 18 villages made over to the Civil Department. The length of 91 miles in the School Circle shown as not demarcated is the length of boundaries, where it is proposed to dig ditches or plant hedges between pillars already standing. The correct demarcation of forest boundaries is of importance in the interest of the public as will as of the Department, and, where the existing boundary marks are insufficient, steps will be taken to improve them.

Surveys.—Some 40 square miles of recently reserved forests still remain to be surveyed in the Central Circle. In the Oudh Circle 553 linear miles of boundaries were surveyed. A number of maps have been received of areas surveyed in previous years.

Working Plans.—The plans completed during the year related to an area of 159 square miles situated entirely in the Central Circle, and chiefly in the Naini Tal Division; but satisfactory progress has also been made in the Oudh Circle in the plan for the open forests in the Pilibhít Division (78 square miles). It is expected that the plan for the working of the forests in Gonda will be completed during the current year, and work in the School Circle is in progress on the plans for the leased forests and the forests in Jaunsár Báwar.

In the case of considerable areas recently added in the Central and Oudh Circles complete new plans are unnecessary, and the forests will be managed under the provisions of existing plans, with such additions and modifications as may be required to supplement the original plan.

Excluding the 270 square miles in Bundelkhand for which the preparation of detailed working plans is not considered necessary, and the district forests in Kumaun, there remains to be taken in hand an area of only 163 square miles, which for the most part consists of forests recently brought under the administration of the Department.

The deviations from existing plans were slight, and in many cases were specially referred to Government for sanction. Further enquiry has shown that the serious irregularities in the Ránikhet forest referred to in the previous year's report have not injured the forest as much as was feared. It was at one time apprehended that the plan itself was based on incorrect data and would require in the interests of the

preservation of the forest to be recast; but a detailed personal examination by the Divisional Officer, and a fresh enumeration of the stock, have shown that this is not the case, and that the plan may safely be followed.

Communications and Buildings.—The following table shows the expenditure incurred under this head :—

Circle.	Roads and bridges.		Buildings.		Other works.	Total.	Percentage on gross expenditure.
	New works.	Repairs.	New works.	Repairs.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Central	1,455	16,966	6,497	3,457	3,793	32,168	10·63
Oudh	1,907	6,720	5,103	5,059	1,339	20,128	7·44
School	5,466	5,831	5,743	5,382	1,512	23,934	6·53
Total ...	8,828	29,517	17,343	13,898	6,644	76,230	8·11
Total, 1898-99 ...	38,345		31,241		6,644	76,230	8·11
Total, 1897-98 ...	55,087		47,468		5,330	1,07,885	11·54
Total, 1896-97 ...	48,309		36,792		7,556	92,657	10·60
District protected forests ...	...	139	1,188	84	238	1,649	11·10

One hundred and twenty-one miles of new roads were constructed and 3,783 miles were repaired. The total expenditure fell considerably in all circles, as no new works of importance were undertaken, and there was no repetition of the disastrous damage caused by floods in the previous year.

The expenditure incurred in the district forests was small. The opening out of the hill and submontane forests of the Central Circle will necessitate a larger outlay in future. In the School Circle the greater part of the expenditure was incurred in the construction of a bridge and a temporary tramway. At the instance of the district authorities steps have been taken in this circle to meet the difficulties of the villagers in watering their cattle by furnishing the wells with cattle troughs. In the Central Circle the accommodation provided for forest guards is defective and unsatisfactory, but steps are being taken to provide proper housing for them gradually—a very necessary work, especially in the more unhealthy forests.

Breaches of Forest Law.—The results of the year are compared with those of 1897-98 in the following statement :—

Circle.	Cases taken into court.				Total.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons prosecuted.	Cases compounded under section 67.		Average compensation per case.	Average compensation per person.
	Convictions.		Acquittals.								
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.		Cases.	Persons.		
										Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Central ... 1897-98 ...	38	87	12	39	50	126	69·	187	370	2 6 2	1 3 4
Central ... 1898-99 ...	41	79	3	6	44	85	93·	259	496	2 3 6	1 4 10
Oudh ... 1897-98 ..	47	76	10	20	57	96	79·	125	415	2 12 5	0 13 4
Oudh ... 1898-99 ...	50	74	7	11	57	85	87·	98	283	2 8 6	0 14 0
School ... 1897-98 ...	15	29	3	4	18	31	88·	99	195	4 8 10	2 7 0
School ... 1898-99 ...	25	33	4	6	29	39	85·	88	145	3 12 7	2 2 8
Total ... 1897-98 ...	100	192	25	63	125	255	75·	411	980	3 3 9	1 7 10
Total ... 1898-99	116	186	14	23	130	209	89·	445	924	2 13 6	1 7 2
District protected forests 1897-98	82	155	12	41	94	196	78·	247	996	...	...
District protected forests 1898-99....	112	237	8	13	120	250	95·	144	190	11 14 3	9 5 3

The number of criminal cases taken into court by the Forest Department was much the same as in the preceding year—130 as compared with 125. The number of persons involved was 209 as compared with 255, which cannot be considered a large number when regard is had to the area of the forests. The large proportion of convictions obtained, nearly 90 per cent., shows that, as a rule, due care was observed in instituting prosecutions. In the district protected forests there was a considerable increase both in the number of cases taken into court and the number of persons affected. In these tracts the provisions of the law are not yet so well understood as in the neighbourhood of reserved forests; and the high proportion of successful prosecutions, 95 per cent., shows that the criminal law was not unnecessarily put in motion. The large number of undetected cases (270) in the district forests, which exceeds the number in the whole of the reserved forests, also goes to show that at present detected cases must be strictly dealt with. There has, however, been a very marked decrease in the number of cases compounded, and it appears necessary to make use of the power of compounding offences in the case of petty breaches of forest regulations and of infringements of the rule through ignorance. There has been little change in the figures relating to cases compounded in the ordinary forests.

A table is appended, classifying the new cases of the year under the various heads of offences:—

Circle.	Cases taken into court.				Cases compounded.				Cases undetected.				Total cases.				Grand Total of cases.
	Injury to forests by fire.	Unauthorized felling or appropriation of wood and minor forest produce.	Grazing without permission or in tracts in which grazing is prohibited.	Other offences.	Injury to forests by fire.	Unauthorized felling or appropriation of wood and minor forest produce.	Grazing without permission or in tracts in which grazing is prohibited.	Other offences.	Injury to forests by fire.	Unauthorized felling or appropriation of wood and minor forest produce.	Grazing without permission or in tracts in which grazing is prohibited.	Other offences.	Injury to forests by fire.	Unauthorized felling or appropriation of wood and minor forest produce.	Grazing without permission or in tracts in which grazing is prohibited.	Other offences.	
Central ...	13	30	...	3	10	203	43	3	36	4	...	...	59	237	43	6	345
Oudh	6	18	22	11	...	12	81	11	37	7	6	..	43	37	109	22	211
School ...	4	19	3	4	2	49	28	9	1	14	...	1	7	82	31	14	134
Total ...	23	67	25	18	12	264	152	23	74	25	6	1	109	356	183	42	690
District protected forests.	...	110	...	...	...	125	...	...	...	270	...	...	...	505	...	...	505

Protection from fire.—The results of the measures taken to protect the forests from fire, the percentage of failures, and the cost incurred are shown in the following table:—

Circle.		Total area of circle.	Area attempted to be protected.	Percentage of area attempted to total area of circle.	Area actually protected.	Failures.	Percentage of failures.	Cost during the year.	Cost per acre actually protected.
		Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.		Rs.	Pies.
Central ...	1897-98	1,111,906	874,472	78·64	839,748	34,724	4·13	31,301	7·4
	1898-99	1,214,720	892,511	72·47	886,295	6,216	·71	29,796	6·24
Oudh ...	1897-98	795,479	611,909	76·92	602,920	8,989	1·49	22,794	7·98
	1898-99	830,720	629,567	75·80	583,035	46,532	7·98	21,198	6·12
School ...	1897-98	564,553	446,868	79·33	436,594	10,274	2·35	9,369	4·28
	1898-99	564,016	450,573	79·88	422,135	28,438	6·74	9,423	4·28
Total ...	1897-98	2,471,938	1,933,249	78·20	1,879 262	53,987	2·87	63,465	6·42
	1898-99	2,609,456	1,972,651	75·59	1,891,465	81,186	4·29	60,417	6·13

The year was not a favourable one for fire conservancy operation,s and, except in the Central Circle, where (especially in Bundelkhand) the results, considering the season, were most satisfactory, the area burnt was much larger than in the previous year, amounting to 73 square miles nearly in the Oudh Circle and to 44½ in the School Circle. In the Oudh Circle, where the forests, especially those in Pilibhít, suffered most, 25 cases are attributed to intentional or malicious firing, and in the few serious cases which were detected severe punishments were imposed, showing that the courts recognise the necessity of enforcing the law. The relations between the villagers and the Department are less satisfactory in this district than in Kheri, where the contentment of the tenantry is referred to as one of the causes of successful fire protection. These relations are now under enquiry by Government, but the problem of meeting the requirements of the villagers, with due regard to the preservation of the forests, is in this district a specially difficult one. The area burnt in the School Circle was also considerable, but more than half of it was destroyed in one fire, said to have been the work of incendiaries. In none of these important cases of intentional firing was it found possible to prosecute the offenders.

The following tabular statements show—

(i) cases of offences by fire ;

(ii) the origin of the fires:—

I.—Statement showing cases of offences by fire.

Circle.	*Details of prosecutions for offences by fire.*					
	Number of fires.	Acres burnt.	Character of offence, whether carelessness or intentional.	Whether acquitted or convicted.	Section of law under which convicted.	Amount of punishment.
			A.—Cases taken into Court.			
Central ...	1	0·5	Carelessness ...	Convicted ...	25 of Forest Act	Fine of Rs. 10.
	2	505·	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Four accused, one month's imprisonment each.
	3	...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Two accused, fined Rs. 10 each.
	4	1·0	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	32 of Forest Act	Two accused, fined Rs. 5 each.
	5	0·1	Intentional ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Fined Rs. 20.
	6	15·0	Carelessness ...	Acquitted ...	Ditto ...	By Deputy Collector, Almora.
	7	16·0	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	25 of Forest Act	Four accused fined Rs. 5 each and one Re. 1.
	8	30·0	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Fined Rs. 10.
	8	567·6				
			B.—Cases compounded by Divisional officers.			
	10	13·16	Carelessness ...	Convicted ...	67 of Forest Act	Rupees 57-8-0 received as compensation.

I.—Statement showing cases of offences by fire.—(concluded).

Circle.	Details of prosecutions for offences by fire—(concluded).					
	Number of fires.	Acres burnt.	Character of offence, whether carelessness or intentional.	Whether acquitted or convicted.	Section of law under which convicted.	Amount of punishment.
			A.—Cases taken into Court.			
Oudh ...	1	4,152	Carelessness ...	Convicted ...	25 of Forest Act	Five months' imprisonment.
	2	2,906	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Four months' imprisonment.
	3	1,502	Intentional ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Security taken for good behaviour.
	4	642	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	One month's imprisonment.
	5	2,602	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Six months' imprisonment.
	6	½	Carelessness ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Rupees 5 fine.
	7	100	Intentional ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Two months' imprisonment.
	8	140	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Three months' imprisonment.
	8	12,044½				
			B.—Cases compounded by Divisional officers. Nil.			
			A.—Cases taken into Court.			
School ...	1	22	Carelessness ...	Convicted ...	25 of Forest Act	Twelve stripes. Father of accused fined Rs. 2.
	2	2	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Fined Rs. 15.
	3	468	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Fined Rs. 10, and Rs. 25 as compensation for damage done.
	4	9½	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Fined Rs. 5.
	4	501½				
			B—Cases compounded by Divisional Officers.			
	2	...	Carelessness ...	Convicted ...	67 of Forest Act.	Rupees 2 received as compensation.

II.—Statement showing the origin of fires.

Circle.	(A) Fire caused by accident or through carelessness in burning fire lines		(B) Fire entering the forests by crossing exterior fire lines.		(C) Fires beginning inside the reserve or fire traced area.																Total (A), (B), and (C).	
					Owing to carelessness or accidents.						By intentional firing.											
					By workmen employed in the forests, by purchasers of forest produce or by yah-cutters.		By villagers, travellers, &c. passing through the forests.		By railway engines.		By lightning or by fire balloons.		In order to obtain new grass.		In order to turn out game or to reduce cover.		Maliciously fired.		Total.		Cases unknown.			
	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires	Area burnt in acres.
Central ...	2	13	7	39	7	531	20	1,133	...	...	2	680	...	..	...	...	1	104	30	2,448	34	3,716	73	6,216
Oudh ..	7	571	11	14,101	2	1,905	4	7,818	...	...	...	...	13	3,837	...	...	12	17,885	31	31,445	1	415	50	46,532
School ...	3	149	3	6,177	3	491	2	31	...	...	2	4,344	...	...	...	...	1	17 243	8	22,112	...	...	14	28,438
Total ...	12	733	21	20,317	12	2,927	26	8,982	...	...	4	5,024	13	3,837	...	...	14	35,235	69	56,005	35	4,131	137	81,186

Regulation of grazing and protection from cattle.—Statistics of the number of animals grazed in the forests in the year under review are given in the following table and compared with the figures of the two previous years :—

Circle.	Total forest area.	Open to cattle.	Buffaloes grazed.	Bullocks and cows grazed.	Sheep and goats grazed.	Other animals grazed.	Total.
	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
Central	1,898	1,186	36,821	148,796	76,155	4,198	265,970
Oudh	1,242	500	45,303	167,595	13,209	158	226,265
School	882	540	8,958	53,761	59,577	20,087	142,383
	4,022	2,226	91,082	370,152	148,941	24,443	634,618
Total 1898-99 ...	3,988	2,188	96,075	387,717	134,778	10,349	628,919
Total 1897-98 ...	3,959	2,167	88,298	427,171	141,745	20,665	677,879

There was a slight increase in the total number of cattle grazing, a considerable falling off in the number grazing free being more than made up for by an increase in the number grazing at privileged rates. The income derived from grazing fees was Rs. 74,329, as compared with Rs. 70,925 in 1897-98. For the Central Circle, it is explained that the decrease in the number of horned cattle grazed free or at privileged rates is due in the Naini Tal Division, to a more accurate enumeration, the figure shown in the previous year's return representing the number recorded in the settlement. In the Bundelkhand Division a large number of cattle were sold into other districts owing to the famine. In the Oudh Circle the number of privileged cattle increased, while fewer were grazed at full rates in consequence of the orders relating to the grant of concessions. The number of sheep and goats in this circle also rose for the same reason, while an increase in the Naini Tal Division of the Central Circle is explained by the opening of new toll stations for the enumeration of animals belonging to Bhotias.

Reproduction.—*Sal* is generally reported to have seeded well in the Central and School Circles, but not so well in Oudh, except in the Gorakhpur Division. The seed of the *deodar* was destroyed by moths in Jaunsár. The experiments in planting *robinia* in the Naini Tal and Saháranpur Divisions have not been successful, but the young chestnuts in the former are doing well, and plantation operations generally appear to have succeeded, except in the small plots sown in the Oudh Circle. In some of the Oudh forests it has been noticed that protection from fire has given an advantage to the reproduction of *assaina* (*Terminalia tomentosa*) at the expense of *sal*.

Experiments and exploitation of forest produce.—The manufacture of turpentine in the School Circle is increasing, and the profits would have been greater but for the supply of crude resin running short. In the Central Circle it has been found that the rosin produced finds a ready sale, but complaints are made against the quality and price of the turpentine manufactured. Both Conservators report that the operations were profitable, and further development of the industry may therefore be looked forward to. The experiments made with silkworms in Jaunsár show that it is unlikely that they can be successfully kept in that locality owing to the distance from villages of the only varieties of trees on which they appear to thrive.

Extraction and transport.—The Bamsu sledge road in the Jaunsár Division has been the cause of great saving in the transport of wood. Complaints are repeated from the Oudh Circle about the difficulties placed in the way of purchasers by the railway administration. The complaints formerly made were discussed in correspondence with the railway administration, and it was understood that they had been removed to the Conservator's satisfaction. There has been a great increase in the export of forest produce this year, which may to some extent explain the difficulty in obtaining waggons.

Gross yield and outturn of forest produce.—The following table compares the total output of the forests during the year under report and the preceding year :—

Circle.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Difference.
		Timber.	
	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.
Central	1,235,000	1,311,000	+76,000
Oudh	1,726,000	1,654,000	−72,000
School	866,000	1,121,000	+255,000
Total ...	3,827,000	4,086,000	+259,000
		Firewood.	
	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.
Central	3,334,000	3,685,000	+351,000
Oudh	2,947,000	5,175,000	+2,228,000
School	1,209,000	1,998,000	+789,000
Total ...	7,490,000	10,858,000	+3,368,000
		Minor Produce.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central	1,43,806	1,74,458	+30,652
Oudh	81,606	91,378	+9,772
School	58,946	65,370	+6,424
Total ...	2,84,358	3,31,206	+46,848
	Timber.	Firewood.	Minor produce.
	C. ft.	C. ft.	Rs.
District protected forests ... 1897-98	60,000	15,000	11,044
District protected forests ... 1898-99	93,000	23,000	15,401
District protected forests ... Difference	+33,000	+8,000	+4,357

The feature of the year is the revival in the timber trade in the School Circle, where the outturn in the Jaunsár Division of timber removed by purchasers was double that of the previous year. The recovery of the people from the effects of famine, and the absence of plague, also account for the increased output of timber, of fuel, and of minor products in the Central Circle. In Oudh the principal variation was in the outturn of fuel, which increased by nearly two and a quarter million cubic feet. The increase is chiefly due to the larger quantities removed by purchasers, in whom are included persons allowed to take fuel at privileged rates. In the Central Circle the increased output of fuel is due to the cutting of a coppice *coupe* departmentally, and to sales of firewood from the railway clearing in Dehra Dún.

The following table exhibits the total outturn of the forests in timber, fuel, and minor forest produce, and the agency by which removed:—

Circle.	Timber removed by								
	Government agency and purchasers.			Right-holders and free grantees.			Total.		
	1897-98.	1898-99.	Difference in 1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Difference in 1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Difference in 1898-99.
	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.
Central	955,857	991,205	+35,348	279,345	320,098	+40,753	1,235,202	1,311,303	+76,101
Oudh	1,281,394	1,120,134	−161,260	444,623	533,682	+89,059	1,726,017	1,653,816	−72,201
School	762,989	1,038,107	+275,118	102,873	82,319	−20,554	865,862	1,120,426	+254,564
Total ...	3,000,240	3,149,446	+149,206	826,841	936,099	+109,258	3,827,081	4,085,545	+258,464

Circle.	Fuel removed by—															
	Government agency and purchasers.						Right-holders and free grantees.						Total.			
	1897-98.		1898-99.		Difference in 1898-99.		1897-98.		1898-99.		Difference in 1898-99.		1897-98.		1898-99.		Difference in 1898-99.	
	C. ft.	Value, Rs.	C. ft.	Value, Rs.	C. ft.	Value, Rs	C. ft.	Value, Rs.	C. ft.	Value, Rs.	C. ft.	Value, Rs.	C. ft.	Value, Rs.	C. ft.	Value, Rs.	C ft.	Value, Rs
Central ...	934,655	70,105	1,220,187	81,186	+285,532	+11,081	2,399,270	36,197	2,465,172	37,543	+65,902	+1,346	3,333,925	1,06,302	3,685,359	1,18,729	+351,434	+12 427
Oudh ...	2,828,620	77,571	5 011,017	83,171	+2,182,386	+5,60	118,497	1,840	164,036	5,144	+45,539	+3,304	2,947,126	79 411	5,175,053	88,315	+2,227,927	+8 907
School ...	724,650	37,095	997,457	55,754	+272,807	+18,659	484.764	7,802	1,000,378	18,126	+515,614	+10.324	1 209,414	44.897	1,997,835	73,880	+788,421	+28.983
Total ...	4,487,934	1,84,771	7,228,661	2,20,114	+2,740.727	+35,345	3,002,531	45,839	3 629,586	60,813	+627,055	+14,974	7,490,465	2,30,610	10,858,247	2,80,927	+3,367,782	+50 317

Circle.	Minor forest produce (including bamboos, grass, and grazing) removed by—								
	Government and purchasers.			Right-holders and free grantees.			Total.		
	1879-98.	1898-99.	Difference in 1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Difference in 1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Difference in 1898-99.
	Value, Rs.	Value, Rs.	Value, Rs.	Value, Rs.	Value, Rs.	Value, Rs.	Value, Rs.	Value, Rs.	Value, Rs.
Central	1,00,693	1,39,697	+39,004	43,113	34,761	−8,352	1,43,806	1,74,458	+30,652
Oudh	61,322	62,539	+1,217	20,284	28,839	+8,555	81,606	91,378	+9,772
School	48,479	54,891	+6,412	10,467	10,479	+12	58,946	65,370	+6,424
Total ...	2,10,494	2.57,127	+46,633	73,864	74,079	+215	2,84,358	3,31,206	+46,848

Financial results.—The improvement which commenced last year in the financial results of the administration of the forests has been maintained, the figures for the year under report being—

			Rs.
Receipts			16,00,720
Expenditure—		Rs.	
A.—Conservancy and works ...	...	5,29,439	
B.—Establishment ...	...	4,24,764	... 9,54,203
		Surplus ...	6,46,517

The following statement compares the financial working of the forest in 1898-99, circle by circle, with the figures of 1897-98, and with the average of the three previous years, 1895-96 to 1897-98 :—

Circle.	Receipts.			Expenditure.			Surplus.		
	Average of three forest years, 1895-96 to 1897-98.	Forest year, 1897-98.	Forest year, 1898-99.	Average of three forest years, 1895-96 to 1897-98.	Forest year, 1897-98.	Forest year, 1898-99.	Average of three forest years, 1895-96 to 1897-98.	Forest year, 1897-98.	Forest year, 1898-99.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central ...	5,06,071	5,01,873	5,35,427	3,13,512	3,16,403	3,17,268	1,92,559	1,85,470	2,18,159
Oudh ...	4,84,631	4,74,656	5,03,185	2,78,992	2,71,510	2,70,431	2,05,639	2,03,146	2,32,754
School ...	4,42,516	4,69,854	5,62,108	3,20,876	3,46,304	3,66,504	1,21,640	1,23,550	1,95,604
Total ...	14,33,218	14,46,383	16,00,720	9,13,380	9,34,217	9,54,203	5,19,838	5,12,166	6,46,517

There has been a satisfactory rise in the receipts in each circle, especially in the School Circle, where the effects of famine and plague on the trade in forest produce had been most marked in the previous year. In the Central Circle the increase is chiefly under the head of "Firewood," and in the Oudh Circle the Kheri Division shows an improvement of nearly half a lakh of rupees over the preceding year, owing to increased sales of timber and other charges, accompanied by a substantial reduction in charges. In the Bahraich Division, on the other hand, there was a large decrease in re eipts, owing to the sale at reduced rates of much inferior material left in the forests. The expenditure in the Central and Oudh Circles was practically the same in 1897-98. In the School Circle the increase of Rs. 20,900 is chiefly due to extended operations in Jaunsár, and is more than covered by the large increase in receipts.

The value of timber and other forest produce in stock at the beginning and close of the year, and the net summary of the year's transactions, are shown in the following two statements :—

	Central.	Oudh.	School.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Timber and other produce in stock—			
At the beginning of the year	12,495	21,256	2,84,287
At the close of the year	15,525	34,940	3,60,993
Total ...	+3,030	+13,684	+76,706
II.—Net summary of the year's financial transactions—			
Cash surplus	*2,18,159	2,32,754	1,95,604
Increase or decrease of stock in hand	+1,871	+27,873	+81,944
Ditto debts due	†—16,086	—5,672	—1,27,834
Total ...	+2,03,944	+2,54,955	+1,49,714

* Includes Rs. 15,012, surplus of the district protected forests.

† Do. Rs. 552, decrease in debts due " ditto.

MINES AND QUARRIES.

	Demand.	Collections.	Balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Mirzapur ...	... 47,056	47,056	
Garhwál ...	... 75	75	
Total	... 47,131	47,131	

WATER MILLS' RENT.

Naini Tal ...	... 1,703	1,703
Almora ...	... *9,170	9,170
Garhwál ...	... 3,355	3,355
Total	... 14,228	14,228
GRAND TOTAL	... 61,359	61,359

* Inclusive of Rs. 52 arrear balance.

TRADE.

Registration of traffic.

The following traffic was registered during the year :—

(1) Traffic with Tibet and Nepál.

(2) Internal traffic by road and river in the districts of the Meerut Division and in the Gorakhpur and Ballia districts.

(3) Traffic by rail with the ports, Native States, and other British Provinces.

FOREIGN TRAFFIC.

The total foreign traffic shows further increase during the year under report. In the famine year of 1896-97 its volume had dropped to 15,56,521 maunds. In the next year it rose to 19,16,259 maunds, and in the year of report to 23,04,619 maunds, an increase of over 20 per cent. The increase in value since last year amounts to 15½ lakhs of rupees, or over 14 per cent. The following table shows the total trade with both the countries of Tibet and Nepál during the year under report as compared with that of the previous two years :—

Direction of traffic.	Weight in maunds.			Value in rupees.		
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports.						
From Tibet ...	66,844	64,065	80,276	6,76,002	6,34,949	6,77,619
„ Nepál ...	12,38,393	15,02,352	19,22,079	44,81,161	59,54,383	69,68,514
Total ...	13,05,237	15,66,417	20,02,355	51,57,163	65,89,332	76,46,133
Exports.						
To Tibet ...	53,320	1,37,906	57,555	3,49,030	7,84,030	3,88,121
„ Nepál ...	1,97,964	2,11,936	2,44,709	31,93,002	33,32,331	42,19,649
Total ...	2,51,284	3,49,842	3,02,264	35,42,032	41,16,361	46,07,770
Total Traffic ...	15,56,521	19,16,259	23,04,619	87,00,095	10,705,693	1,22,53,903

Trade with Tibet.—The import trade with Tibet shows a substantial increase of 16,211 maunds in weight and of Rs. 42,670 in value ; but the export trade fell off by 80,351 maunds in weight and Rs. 3,95,909 in value, owing entirely to diminished despatches of grain.

The imports of wool amounted to 11,488 maunds as compared with 11,040 maunds in the previous year ; and are the largest on record with the exception of the

year 1893-94, when they amounted to 11,803 maunds. As mentioned last year, this improvement was due to the special arrangements made by the Cawnpore Woollen Mills. The imports of borax, which were on the decline during the last five years, rose by 2,345 maunds in weight and Rs. 16,850 in value. Salt, too, was received in much larger quantities than in the past year, and the imports are better than in any of the past five years.

The exports of grain fell off by 78,704 maunds as compared with last year, when harvests in the hills were exceptionally abundant and the supply of grain was much in excess of local requirements. The decline in the exports of sugar noticed in the reports of the past two years was maintained in the year of report. On the other hand, exports of cotton goods rose by 550 maunds in weight and Rs. 35,040 in value, and are the heaviest on record. The increase in the export of silver this year is apparently due to its having taken the place of grain as a medium of exchange for imported salt, borax, and wool. The large variations in the imports and exports of sheep and goats are perhaps connected with the use of these animals to transport goods through the hills.

Trade with Nepál.—The trade with Nepál has now fully recovered from the fall of 1896-97; the imports during the year under report having risen by 4,19,727 maunds in weight and Rs. 10,14,131 in value. Imports have nearly reached the level of 1895-96. The exports are the heaviest since 1890-91 and show a rise of 32,773 maunds in weight and Rs. 8,87,318 in value during the year of report.

The increase this year in the imports of grain, ghí, and oilseeds is in continuation of that of the preceding year, and is due to the causes explained in the report for that year, *viz.* the absence of trade restrictions in Nepál, and return of prosperity in these Provinces. The imports of grain are the largest since 1891-92 and of oilseeds since 1887-88. The increase in the imports of spices follows on last year's decline, and is attributed to a good yield in Nepál. The decreases in the imports of timber and fibrous products mentioned in the last year's report were maintained in the year of report. The steady falling off in recent years in the timber trade between Nepál and British India has been explained by the Resident in Nepál to be due apparently to misunderstanding and friction between the Indian merchants and the Nepalese officials in regard to sale rates.

The increases in the imports of "drugs not intoxicating" and "gums and resins" follow on the decreases which occurred in the preceding year. The large increase in the imports of "hides of cattle" has occurred mainly in the district of Basti, and has been attributed by the Collector to an outbreak of cattle disease in Nepál. The imports of silver, which rose by Rs. 23,797 in 1897-98, declined by Rs. 32,113 during the year under report.

The exports of cotton goods, which are the largest on record, show an increase of 9,240 maunds in weight and of Rs. 7,23,230 in value, and are probably due to general prosperity, and to the celebration of marriages last year on an unusually large scale. The increases under metals, salt, and sugar, too, are in continuation of those recorded in the last year's report, and are also an index of general prosperity. The variations under other items of export call for no remarks.

Road traffic.

The posts located in 1897 for the registration of road traffic in the Meerut Division were maintained during the year under report. Except in the case of Dehra Dún, the inward traffic of which has slightly fallen off, the import and export trade of the Meerut Division carried by road shows substantial improvement since last year. The registration of three years' road traffic in the Meerut Division will be completed on 31st March next; and steps are being taken for moving the registration staff next year to the Agra Division, in accordance with the wishes of the Public Works Department.

River-borne traffic.

The registration of the river-borne traffic between the North-Western Provinces and Bengal commenced during the year under report. In these Provinces a station for the registration of boat traffic was established on each of the three rivers, the Ganges, the Gogra, and the Gandak; and, to secure statistics of steamer traffic, arrangements were made with the India General Steam Navigation Company for supplying statements of traffic carried by their steamers plying between Patna and Ghâzipur and intermediate ports. In Bengal three stations were established for the registration of the ferry traffic between Ballia and Buxar. Arrangements were also made by that Government for returning the statistics of the boat traffic registered at the Calcutta inland wharves and at the toll stations on the Nadia rivers, and of the traffic carried by the inland steamers. The statements of river-borne traffic are interchanged between the two Governments for incorporation in the trade returns.

The arrangements for registration were not, however, completed until the beginning of June; and the statistics of traffic registered in these Provinces are therefore for 10 months only. The trade carried partly by rail and partly by river has been included in the rail-borne trade. The total trade carried by river only was as under:—

			Imports.	Exports.
Total trade ...	Maunds ...	...	14,68,359	31,36,546
	Rupees ...	...	64,91,220	1,30,20,181
Animals ...	Number ...	...	16,795	31,707
	Rupees ...	...	6,39,532	10,56,014
Treasure ...	Ounces ...	...	32,696	32,289
	Rupees ...	...	72,967	82,170

Rail-borne traffic.

The total rail-borne traffic of the year is compared below with that of the preceding year, the trade in living animals and in treasure being omitted:—

	Weight in maunds.		Value in rupees.	
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Mds.	Md.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	2,89,93,280	3,01,08,397	15,79,19,276	15,02,06,255
Exports	2,85,64,049	4,02,63,656	21,32,92,751	20,93,53,506
Total ...	5,75,57,329	7,03,72,053	37,12,12,027	35,95,59,761

The total traffic of the year rose by 128 lakhs of maunds or 22 per cent. in weight; but the value thereof fell off by 116½ lakhs of rupees or 3 per cent. The revival in trade in the agricultural products of the province, which was noticed in the preceding year's report, was maintained throughout the year. The export trade accordingly advanced by 117 lakhs of maunds or 41 per cent. in weight; the value showing a drop of 39⅓ lakhs of rupees or 2 per cent. Owing to larger receipts of coal the import trade, too, shows an improvement of 11 lakhs of maunds or about 4 per cent. in weight, and a drop of 77¼ lakhs of rupees or 5 per cent. in value. The want of agreement between the fluctuations in weight and in value is due to the fall in prices of certain important articles.

The following table compares the weight and value of the chief articles imported into the Provinces during the year under report with those of the preceding year :—

	Maunds.		Rupees.	
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Coal and coke	96,38,982	1,48,71,210	61,58,721	84,75,331
Cotton, raw	1,65,828	1,77,686	23,23,855	24,55,174
Cotton goods	10,14,750	12,14,618	4,57,28,673	5,38,68,890
Dyes and tans	1,72,496	2,09,827	27,65,016	29,39,391
Grain and pulse	54,28,902	16,04,919	1,97,85,942	41,30,650
Hides and skins	1,45,111	67,677	30,73,670	14,60,934
Stick-lac	2,26,948	1,81,063	43,03,452	33,96,117
Metals	10,13,060	10,86,273	1,09,26,379	1,19,96,527
Railway plant and rolling-stock,	22,97,677	12,76,236	1,08,49,490	60,47,938
Sugar, refined	2,35,046	3,10,354	20,79,536	25,28,040
Sugar, unrefined	4,53,740	3,58,234	19,30,299	16,67,392
Tobacco, unmanufactured ...	2,37,872	2,47,538	18,25,966	15,02,229

Coal was imported on an unusually large scale during the year of report; the excess over the preceding year's supply being 52⅓ lakhs of maunds. Of this the Allahabad block took 39 lakhs of maunds more than in the year before ; apparently the return of prosperity in the province gave an impetus to the Cawnpore industries. The improvement in the imports of cotton goods, which began in the preceding year, was maintained during the year of report, owing to general prosperity and the celebration of Hindu marriages in exceptional numbers. The imports which since last year have further risen by two lakhs of maunds in weight and 80¾ lakhs of rupees in value amounted to over 12 lakhs of maunds in weight and are the heaviest on record. The plentiful crops of the province caused a further reduction this year in the imports of food grains to the amount of 38¼ lakhs of maunds in weight and 156½ lakhs of rupees in value. The decrease of 10½ lakhs of maunds in the import of railway plant and rolling stock was owing to the completion of the railway line from Rae Bareli to Benares. The imports of foreign refined sugar rose by 75,308 maunds or from 2,35,046 to 3,10,354 maunds, of which latter 2¾ lakhs of maunds were received from the port of Bombay and 20 thousand maunds from Calcutta.

The quantities and value of the principal articles exported from these Provinces during the past year are compared below with the figures of the preceding year :—

	Maunds.		Rupees.	
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton, raw	10,11,889	9,16,720	1,42 92,931	1,13,44,409
Indigo	55,361	34,173	80,27,345	43,57,056
Wheat	50,16,593	1,08,38,867	1,88,12,222	2,70,97,164
Other grains	35,32,718	56,04,996	1,30,98,713	1,27,63,177
Hides and skins	4,24,597	3,06,978	1,25,07,000	78,34,776
Shell-lac	1,61,317	1,21,900	93,56,386	60,95,000
Oilseeds	49,51,760	79,79,436	2,01,12,847	2,69,00,943
Ghi	3,48,561	2,82,079	91,93,296	87,79,709
Saltpetre	1,91,112	1,69,453	16,24,450	13,34,442
Sugar	44,16,909	15,66,386	2,65,99,814	2,47,24,692

Owing to a large reduction in area under cotton in consequence of the late commencement of the regular rains and restricted demand for export by sea, the exports of raw cotton in 1897-98 had fallen off by 1,88,302 maunds. During the year under report a further drop of 95,169 maunds in weight and of 29½ lakhs of rupees in value has taken place for the same reasons. During 1897-98 the exports of indigo fell off by 26,840 maunds. In the year under report sowings were further discouraged by the low prices obtained at the preceding year's sales. The crop, too, had been very seriously damaged, especially in the Benares Division. The exports consequently again fell off by 21,188 maunds in weight and 36¾ lakhs of rupees in value. The yield of the wheat crop of 1897-98 was above the average, and as very high prices

ruled in England when the crop was harvested, the exports were as heavy as 108⅓ lakhs of maunds as compared with 50 lakhs of maunds in the year before, showing an increase of 58⅓ lakhs of maunds in weight and of about 83 lakhs of rupees in value. The exports of the year are the largest on record and exceed by 9⅓ lakhs of maunds the unusually large exports of 1891-92. Except under the head "other grains," which shows a drop of about a lakh of maunds, the exports of grains other than wheat also show a substantial increase amounting in all to over 21¾ lakhs of maunds. During the year under report a decrease of 1,17,619 maunds has occurred in the exports of hides and skins, which is probably connected with decreased mortality among cattle in the more favourable season. The exports of shell-lac have fallen off by 39,417 maunds in weight and 32⅔ lakhs of rupees in value in consequence of a limited demand in Calcutta for export by sea. The export trade in oilseeds rose by 30¼ lakhs of maunds in weight and 68 lakhs of rupees in value in consequence of a favourable season and a brisk demand; but in consequence of the increased home consumption, following on the return of prosperity, the exports of ghí fell off by 66,482 maunds in weight and Rs. 4,13,587 in value. The yield of the sugarcane crop in 1897-98 was well above the average. The exports of refined sugar therefore rose by 1,68,519 maunds and of unrefined sugar by 5,80,958 maunds: total 7,49,477 maunds. Owing to a considerable fall in prices, however, the value of the export trade shows a drop of 18¾ lakhs of rupees.

The trade in treasure is shown in the following table. The imports of silver coin fell off by about 13 lakhs of ounces, while those of silver bullion show a corresponding rise. Apparently the popularity of uncoined silver continues undiminished:—

Article.	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.
	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.
Silver coin	9,853,451	4,344,903	8,566,025	3,651,786
Silver bullion	3,462,056	2,89,113	4,792,916	313,904
Total ...	13,315,507	4,634,016	13,358,941	3,965,690

PUBLIC WORKS.

(a)—*Buildings and Roads Branch.*

The following is a review of the operations in each of the three circles of superintendence during the year:—

FIRST CIRCLE.

IMPERIAL SERVICES.

Military Works.

Aligarh district.—Constructing a platform for troops at the Aligarh Rest Camp.

This work, the estimate for which amounts to Rs. 67,893, is being carried out by the East Indian Railway authorities. An expenditure of Rs. 36,180 has been incurred during the year.

PROVINCIAL SERVICES.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

Administration.

Pilibhít district.—Constructing Settlement Survey office at Pilibhít.

This work was taken in hand in January 1899 and the full amount of the allotment, *viz.* Rs. 9,500, against an estimate of Rs. 15,187, was spent during the year. Materials were collected and the superstructure of the walls of the Superintendent's dwelling and blocks Nos. 2, 3, and 4 nearly completed. The foundations of block No. 5 were finished and of outhouses had been commenced.

Agra district.—Additions and alterations to the Collector's kachahari, Agra.

This work was commenced in 1896-97 and its progress was noticed in the last year's report. There was an allotment of Rs. 10,500 in the Budget for 1898-99 in addition to Rs. 8,000 expended during the last two previous years. This grant has been utilized in completing the remaining work in the Treasury Block, the Hawalát, additions to the Collector's English office, and construction of iron record racks. The work is nearly completed and the expenditure to the end of 1898-99 was Rs. 18,537 against an estimate of Rs. 18,733.

Mainpuri district.—Constructing a new tahsíli at Jasrana.

This was an unfinished work, commenced in 1896-97, and has been completed: The iron record racks were received from Roorkee early in the year under report and were fitted up, and the building finally completed and made over to the Revenue Department. The total expenditure was Rs. 15,406 against an estimate of Rs. 14,979.

Agra district.—Construction of a Government Circuit-house at Agra.

The fair project amounting to Rs. 35,266 for this work was received. There was a Budget grant of Rs. 20,000 during 1898-99, but the work was held in abeyance pending His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's inspection of the site in January last. As there was very little time to utilize the full grant, Rs. 14,000 were withdrawn and the balance Rs. 6,000 was expended in the collection of materials (bricks and rails) for which a separate estimate has been sanctioned for Rs. 9,535.

Dehra Dún district.—Additions and alterations to the kachahri buildings at Mussoorie.

The Treasury buildings, European lock-up and quarters for Police guard are completed, Rs. 6,499 being expended against an allotment of Rs. 6,500 and an estimate of Rs. 13,347.

Monuments.

Agra district.—Special repairs to the main entrance of Akbar's tomb at Sikandra.

Certain stones in the face-work and jambs of the main entrance of Akbar's tomb had cracked and bulged, partly, it is believed, through the action of weather and age, and partly owing to the present defective drainage of the surrounding pavement. An estimate, amounting to Rs. 1,086, was sanctioned during 1898-99 for carrying out the necessary repairs; but as allotments were made about the close of the year a sum of Rs. 896 could only be utilized by the end of March last in constructing the centering and collecting materials. The work was expected to be completed by the end of May 1899.

Agra district.—Special repairs to the *dálán* and stables attached to the Táj Gardens at Agra.

The subsidiary buildings to the Táj were reduced to a very dilapidated condition owing to the want of proper repairs. Sanction was accorded to an estimate amounting to Rs. 1,460 for their restoration during 1898, and the buildings have been put in proper repair at a cost of Rs. 1,497.

Educational.

Saháranpur district.—Constructing new technical workshops for the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee.

The total estimate for this work, which forms an important addition to the College, amounts to Rs. 34,802. The work was nearly finished at the close of the year. The roofing, which is being constructed in the Roorkee Workshops, has been retarded owing to the delay in supplying corrugated iron sheets from England. Total expenditure of Rs. 33,004 has been incurred on the work during the year.

Law and Justice.

Sháhjahánpur district.—Making additions and alterations to the Judge's Court-house at Sháhjahánpur.

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This work was commenced in April 1898 and completed in March 1899, at a cost of Rs. 13,306 against an estimate of Rs. 13,497.

Aligarh district.—Court-house for the Subordinate Judge at Aligarh.

The purchase and conversion of the Ganges Canal office into a Court-house, mentioned in last year's report, was completed, the expenditure being Rs. 15,474 against an estimate of Rs. 15,476.

Police.

Agra district.—Additions and alterations to the Police lines at Agra.

This was an unfinished work of 1897-98 and was completed at a total cost of Rs. 37,352 against an estimate of Rs. 39,238, the allotment for the year under review being Rs. 4,253.

COMMUNICATIONS.

I.—METALLED ROADS.

A.—Bridged and drained throughout.

Dehra Dún district.—Raising and metalling the Dehra and Fatehpur road.

On the first section of this road (from Dehra to mile 11) Rs. 19,232 were expended, making the total expenditure, up to the close of the year, Rs. 31,245 against an estimate of Rs. 40,035; with the exception of mile 6, the road is now metalled up to milestone 9 and metal collected to complete the 10th and 11th miles. The heavy cutting in mile 6 was about three-quarters completed at the end of March 1899.

On the second section (miles 12 to 22) the full amount of allotment, *viz.* Rs. 1,153, was expended on metal collection against an estimate of Rs. 47,432.

Saháranpur district.—Steel pony truss bridge of 80 feet span in mile 95, Meerut, Roorkee, and Landour road.

This bridge was constructed to replace the old iron girder bridge, which was condemned as unsafe. The new bridge was constructed at Roorkee and erected by the workshops on the roadway of the old bridge, which was afterwards dismantled. The approaches were also approved and regraded. The work was completed by the close of the year at a cost of Rs. 15,463 against an estimated sum of Rs. 15,392.

Saháranpur district.—Protective works to the Khandaur nadi bridge.

During the rains of 1898 the river made a set on the right bank above this bridge, and the erosion of the light soil was so rapid that although the abutments of the bridge had been thoroughly secured by the works previously undertaken, the road embankment was in danger of being breached for some distance from the bridge. The village of Nandra and the marginal bund which prevents the floods of the Khandaur from spilling across country were seriously threatened. A strongly pitched embankment and some spurs estimated to cost Rs. 36,842 are in course of construction, Rs. 15,062 having been expended on them during the year under report.

INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS.

COMMUNICATIONS.

I.—METALLED ROADS.

A.—Bridged and drained throughout.

Budaun district.—Raising, bridging and metalling the Gunnaur and Babrála road.

This work was noticed in last year's report; three culverts and the road embankments were completed at a cost of Rs. 2,877 against an estimate of Rs. 11,800. The allotment of Rs. 861 which was made for the work during the year was spent and no more money was available.

II.—UNMETALLED ROADS.

A—Bridged and drained throughout.

Mainpuri district.—Metalling the Sirsaganj and Kurara Railway Feeder road.

An estimate for converting this unmetalled feeder road to the standard of a 1st class road has been sanctioned for Rs. 10,254: an allotment of Rs. 2,596 was made during 1898-99, of which Rs. 2,021 have been utilized in carrying out earth-work. The work is in progress.

Saháranpur district.—Reconstructing the Katha nadi bridge on the Nakúr and Titron road.

This bridge, the iron work for which, as mentioned in the last year's report, was constructed at Roorkee, was completed at a cost of Rs. 9,336 against an estimate of Rs. 9,037.

Meerut district.—Metalling the Meerut and Bághpat road.

This work is nearing completion. The road is finished for 28¾ miles and the remaining 2½ miles are in hand. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 7,871, making a total expenditure of Rs. 41,373 against an estimate of Rs. 49,717.

B.—Partially bridged and drained.

Moradabad district.—Metalled dips and improving the Hasanpur and Atrasi road.

This work was noticed in last year's report. The work has been completed to the extent considered necessary by the District Board under the altered condition now prevailing, due to the construction of the Gháziabad and Moradabad Railway, at a cost of Rs. 9,224 against an estimate of Rs. 11,654.

Bijnor district.—Converting the Chandpur, Nurpur, Tájpur and Seohara road from 4th to 2nd class.

This work was noticed in last year's report. A further expenditure of Rs. 2,618 was incurred during the year. One culvert of four feet was built and another of 15 feet was in progress. Earthwork to the extent of eight lakhs of cubic feet was done. Kankar for bridges and culverts was collected and land was taken up in miles 8, 9 and 10 and compensation paid. The total expenditure up to date is Rs. 5,783 against an estimate of Rs. 43,278.

Muzaffarnagar district.—Constructing a metalled road from Khatauli to Jánsath.

A start has been made with this work, one mile having been completed and the metal collected in the second. The District Board is only able to provide funds very gradually for this road. The expenditure has been Rs. 1,640 against an estimate of Rs. 30,777.

V Class Roads.

Cleared, partially bridged and drained.

Aligarh district.—Raising and metalling a portion of the Nanu Dadon and Sankra road.

This work, like the other Local roads, is being carried out by the District Board gradually as funds permit. There is now a continuous metalled road from Aligarh to beyond Barla, the expenditure during the year has been Rs. 12,880 against an estimate of Rs. 14,270.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

Agra district.—Providing wire fencing round the Public Park between the Fort and the Táj at Agra.

As noticed in last year's report, earthwork to the value of Rs. 1,07,000 was carried out during the late famine in levelling the ravines and mounds between the Fort and Táj with the view of converting the site into a Public Park. This work has only been partially completed. It was considered necessary to enclose the completed portion, *viz.* "South Woodland" and "Táj Gardens" by a wire fencing, and an allotment of Rs. 5,730 was made for the work during the year 1898-99; of this Rs. 5,443 were spent in collection of materials.

Contribution Works.

Bijnor district.—Constructing Jubilee Eye Hospital in the Sadar Dispensary at Bijnor.

This work was taken in hand in October 1898 and completed in March 1899 at a cost of Rs. 2,429 against an estimate of Rs. 2,430.

Agra district.—Additions to the Girls' Boarding-house attached to the Lady Lyall Hospital at Agra.

The existing accommodation being insufficient to meet the requirements of the increasing number of boarders, it was proposed to alter and convert the old servants' quarters into a Boarding-house and to build a new set of servants' houses on a separate site. A contribution of Rs. 2,460 was made at the very end of the financial year, hence a sum of Rs. 105 only could be expended on collection of materials. As the amount of the contribution does not lapse, the work is in progress.

Etáwah district.—Constructing a Female Hospital at Etáwah.

There was an allotment of Rs. 7,213 (Rs. 4,213 by contribution and Rs. 3,000 by special grant) for this contribution work against an estimate of Rs. 10,023. The work was commenced in December 1898, and the progress made during the year is as follows:—

The superstructure of the private ward has been completed up to roofing. The superstructure of the establishment quarters has been built to a height of one foot. The foundation of the Dispensary block is in progress. The enclosure walls on the north, east and west sides have all been completed and the foundations of the south side are in progress. The building is expected to be completed by the end of July 1899. The special grant of Rs. 3,000 has all been expended.

SECOND CIRCLE.

IMPERIAL SERVICES.

CIVIL WORKS.

Minor Departments.

Naini Tal district.—Construction of buildings for a Bacteriological Laboratory at Mukhtesar.

(1) House for sterilizing apparatus.
(2) Incinerator.
(3) Water-supply to cattle sheds.
(4) House for wood.

This work was fully noticed in last year's report and very good progress was made in the year under review. The additional works required in connection with the Laboratory (comprising the items named on the margin) were completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 7,681 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 7,678. The expenditure during the year on this portion of the work was Rs. 3,451. The cattle sheds, barns for hay, and sheds for implements and grain were also completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 25,423 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 29,303, the expenditure during the year 1898-99 being Rs. 21,068.

The European Assistant's house sanctioned for Rs. 5,390 was also completed at a cost of Rs. 4,630.

The further additional works sanctioned in G. O. No. $\frac{3517W}{17B-1}$, dated the 24th October 1898, at a cost of Rs. 26,011, are well in hand, the cattle attendants' and jamadár's quarters, snow well and cold room having been completed. The expenditure on these works up to 31st March 1899 was Rs. 5,878 against an allotment of Rs. 7,755 made in the Budget for 1898-99.

PROVINCIAL SERVICES.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

Administration.

Naini Tal district.—Construction of a new Government House at Naini Tal.

The main building has been two-thirds completed, expenditure to the extent of Rs. 1,33,101 having been incurred during the year; the entire expenditure up to 31st March 1899 being Rs. 2,66,054. The servants' quarters were completed at a cost

of Rs. 21,511 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 21,078, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 6,737. The subsidiary buildings have also been practically completed. The amount expended during the year was Rs. 5,720 and that up to 31st March 1899 Rs. 16,670. The sanctioned estimate for the work amounts to Rs. 19,571.

The following works in connection with the new Government House have also been completed:—

		Rs.	
1.	Improving and enlarging site	3,028	
2.	Making approach roads and lawns	3,183	
3.	Making one large lawn in front of the Government House ...	1,650	
4.	Constructing boundary pillars	370	
5.	Cold water supply	3,787	in progress.
6.	Making a 5′ road	2,633	
7.	Planting operations	2,070	
8.	Certain works connected with the tank	1,355	

Naini Tal district.—Rebuilding the Secretariat Office, Barnsdale.

This work was sanctioned in January 1899 at a cost of Rs. 77,334. The timber and other necessary materials have been purchased and the work is being rapidly pushed on. The expenditure up to 31st March 1899 was Rs. 15,305.

Naini Tal district.—New kachahri buildings, Naini Tal.

This work has now been completed in all respects at a total cost of Rs. 1,27,467 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 1,26,033. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,917.

Educational.

Lucknow district.—Constructing a building for the Industrial School.

This building was fully noticed in last year's report as having been practically completed. It was completed in all respects together with certain additions and alterations during the year under review at a total cost of Rs. 38,193 against sanctioned estimates aggregating Rs. 37,018. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 7,971.

The building was formally made over to the school authorities on the 19th November 1898.

Naini Tal district.—New Diocesan Boys' School.

Full details in connection with this building have been given in the previous years' reports, and no further comments need be added in this report. The building was completed in all respects during the year under review and formally made over to the school authorities on the 14th December 1898. The entire expenditure on the work was Rs. 1,14,574 against sanctioned estimates aggregating Rs. 1,15,000. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 24,994.

Law and Justice.

Gonda district.—Constructing a new Judge's Court at Gonda.

The work was noticed in last year's report and there is nothing further of note that need be recorded in this report. The building is now approaching completion. The expenditure up to 31st March 1899 was Rs. 28,985, while that of the year under report, Rs. 8,279.

Miscellaneous.

Lucknow district.—Additions and alterations to the building occupied by the office of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Judge of the Small Cause Court, and the Registrar of Lucknow.

The estimate for this work was sanctioned in May 1897 for Rs. 34,744. In the current year (1898-99) an allotment of Rs. 34,000 was made; but as the building was in the occupation of the several departments concerned, and the necessary arrangements had to be made for their accommodation elsewhere, the building could not be made available for the commencement of operations till November 1898

The work was then taken in hand and vigorously prosecuted in order that it should be ready for reoccupation, as arranged, by the 31st March 1899. Though the work was of a very trying and troublesome nature, the amount of dismantling being considerable and difficult to do, yet, owing to the manner in which it was being carried on no doubts were anticipated as to the building not being ready by the date fixed. But owing to orders having been received late in the year for the renewal of all the old doors, which work originally was not intended, the completion of the building was delayed for about a month beyond the time. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 30,278. The work was well done, and credit is due to the Engineer in charge, Mr. A. B. Gale, for the way in which he carried it out.

COMMUNICATIONS.

I.—Metalled Roads.

A.—Bridged and drained throughout.

Naini Tal district.—Constructing a 25-feet arch masonry bridge in the 3rd furlong of mile 10 from Káthgodám on the Bareilly-Ránibágh-Naini Tal trunk road.

The work was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 4,811 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 6,403.

Garhwál district.—Constructing a steel girder bridge over the Koh river on the Kotdwára and Lansdowne cart-road.

The estimate for this work was originally sanctioned for Rs. 21,396, allowing for a span of 95 feet; but as, during a flood in the rains of 1898, one of the abutments of the bridge which was under construction was carried away, it was found that a larger span was required, and a span of 125 feet was accordingly designed, and a revised estimate prepared and sanctioned for Rs. 48,600. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 18,616 and that up to 31st March 1899, Rs. 19,935. All masonry is now within eight feet of the road level.

Garhwál district.—Constructing a portion of the Kotdwára-Lansdowne cart-road between the Kotdwára railway station and Koh bridge.

The estimate for this work was sanctioned for Rs. 25,581. All excavation is practically finished except for about two chains in hard rock. All masonry work has also been finished, and the iron work for a 40-feet bridge is now awaited from Roorkee. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 11,545. The work is in progress.

II.—Unmetalled Roads.

B.—Partially bridged and drained.

Naini Tal district.—Constructing a new iron girder bridge in mile 8 of the Rámnagar and Ránikhet cart-road.

As reported last year, only Rs. 1,996 was spent on the work. During the year under review the work has progressed very favourably. The abutments have nearly been finished and all the ironwork is at site ready for erection. The expenditure up to 31st March 1899 was Rs. 16,277, while that during the year was Rs. 14,281. The budget allotment for the work was only Rs. 8,990 and the excess over appropriation was due to the exchange of a 90-feet bridge under construction for this site with a 95-feet span bridge purchased originally for the Koh bridge at Kotdwára in the Garhwál district, and subsequently transferred to the Bora river bridge at Káladhúngi in the Naini Tal district, but for which it was also found to be not quite suitable. The estimate was sanctioned for Rs. 19,901.

Naini Tal district.—Rebuilding three bridges on the Naini Tal and Ránibágh bridle-road.

The estimate for the work was sanctioned for Rs. 14,962 and the work completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 13,368.

General.

The following were the works undertaken in connection with the damages caused by the rains of 1897-98 :—

1897.

		Rs.
1.	Bareilly, Ránibágh and Naini Tal trunk road	28,605
2.	Ránibagh and Ránikhet cart-road	44,389
3.	Brewery, Baldeo Khan and Naini Tal new cart-road	5,789
4.	Naini Tal and Ránibágh bridle-road	7,049
1898. 5.	Disused portion of Bareilly, Ránibágh and Naini Tal trunk road	4,954
6.	Bareilly, Ránibágh and Naini Tal trunk road	16,146
7.	Brewery to Naini Tal new cart-road	14,211
8.	Ránibágh and Ránikhet cart-road	5,460
9.	Naini Tal and Ránibágh bridle-road	5,408
10.	Rámnagar and Ránikhet cart-road	997
11.	Ballia ravine	3,114
12.	Ramnagar and Ránikhet cart-road, Almora	3,721

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

Naini Tal district.—Construction of drainage works.

The history of the drainage works dates so far back as 1880-81, and in view of the extensive works undertaken in the year under review, the following brief account of the main facts, is give as showing the causes which led to the intervention of the Public Works Department. The drains, which were in charge of the Municipality since 1880, had apparently not been attended to, as they should have been, owing to want of funds and proper supervision, with the result that they fell into entire disrepair and were pronounced by Engineers to be positively dangerous, and in 1895 the Government were obliged to help the Municipality, and the Public Works Department were accordingly called upon to prepare an estimate for reparing and improving the main drains on the Sher-ka-Danda Hill. This estimate, which amounted to Rs. 87,712, was sanctioned in September 1895 and the work completed by June 1896 at a cost of Rs. 91,892. On the 1st October 1896 the drains were formerly made over for future maintenance to the Municipal Committee, when all responsibility on the part of Government ceased. During 1897 the works were in charge of the Municipality, and, notwithstanding the heavy rains in that year, no appreciable damage was caused. Shortly before the rains of 1898 Mr. H. S. Wildeblood, Executive Engineer, examined the whole of the drains in the settlement and found numerous minor defects, chiefly in the drains on the Ayarpatta Hill and those on the Sher-ka-Danda Hill due no doubt to want of repairs in the previous years. These defects were accordingly brought to the notice of the Municipal Committee for necessary and early attention. During the rains of 1898 considerable damage was caused to the drains in the entire settlement; the new drains constructed by the Public Works Department in 1895-96 on the Sher-ka-Danda Hill alone escaping unscathed. The matter was thereupon carefully considered. The Municipal Committee also reported that they had not the means nor the professional skill at their disposal to admit of the drains being maintained in such a manner as to withstand the floods likely to occur in Naini Tal: they accordingly requested that the whole of the drains in the settlement should be placed in charge of the Public Works Department. The Government acquiesced in this arrangement and the necessary orders were issued for the preparation by the Public Works Department of an estimate for generally repairing and extending the Naini Tal drainage system. This estimate which embraced the drains not remodelled by Government in 1896 was sanctioned for Rs. 79,073, and by the 31st March 1899 nearly half the work was completed, with an expenditure of Rs. 33,948. It is intended that maintenance of these works should in future be in charge of the Public Works Department, and the work will be carried out by that Department as a "Contribution" one, a sum of Rs. 5,000 being placed yearly by the Municipal Committee at the credit of the Public Works Department for this purpose.

LOCAL INCORPORATED FUNDS.

COMMUNICATIONS.

I.—METALLED ROADS.

A.—Bridged and drained throughout.

Hardoi district.—Raising and metalling miles 4 to 8 of the Hardoi and Farukhabad road.

The estimate was sanctioned in 1895 for Rs. 12,166 and the work completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 9,338, but the compensation for land yet remains to be paid. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,091.

B.—Partially bridged and drained.

Sultánpur district.—Constructing a masonry bridge over the Chúnna nála. In last year's report it was noted that only Rs. 2,983 was expended, but that the work was in active progress. During the current year an allotment of Rs. 8,560 was made, against which Rs. 8,015 were expended; the total expenditure being Rs. 10,999 up to the 31st March 1899.

The work is in progress.

II.—UNMETALLED ROADS

A.—Bridged and drained throughout.

Gonda district.—Constructing and realigning the Khargupur and Itiathok road.

This work was noticed in last year's report. It has been completed in the year under report at a total cost of Rs. 19,208 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 17,751. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 4,137. The ordinary expenditure was Rs. 12,399 and the famine expenditure Rs. 6,810.

Rae Bareli district.—Raising and metalling part of the Rae Bareli and Partábgarh road.

The estimate for this work was sanctioned in August 1898 for Rs. 17,917. Six miles of earthwork were completed up to 31st March 1899 and kankar for one coat of metal for the six miles dug and carted to site. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 4,176. The work is in progress.

Hardoi district.—Metalling certain portions and constructing culverts on the Hardoi and Pihání road.

The estimate for this work was sanctioned in January 1899 for Rs. 7,760. Three culverts on miles 6, 8 and 9 have been completed and collection and consolidation over a mile and a half have been finished. The expenditure up to 31st March 1899 was Rs. 4,368.

Naini Tal district.—Rebuilding the bridge over the Bora river at Káladhúngi on the Naini Tal to Garappu road.

The estimate for the work was sanctioned for Rs. 20,972. The bridge is of 90-feet span and the girders are being constructed at the Roorkee Workshops. The abutments are ready and the timber for staging collected. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 10,314.

B.—Partially bridged and drained.

Bahraich district.—Raising the Bahraich and Bhinga road.

This work was noticed in last year's report. It is still in progress, an expenditure of Rs. 21,234 having been incurred up to the 31st March 1899, that during the year being Rs. 13,602.

Bara Banki district.—Metalling the Bara Banki and Hydergarh road.

The estimate for the work was sanctioned for Rs. 37,032. The work was commenced during the year and an expenditure of Rs. 4,646 incurred.

The work is in progress.

Naini Tal district.—Constructing a new road between Bhim Tál and Ránibágh.

The estimate for the work was sanctioned for Rs. 7,905 and expenditure to the extent of Rs. 6,678 incurred during the year. All the earth-work has been finished, also most of the masonry work in the walls. The culverts are being constructed. The alignment originally selected when the project was drawn up was, however, found to be a bad one, and an entirely new alignment has been adopted and the road has been laid out to an average gradient of 1 in 8. The new alignment will enhance the cost of the work as originally estimated, and a revised estimate is now under preparation.

Almora district.—Realignment of the road at Nirpáni Cliff.

The estimate for this work was sanctioned for Rs. 9,135, but it was found subsequently that the rates provided would be insufficient, and a revised estimate amounting to Rs. 17,684 has been submitted. The expenditure up to the 31st March 1899 was Rs. 9,717, and that during the year, Rs. 4,284.

The work was commenced in 1895, and the progress has been very slow, but this has been unavoidable owing to—

(1) the difficulty of obtaining labour and provisions, and

(2) that the work on the route is carried on only for six months in the year (May to October).

Connected with this route is a new road from Garbiang to Mulla Kálapáni, which is also in progress and estimated to cost Rs. 3,147.

Almora district.—Constructing the Sarun and Khowargarh road in the Pindar valley.

The estimate for this work was sanctioned for Rs. 9,365 and was taken in hand in 1895, when Rs. 2,001 was expended. The work was then stopped for want of funds and recommenced in 1898. Eight miles have been completed at a total cost of Rs. 3,901, which was the expenditure up to 31st March 1899. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,900.

Contribution Works.

Almora district.—Constructing a new dispensary at Almora.

A sum of Rs. 17,219 was deposited for this work, which has been just commenced.

Garhwál district.—Constructing a dispensary and Assistant Surgeon's quarters at Srinagar.

The estimate was sanctioned for Rs. 15,104, and Rs. 785 was expended during the year. The work is in progress.

THIRD CIRCLE.

INPERIAL SERVICES.

CIVIL WORKS.

Post Office.

Cawnpore district.—Construction of a new post office.

The approximate cost of this work is Rs. 36,500 and the fair estimate was in hand and nearly ready at the close of the year under report. The estimate for the collection of materials amounted to Rs. 8,003 and the full amount has been utilized in collecting bricks.

Opium.

Gházipur district.—Scheme for fire-protection in the Opium Factory at Gházipur.

There is much difficulty in devising a scheme which will be satisfactory and effective. Several designs have been made, to all of which there have been weighty objections. The latest plans have been considered by the late Sanitary Engineer, who has suggested modifications, which, however, involve increased expenditure.

Gházipur district.—Constructing new quarters for the guard and two Sub-Inspectors in the Opium Factory at Gházipur.

A new set of quarters for two native Sub-Inspectors and 80 men of the guard are being constructed. The quarters for Sub-Inspectors consist of two rooms 12 feet by 10 feet each, with verandahs. A barrack 207 feet 6 inches by 30 feet 2 inches, divided into four compartments each 50 feet by 20 feet, to accommodate 20 men in each compartment, with a verandah 6 feet wide in the front only, is being built for the men of the guard. The work is nearly finished. The expenditure was Rs. 12,801 during the year against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 14,469.

Ghâzipur district.—Renewing roof of No. 12 cake godown in the Opium Factory at Ghâzipur.

This was an unfinished work of last year. The old roof was dismantled and a new corrugated sheet iron roof was substituted in its place. The work was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 9,462 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 9,395. The outlay on the work during the year was Rs. 557.

Ghâzipur district.—Renewing existing roof (and substituting a new galvanized corrugated sheet iron roof) of No. 8 cake godown in the Opium Factory at Ghâzipur.

This work is nearly finished. The expenditure was Rs. 5,500 during the year against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 6,485.

Ghâzipur district.—Construction of a new main gate in the Opium Factory at Ghâzipur.

A new masonry gate for the railway, together with the necessary accommodation for the guard, sentries, search-room and Sub-Inspector's office, was constructed during the year under report. The masonry throughout is of first class brick work. The roof is an arched one on rolled steel beams. The work was completed at a cost of Rs. 5,187 agains a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 5,191.

PROVINCIAL SERVICES.

Civil Buildings.

Administration.

Cawnpore district.—Construction of tahsíli building at Pokhrain.

This was an unfinished work of 1897-98. The sanctioned estimate for the work amounted to Rs. 20,477, and the allotment during the year under review Rs. 4,189. The total expenditure on the work was Rs. 21,053, and during the year Rs. 4,065. The building was completed in all respects in January 1899.

Cawnpore district.—Additions and alterations to Derapur tahsíli.

This is also an incomplete work of 1897-98. The amount of sanctioned estimate is Rs. 14,862 and the expenditure to end of March 1899 Rs. 6,522. The allotment during the year, Rs. 4,911, has been fully utilized.

Reroofing tahsíli block and Treasury court is completed and materials are being collected for reroofing chaprásis' lines. The work is in progress.

Cawnpore district.—Official residence for the Magistrate and Collector, Cawnpore.

This building was purchased at a cost of Rs. 20,000 and paid for through the Civil Department. The building was taken over in February 1899.

Fatehpur district.—Construction of tahsíli at Khága, an incomplete work of 1897-98.

The sanctioned estimate for the work amounted to Rs. 21,486 and the allotment during the year Rs. 8,400. The work has been completed, but final payments have not yet been made.

Hamirpur district.—Construction of a court-house and residence for the Joint Magistrate at Mahoba.

The amount of estimate for the Court-house was Rs. 7,106 and the expenditure incurred Rs. 6,748. This work was practically completed in March 1899. The amount of estimate for the residence was Rs. 9,111 and the expenditure during the year Rs. 8,221. The outhouses and superstructure of the main building were finished. The roof alone remained to be put on, for which all materials were at site.

Ghâzipur district.—Construction of a new tahsíli at Saidpur.

A new tahsíli on the standard plan is being built at Saidpur. The work is in progress. The outlay on the work to the end of the year has been Rs. 21,415 against an estimate of Rs. 22,704. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 6,124.

Jaunpur district.—Additions to Collector's Court at Jaunpur.

The work, which was noticed in the last year's report, was completed during the year, and the outlay thereon was Rs. 15,635 against an estimate of Rs. 15,143, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 4,654.

Police.

Cawnpore district.—Additions and alterations to Reserve Police lines at Cawnpore.

This was an unfinished work of last year. The amount of sanctioned estimate was Rs. 22,482 and the allotment during the year Rs. 13,262. The work as sanctioned was completed in January 1899 at a cost of Rs. 22,826, but buildings for the Hospital Assistants are required, for which a separate estimate has been prepared.

Benares district.—Construction of new Reserve Police lines at Benares.

The work was completed during the year and the outlay thereon was Rs. 27,386 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 26,950. The expenditure during the year under report was Rs. 13,251. The following buildings have been provided for :—

(1) Five barracks for constables.
(2) Cook-house for Hindus.
(3) Cook-house for Muhammadans.
(4) Stable for horses of mounted constables.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

Jhânsi district.—Constructing a tank at Pipria in the Lalitpur Sub-Division of Jhánsi.

This work was noticed in the last year's report. Amount of estimate Rs. 10,793 :—

	Rs.
Expenditure, Famine	5,319
Expenditure, Provincial	6,008
Total ...	11,327

The work is completed, excepting pitching, which is expected to be completed soon.

INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS.

COMMUNICATIONS.

I.—METALLED ROADS.

A.—Bridged and drained throughout.

Fatehpur district.—Raising and metalling the Khâga and Kishenpur road.

This was an incomplete work of 1897-98. The sanctioned estimate amounted to Rs. 30,193 and the allotment during the year Rs. 3,840. The work was finally completed in December 1898 at a cost of Rs. 27,311.

Bánda district.—Constructing a raised and drained metalled road from Attara Railway Station, Indian Midland Railway, to Naraini.

The amount of sanctioned estimate for this work was Rs. 42,032 and the expenditure incurred Rs. 42,244. The work is completed in all respects.

Hamirpur district.—Constructing a first class road from Rath to Kulpahár Railway Station.

The amount of sanctioned estimate for the work is Rs. 1,25,251 and the expenditure incurred Rs. 97,240 (Famine Rs. 92,441 and Ordinary Rs. 4,799). The collection of stone metal and muram, as well as consolidation of one mile, is finished. The work is still in progress.

Jalaun district.—Metalling Jalaun and Madhogarh road.

The amount of sanctioned estimate for the work was Rs. 49,950 and the expenditure incurred Rs. 44,466. The work is completed, excepting the approaches to the Chiria Nála, which require completion. The work was noticed in the last year's report.

Jalaun district.—Constructing a lattice girder bridge over the Chiria Nála on the Jalaun-Madhogarh road.

The amount of the estimate for the work is Rs. 14,043 and the expenditure Rs. 8,061. The work is in progress. Materials have been collected and foundations dug out. Concrete is in hand.

Gorakhpur district.—Metalling the Deoria and Barhaj road.

The amount of estimate for the work was Rs. 42,293 and the expenditure to end of March 1899 Rs. 34,216. The work is completed, with the exception of miles 14 to 17, which will be metalled during 1899-1900. All the kankar required for two coats could not be collected during 1898-99. The work was noticed in the last year's report.

Gorahkpur district.—Metalling the Barhalganj and Barhaj road.

The amount of the sanctioned estimate for the work was Rs. 39,394 and the expenditure incurred during the year Rs. 137 only. Work was deferred, pending further consideration as to the necessity for metalling the road.

B.—Partially bridged and drained.

Jhánsi district.—Constructing a raised, drained and metalled road from Mau Ránipur to Púnch *viá* Gursarai.

The amount of estimate, including a supplementary estimate sanctioned in January 1899, is Rs. 1,57,856, and the expenditure incurred Rs. 91,956 (Rs. 36,199 Famine and Rs. 55,757 Ordinary). Consolidation of two coats on miles 41 to 44 and collection of metal and muram in miles 11 to 14 is completed. The road has been embanked throughout and miles 1 to 10 have been completed entirely. The work is still in progress.

II.—Unmetalled Roads.

A.—Bridged and drained throughout.

Bánda district.—Raising and bridging the Naraini-Kartal road.

Amount of estimate (revised) Rs. 22,028 : expenditure Rs. 17,785. Earthwork and bridging completed except the iron girder bridge of 40 feet span over Gharar nála with its approaches and three metalled dips about it. The foundations of the bridge are in hand ; iron work and other materials are ready.

Benares district.—Raising and bridging the Alinagar and Baburi road.

Amount of estimate Rs. 10,190 : expenditure to end of the year Rs. 3,814.

Earthwork in three out of eight and a half miles and five culverts out of eight are finished. The work is in progress.

Ballia district.—Raising and bridging the road from Rasra to Mow.

Amount of estimate Rs. 39,421 : expenditure to end of 1897-98 Rs. 23,142. Twenty-one miles of the road were raised. As the work was suspended no further progress was made. The work was noticed in the last year's report.

Ballia district.—Constructing Ballia and Gharauli road.

Amount of estimate Rs. 10,789: outlay to end of the year Rs. 7,587. This work, which was noticed in the last year's report, is nearing completion.

B.—Partially bridged and drained.

Jaunpur district.—Construction of bridges and culverts on roads raised by famine labour.

Amount of estimate sanctioned for the entire project Rs. 21,490. Work is in progress on the Baragaon and Surapur road. Materials are being collected and six culverts have been completed. The amount of estimate for this road is Rs. 8,226 and outlay to end of the year Rs. 6,000.

Gorakhpur district.—Constructing a new 2nd class road from Ganeshpur (Pharenda Railway Station) to Senduria *vid* Tirmohanighát and Mahárájganj.

Amount of estimate Rs. 44,942: expenditnre to end of the year Rs. 40,163. The work is completed, excepting two 5-feet span culverts, which were in progress and which should have been completed by this time.

Gorakhpur district.—Raising and bridging the Kaurirám and Gola road.

Amount of estimate Rs. 11,545: expenditure to end of March 1899 Rs. 10,367. The work is completed.

Gorakhpur district.—Special repairs to unmetalled roads raised by famine labour.

Amount of estimate Rs. 15,242: expenditure to end of the year Rs. 9,723. The work is completed.

Basti district.—Raising and bridging the road from Bitheria to Chanderdipghát.

Amount of estimate Rs. 12,181: expenditure to end of the year Rs. 10,812. The work is completed.

Basti district.—Raising and bridging the road from Domariaganj to Bitheria.

Amount of estimate Rs. 10,904: expenditure to end of the year Rs. 10,572. The work is completed except 100,000 cubic feet of earthwork, which remains to be done.

Basti district.—Raising and bridging the road from Khalílabad to Chhibraghát.

Amount of revised estimate Rs. 23,680: expenditure to end of the year Rs. 15,063. The work is completed with the exception of four culverts and earthwork on half of miles 20 and 21.

IV Class Roads.

Banked but not surfaced, partially bridged and drained.

Bánda district.—Bridging and draining the Mow-Bargarh road.

Amount of estimate Rs. 9,432: expenditure Rs. 4,497. The estimate provides for 16 metalled dips, five causeways and two culverts, earthwork to improve gradients, improving a hill ascent, and metalling it. Two of the causeways have been constructed and materials for the rest to the extent of the budget grant collected.

V Class Roads.

Cleared, partially bridged and drained.

Jhánsi district.—Constructing nine causeways and metalling two miles of Guna-Madanpur road.

Amount of estimate Rs. 15,539: expenditure Rs. 4,291. Four causeways were completed and expenditure to the extent of the grant was incurred. The work is in progress.

Ganges navigation works.

The usual operations were undertaken for maintaining a navigable channel for cargo boats and steamer over that portion of the Ganges which lies between its junctions with the Jumna and the Gogra. The minimum depth of the channel was fixed at five feet in the Allahabad district, which is responsible for keeping 58 miles of river navigable, and that in the Benares Division varied from four to five feet. The operations in the Benares Division were undertaken over that portion of the river Ganges which lies between Mahawai in the Mirzapur district to its confluence with

the river Gogra in the Ballia district, a distance of about 250 miles, and passing through the districts of Mirzapur, Benares, Gházipur and Ballia. A navigable channel was kept open during the whole of the working season (November to 15th June) and no obstruction to traffic occurred. No accidents were reported, and the operations carried on were very successful. The outlay on the season's operations was Rs. 9,255, as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Allahabad district	2,100
Mirzapur district	1,400
Benares district	1,835
Gházipur district	1,800
Ballia district	2,120
Total ...	9,255

Government Workshops at Roorkee.

The aggregate value of work done during the year for Government departments and private customers, &c., was Rs. 2,71,500, as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Public Works Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Provincial ...	92,300
Public Works Department, other Provinces, Provincial and Military Works ...	25,100
Public Works Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and other Provinces, Irrigation	38,900
Public Works Department, State Railways	3,800
Commissariat and Ordnance Departments	18,000
Miscellaneous	7,900
Government and private customers, for cash	41,000
Manufacture for stock	30,900
Maintenance and sundry work for shops	13,600
Total ...	2,71,500

The gross revenue of the year was Rs. 77,698; the cost of establishment and repairs was Rs. 36,554, leaving a net profit of Rs. 41,144.

The value of stock on 31st March 1899 was Rs. 1,96,259.

Works carried out by the agency of the Jail Department.

The following statement shows the works carried out by the agency of the Jail Department :—

Serial number.	Project and work.	Budget items (1898-99).	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Expenditure up to 31st March 1898.	Allotment during 1898-99.	Expenditure during 1898-99.	Remarks.
	BUDGET WORKS.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Constructing quarters for married warders in the Jail at Etáwah.	45	2,633	...	2,600	2,600 0 0	Completed.
2	Constructing officials' quarters in the Jail at Etah.	46	3,801	...	4,400	3,800 0 0	Completed.
3	Constructing 15 quarters for married warders in the Jail at Sítapur	49	4,083	...	4,000	3,600 0 0	In progress.
4	Constructing quarters for warders attached to the Jail at Bánda.	50	5,722	...	5,700	5,699 15 11	Completed.
5	Reroofing certain buildings in the District Jail at Benares.	51	2,976	...	3,000	2,976 0 0	Completed.
6	Reroofing certain buildings in the Jail at Cawnpore.	52	3,632	...	3,600	4,551 15 6	Completed.
	WORKS UNDERTAKEN BY RE-APPROPRIATION.						
7	Constructing quarters for the European Assistant and six pressmen in the Central Prison at Allahabad.	48	5,705	3,000 0 0	2,700	2,700 0 0	Completed.
8	Constructing a granary in the Jail at Gházipur.	47	2,985	3,086 10 2	172	163 15 2	Completed.
9	Reroofing cellular barrack No. 27 in the Central Prison, Agra.	26, 36, 38 and 48	5,466	...	5,466	5,466 0 0	Completed.
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	31,557 14 7	

Works of public utility.

Expenditure to the extent of Rs. 1,44,328, or Rs. 21,742 more than the previous year's outlay, was incurred during 1898-99 on works of public utility by private individuals and private contributions.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue realized during the year 1898-99 as compared with the revised estimate for the year and the actuals for 1898-99 are given below :—

	Service.	1898-99. Revised estimate.	1898-99. Actuals.	1897-98. Actuals.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial	Military	1,000	2,539	2,393
Imperial	Civil Works	...	...	...
Imperial	Total	1,000	2,539	2,393
Provincial.	Rent of buildings	41,000	39,732	40,515
Provincial.	Sale of buildings, lands, &c.	3,000	8,321	2,750
Provincial.	Sale of tools and plant	1,000	854	498
Provincial.	Sale of produce	16,500	7,610	15,508
Provincial.	Sale of old materials	3,000	1,455	1,277
Provincial.	Value of materials received from old buildings	100	104	49
Provincial.	Profits from Roorkee Workshops	43,000	56,459	36,736
Provincial.	Ferry receipts	30,000	29,516	27,035
Provincial.	Unclaimed deposits	400	426	306
Provincial.	Fines, refunds and miscellaneous	8,000	3,914	8,575
Provincial.	Arboriculture	8,000	24,530	5,083
Provincial.	Total	1,54,000	1,72,921	1,38,332
Incorporated Local.	Rent of buildings	5,000	2,975	3,009
Incorporated Local.	Sale of buildings	100	...	45
Incorporated Local.	Sale of tools and plant	1,500	855	495
Incorporated Local.	Sale of produce	2,500	288	133
Incorporated Local.	Sale of old materials	1,000	195	118
Incorporated Local.	Value of materials received from old buildings	500	5	...
Incorporated Local.	Unclaimed deposits	400	5	9
Incorporated Local.	Fines, refunds and miscellaneous	2,000	255	474
Incorporated Local.	Arboriculture	7,000	10,650	6,890
Incorporated Local.	Total	20,000	15,228	11,173

The actuals for the year were more by Rs. 15,688 than the revised estimate and by Rs. 38,790 than the actuals for 1897-98.

The budget grants, as finally revised, were as follows :—

		Rs.	Rs.
Imperial	Military	65,000	
Imperial	Civil Works	2,00,000	
Imperial			2,65,000
Provincial		29,40,000	
Incorporated Local		17,79,000	
			47,19,000
	GRAND TOTAL		49,84,000

The actual expenditure of the year distributed by funds was :—

		Rs.	Rs.
Imperial	Military	60,913	
Imperial	Civil Works	2,06,754	
Imperial	Famine Relief Works	—514	
Imperial			2,67,153
Provincial		29,66,507	
Incorporated Local		17,78,740	
Contributions		51,950	
			47,97,197
	GRAND TOTAL		50,64,350

and classified by service and main heads of accounts, the expenditure was as under :—

Service.	Original works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Suspense.	Total.	Deduct expenditure in England.	Net outlay.
Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military	46,497	9,645	4,484	287	...	60,913	...	60,913
Civil Works ...	1,14,722	51,830	37,732	2,470	...	2,06,754	...	2,06,754
Famine Relief Works...	...	...	...	...	—514	—514	...	—514
Total ...	1,61,219	61,475	42,216	2,757	—514	2,67,153	...	2,67,153
Provincial.								
Civil Buildings ...	8,20,574	3,11,288	(*)					
Communications ...	2,84,613	8,54,352	6,45,452	—8,047	—27,471	29,66,507	...	29,66,507
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	79,153	6,593						
Total ...	11,84,340	11,72,233	6,45,452	—8,047	—27,471	29,66,507	...	29,66,507
Incorporated Local.								
Civil Buildings ...	88,796	59,463						
Communications ...	3,96,156	7,77,036	3,99,822	29,350	...	17,78,740	...	17,78,740
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	12,125	15,992						
Total ...	4,97,077	8,52,491	3,99,822	29,350	...	17,78,740	...	17,78,740
Contributions ...	27,320	24,251	351	28	...	51,950	...	51,950
GRAND TOTAL ...	18,69,956	21,10,450	10,87,841	24,088	—27,985	50,64,350	...	50,64,350

* Includes Rs. 35,149 for Roorkee Workshops.

The variations between actual outlay and the final grants are shown below :—

Service.	Final grants.	Actual outlay.	Outlay compared with grant.		Percentage of excess or short outlay.
			More.	Less.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Imperial { Military	65,000	60,913	...	4,087	—6·29
Imperial { Civil Works... ...	2,00,000	2,06,754	6,754	...	3·38
Famine Relief Works	...	—514	—514	...	...
Provincial	29,40,000	29,66,507	26,507	...	·90
Incorporated Local	17,79,000	17,78,740	...	260	— ·01
Total ...	49,84,000	50,12,400	32,747	4,347	0·57
			28,400		

(b)—Railways.

The control of Provincial Railways was transferred to the Director-General of State Railways from the 1st January 1891.

(c)—*Canals.*

SECTION I.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

Capital outlay during and up to the end of the year.—The direct and indirect Capital outlay during and up to the end of the year is shown for each work in the following statement:—

Class.	Work.	During the year. Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total, direct and indirect charges.	Total direct and indirect charges to end of 1898-99.
Major Works.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Protective Works (Account head 35).	Betwa Canal ...	—880	350	—530	43,01,487
Works for which the Capital outlay is not charged against Revenue (Account head 49).	Ganges Canal ...	29,942	—9,411	20,531	2,99,63,834
	Lower Ganges Canal ...	4,66,324	15,618	4,81,942	3,54,00,991
	Agra Canal... ...	16,646	4,874	21,520	95,53,399
	Eastern Jumna Canal ...	10,046	2,659	12,705	38,67,416
	Fatehpur Branch, Lower Ganges Canal.	5,16,882	49,470	5,66,352	29,67,022
	Total, Major Works ...	10,38,960	63,560	11,02,520	8,60,54,149
Minor Works.					
Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept (Account head 43).					
Works in operation ...	Dún Canals...	2,673	144	2,817	7,18,128
	Rohilkhand Canals ...	45,887	3,673	49,560	18,40,858
	Bijnor Canals ...	6,264	163	6,427	1,76,238
	Bundelkhand Lakes ...	...	...	...	82,398
	Total ...	54,824	3,980	58,804	28,17,622
Surveys ...	Bundelkhand Irrigation Survey.	676	84	760	1,82,701
	Sarda Canal ...	...	...	...	49,572
	Total ...	676	84	760	2,32,273
	Total, Minor Works ...	55,500	4,064	59,564	30,49,895
	GRAND TOTAL ...	10,94,460	67,624	11,62,084	8,91,04,044

The total expenditure to the end of the year includes Rs. 8,33,46,368 direct, and Rs. 57,57,676 indirect charges. Of the direct charges, Rs. 8,02,11,105 have been provided from Imperial, and Rs. 31,35,263 from Provincial Funds.

Profit or loss based on realizations.—The revenue actually realized and the charges against Revenue during the last two years are shown below :—

	1897-98.				1898-99.				Increase or decrease in 1898-99.
	Protective Works.	Productive Works.	Minor Works.	Total.	Protective Works.	Productive Works.	Minor Works.	Total.	
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rate and miscellaneous revenue ...	1,37,608	89,20,855	2,70,406	93,28,869	1,10,246	74,07,981	2,42,158	77,60,385	—15,68,484
Indirect revenue.	...	11,74,982	86,284	12,61,266	...	11,74,982	86,350	12,61,332	+66
Total ...	1,37,608	1,00,95,837	3,56,690	1,05,90,135	1,10,246	85,82,963	3,28,508	90,21,717	—15,68,418
Charges.									
Direct charges,	1,07,339	24,93,420	1,76,608	27,77,367	1,01,267	26,70,742	1,71,046	29,43,055	+1,65,688
Indirect do.	7,393	1,76,376	13,092	1,96,861	8,502	1,83,971	11,782	2,04,255	+7,394
Total ...	1,14,732	26,69,796	1,89,700	29,74,228	1,09,769	28,54,713	1,82,828	31,47,310	+1,73,082
Net revenue...	22,876	74,26,041	1,66,990	76,15,907	477	57,28,250	1,45,680	58,74,407	—17,41,500
Interest charges,	1,62,954	29,93,325	...	31,56,279	1,63,324	30,37,403	...	32,00,727	+44,448
Profit or loss ...	—1,40,078	44,32,716	1,66,990	44,59,628	—1,62,847	26,90,847	1,45,680	26,73,680	—17,85,948

The Betwa Canal is the only Protective Work in these Provinces. The receipts have for a second time just exceeded the direct and indirect charges of the year but by Rs. 477 only, and were Rs. 1,62,847 short of the interest charges. Productive Works show a net revenue of Rs. 57,28,250 representing a return of 7·27 per cent. on the capital outlay to the end of the year on works in operation, and of 7·0 per cent. on the total expenditure on Productive Works. The net revenue after deducting the interest charges of the year (Rs. 30,37,403 including interest on the expenditure on the Fatehpur Division) shows a clear gain of Rs. 26,90,847. Minor Works give a net revenue of Rs. 1,45,680, which is more than 45 per cent. above the average and gives a return of 5·17 per cent. on the capital invested in the canals in operation. After meeting the total interest charges, the receipts from all the works show a clear profit of Rs. 26,73,680.

Total receipts, charges and interest to the end of the year.—The following shows the total receipts (realizations), charges and interest from the opening of the canals to the end of 1898-99 :—

	Protective Works.	Productive Works.	Minor. Works.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct and indirect receipts	9,48,257	17,92,07,643	74,87,919	18,76,43,819
Direct and indirect revenue charges ...	13,46,676	7,16,65,118	51,52,414	7,81,64,208
Net revenue	—3,98,419	10,75,42,525	23,36,505	10,94,79,611
Interest charges	24,83,821	8,37,99,109	...	8,62,82,930
Net revenue, deducting interest charges,	—28,82,240	2,37,43,416	23,35,505	2,31,96,681

Provincial Contract.—A new contract was entered into with the Government of India for the two years from 1st April 1898 to 31st March 1900. The terms are as follows. The Local Government retains the whole of the receipts from Minor Irrigation Works and half the net receipts from Major Productive Works, and pays interest to the Imperial Government on the total capital outlay from all sources on Productive Public Works, and also on the capital outlay (Rs. 23,35,555) from Imperial Funds on Minor Works and Navigation. It was considered that the fluctuations of receipts from the large productive canals were too great to render this item suitable for complete provincialization, and it was therefore decided that the Imperial and Provincial Governments should share the risk of bad, as well as obtaining the benefits of good, years.

In framing the contract the net receipts from Major Productive Works were estimated at Rs. 35,00,000.

It was estimated that on the above basis the Provincial Government would lose a sum of Rs. 14,12,000 each year, and as compensation for this and for a similar arrangement in the Excise Revenue, better terms were given under the contract adjusting head by Rs. 24,95,000.

The account for the year under review stands thus :—

	Rs.
Receipts from Minor Works	... 2,42,158
Half net revenue, Productive Works, 74,07,981—26,70,742=47,37,239	... 23,68,620
Total, Receipts	 26,10,778
Expenditure on Minor Works	... 1,64,614
Interest paid to Government of India	... 31,30,824
Amount paid out	... 32,95,438
Loss to Provincial Government	... 6,84,660

As therefore, in fixing the contract adjusting figure, the loss under Irrigation had been estimated at Rs. 14,12,000, the Province has really gained the sum of Rs. 7,27,340 on the contract during the year.

In 1894-95 the Province gained Rs. 1,93,180 on its contract, while in 1895-96 it lost Rs. 13,94,627, and in the famine years of 1896—98 it gained Rs. 20,05,145 and 33,09,102, respectively. Under the terms of the old contract the gain to the Province would have been Rs. 15,83,959 in the year under review.

Area irrigated and details of gross revenue assessed.—The area irrigated and details of the gross revenue assessed for the past 11 years are given in the following statement :—

Year.	Area irrigated.	Direct revenue assessed.							Indirect revenue.	Total revenue.
		Occupier's rate.	Owner's rate.	Plantations.	Water-power.	Navigation.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1888-89 ...	1,604,753	41,80,276	4,06,792	1,86,649	71,075	26,530	50,804	49,22,126	9,60,417	58,82,543
1889-90 ...	1,879,403	46,58,828	4,05,347	1,99,394	78,451	28,263	52,522	54,22,805	10,64,710	64,87,515
1890-91 ...	2,014,114	51,42,352	4,17,418	1,55,741	71,053	19,612	56,935	58,63,111	11,93,253	70,56,364
1891-92 ...	2,045,030	53,06,234	4,09,170	2,14,090	71,422	21,982	65,150	60,88,048	12,32,091	73,20,139
1892-93 ...	1,799,846	47,83,006	3,20,751	1,72,586	72,530	18,498	69,090	54,36,461	12,61,266	66,97,727
1893-94 ...	1,645,197	52,66,886	3,12,737	1,72,177	73,705	17,331	57,648	59,00,484	12,61,266	71,61,750
1894-95 ...	929,461	33,89,917	1,98,406	2,12,054	75,719	19,361	65,731	39,61,188	12,61,266	52,22,454
1895-96 ...	2,010,021	60,46,630	3,80,303	1,90,447	85,782	18,023	62,937	67,87,122	12,61,266	80,45,388
1896-97 ...	3,023,884	84,96,282	5,70,543	1,65,838	77,051	14,436	71,306	92,95,456	12,61,266	1,06,56,722
1897-98 ...	2,511,178	74,23,506	4,82,371	1,69,195	72,254	15,950	70,753	82,34,029	12,61,266	94,95,295
Average for 10 years ending with 1897-98.	1,946,288	54,69,391	3,90,383	1,83,817	74,904	19,998	62,287	62,00,783	12,01,806	74,02,589
1898-99 ...	2,253,802	69,90,948	4,13,093	2,11,701	85,652	16,698	58,649	77,76,741	12,61,332	90,38,073

The assessments are only Rs. 4,57,222 below the high figures of the previous year, and are Rs. 16,35,484, or 22 per cent. above the average of the previous 10 years.

Kharif.—Ordinary hot weather conditions prevailed until about the middle of June. April was dry and hot and there were some scattered showers towards the end of May, which however did not check the strong demand which was general, except on parts of the Lower Ganges Canal. The rains broke about the 15th June, but were very light until the middle of July, when the rainfall became general; it was not at any time very heavy except for the burst in the Etáwah and Bhognipur Divisions, where 13 inches fell in 24 hours of the 7th and 8th August. In the Northern Division, Ganges Canal, there was a long hot break in August which necessitated the reopening of the distributaries for the irrigation of rice, but general rain in the last week stopped all demand. The rains, though light, were on the whole fairly continuous from the middle of July, and they ceased altogether about the 15th September.

Rabi.—The light monsoon rain was followed on parts of the Agra Canal, the Lower Division, Eastern Jumna Canal, and in the Bulandshahr and Anúpshahr Divisions, by hot dry weather with west winds, and demand was strong in those divisions for *paleo*. In all other divisions *rabi* was sown without the aid of canal water. Demand was general in November and, except on the Lower Ganges Canal, continued strong and was only slightly checked by the winter rains, which set in at the end of December, and were very light except on the Eastern Jumna Canal, which was enabled to have a short closure. The demand on the Lower Ganges Canal did not really develop until February, when it became strong and steady, and in common with other canals lasted until the end of the season. The main feature of the season was the intense and unprecedented cold; ice having been seen in puddles in the Upper Ganges Canal tract. This cold very largely ruined the "arhar," a crop which rarely takes canal water. In the year under review many fields were saved from damage by frost by taking a single watering.

Area irrigated by the canals.—The following statement shows the areas irrigated during the last 11 years (excluding those irrigated by the Tarái and Bhábar canals which are under the Commissioner of Kumaun):—

Year.	Ganges Canal.	Lower Ganges Canal.	Agra Canal.	Eastern Jumna Canal.	Betwa Canal	Dún Canals.	Rohilkhand Canals.	Bijnor Canals.	Bundelkhand Lakes.		Total.
									Jhánsi.	Hamírpur.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1888-89 ...	628,260	519,022	124,434	185,026	32,609	15,138	89,193	7,643	1,567	1,861	1,604,753
1889-90 ...	847,574	449,894	178,254	243,817	24,282	19,220	95,140	9,262	474	1,486	1,879,403
1890-91 ...	821,652	642,632	152,118	237,422	33,953	16,984	98,272	8,730	673	1,678	2,014,114
1891-92 ...	832,864	660,963	164,981	223,437	30,606	20,521	96,914	11,970	1,148	1,626	2,045,030
1892-93 ...	722,478	584,009	107,054	227,430	22,422	15,190	105,737	12,474	1,548	1,504	1,799,846
1893-94 ...	656,757	525,853	165,220	201,664	18,804	9,659	62,705	2,487	941	1,107	1,645,197
1894-95 ...	351,637	231,143	139,166	125,260	8,041	9,470	59,276	4,610	562	296	929,461
1895-96 ...	759,297	666,880	184,502	222,476	35,292	16,027	108,789	12,809	1,942	2,007	2,010,021
1896-97 ...	1,083,234	1,042,662	308,004	324,700	87,306	19,598	129,083	25,362	1,244	2,691	3,023,884
1897-98 ...	914,022	866,591	215,355	300,524	48,994	22,715	122,767	17,214	947	2,044	2,511,173
Average for 10 years ending with 1897-98 ...	757,777	623,964	173,908	229,175	34,230	16,452	96,787	11,256	1,104	1,630	1,946,288
1898-99 ...	901,602	704,138	209,966	297,072	39,560	16,110	66,452	16,117	835	1,950	2,253,802

Over 2¼ million acres were irrigated; this is the next highest area to that of the previous two famine years and is 15·8 per cent. above the average of the previous 10 years. The small area under the Rohilkhand Canals is partly due to the introduction of an increased schedule of rates and partly to favourable rainfall.

Kharíf and rabi areas.—The table below shows the *kharíf* and *rabi* areas irrigated during the last 11 years:—

Year.	Kharíf.	Rabi.	Total area.	Percentage.	
	April to September.	October to March.		Kharíf.	Rabi.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
1888-89	653,443	951,310	1,604,753	40·72	59·28
1889-90	649,737	1,229,666	1,879,403	34·57	65·43
1890-91	727,489	1,286,625	2,014,114	36·12	63·88
1891-92	766,215	1,278,815	2,045,030	37·47	62·53
1892-93	706,221	1,093,625	1,799,846	39·24	60·76
1893-94	744,381	900,816	1,645,197	45·25	54·75
1894-95	777,193	151,548	929,461	83·70	16·30
1895-96	716,756	1,293,265	2,010,021	35·66	64·34
1896-97	1,200,460	1,823,424	3,023,884	39·70	60·30
1897-98	992,583	1,518,590	2,511,173	39·53	60·47
Average for 10 years ending with 1897-98.	854,763	1,243,254	2,098,017	40·74	59·26
1898-99	789,941	1,463,861	2,253,802	35·05	64·95

The rabi area has only been exceeded by the two famine years 1896-98, and this is largely due to the very light winter rains in most divisions.

Crops irrigated.—The areas of the different crops, *kharíf* and *rabi*, irrigated during the last 11 years are shown below :—

Crops.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Average for the past 10 years.	1898-99.
Annual—	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sugarcane,	224,245	158,484	198,577	245,667	216,362	207,537	218,006	214,529	247,119	246,732	217,725	261,808
Kharíf—												
Rice ...	110,137	132,554	167,868	149,045	174,843	138,875	126,826	150,106	200,671	185,339	153,627	167,798
Maize ...	14,439	24,070	15,034	35,157	32,946	18,429	8,895	21,861	90,900	96,241	35,797	61,505
Millet ...	3,874	6,363	9,831	17,158	11,640	6,393	7,024	9,499	144,691	23,576	24,005	15,799
Indigo ...	224,177	223,633	224,663	174,546	138,521	264,652	308,832	223,441	325,406	279,512	238,738	144,910
Cotton ...	35,990	62,967	69,887	88,647	68,690	63,776	50,378	45,550	126,707	82,976	69,557	71,841
Other crops,	40,804	41,826	42,081	56,107	63,331	44,989	58,065	52,232	65,139	78,370	54,289	66,827
Total, *Kharíf*	429,421	491,413	529,364	520,660	489,971	537,064	560,020	502,689	953,514	746,014	576,013	528,690
Rabi—												
Wheat ...	545,153	713,199	736,297	755,786	655,116	558,126	83,973	728,163	1,015,120	871,590	666,252	895,389
Barley ...	92,142	113,505	107,352	108,821	68,963	56,439	6,385	74,091	118,632	106,299	85,263	90,623
Gram ...	32,279	70,960	57,158	55,557	34,510	32,640	18,689	79,625	68,025	52,755	50,220	45,946
Peas ...	13,066	16,629	26,092	25,778	30,297	23,630	1,674	33,480	43,999	36,300	25,094	37,296
Other food-grains.	221,763	251,337	296,480	282,272	265,249	196,391	23,591	307,854	459,367	387,193	269,150	335,646
Poppy. ...	8,819	10,847	12,744	11,290	9,816	10,149	5,812	20,864	26,534	19,532	13,641	24,303
Other crops	37,869	53,029	50,050	39,199	29,562	23,221	11,311	48,726	91,574	44,758	42,930	34,101
Total, *Rabi*,	951,091	1,229,506	1,286,173	1,278,703	1,093,513	900,596	151,435	1,292,803	1,823,251	1,518,427	1,152,550	1,463,304
GRAND TOTAL	1,604,757	1,879,403	2,014,114	2,045,030	1,799,846	1,645,197	929,461	2,010,021	3,023,884	2,511,173	1,946,288	2,253,802

The area under sugarcane again shows a considerable increase and is the highest yet recorded. The areas under rice and maize are both above the average of the past 10 years. The heavy fall in indigo is attributable to low prices, and it seems questionable whether this crop will again attain the high figures recorded in the years 1894—1898.

The increase in the area under poppy may, it is thought, be attributed to careful investigations made by the Canal and Opium Officers into the requirements of this crop which, it is admitted, have yielded good results.

Section III.—Navigation.

Revenue and Expenditure.—The gross revenue (realizations) and expenditure during the past two years were as follows :—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
Revenue.	Rs.	Rs.
Upper and Lower Ganges Canals	10,685	11,246
Agra Canal	5,359	5,209
Total, Receipts ...	16,044	16,455
Expenditure.		
Upper and Lower Ganges Canals	15,639	14,462
Agra Canal	8,287	7,098
Total, Expenditure ...	23,926	21,560
Excess of Expenditure over Receipts	7,882	5,105

The loss this year is only Rs. 5,105 or Rs. 2,677 less than in the previous year. This is largely due to the carriage of materials for the Narora weir. Raftage has fallen off owing to the increasing practice of breaking up rafts at Bahadurabad and transhipping into boats, or carrying from thence by rail.

Traffic statistics.—Some details of traffic are given in the following statement :—

	1897-98.			1898-99.		
	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals.	Agra Canal.	Total.	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals.	Agra Canal.	Total.
Traffic in tons	72,651	19,432	92,083	118,716	33,842	152,558
Ton mileage	7,292,308	1,169,441	8,461,749	6,105,889	1,167,118	7,273,007
Value of goods carried Rs.	33,78,650	12,05,001	45,83,651	23,76,285	4,15,467	27,91,752
Number of passengers ...	1,045	702	1,747	15	235	250

The number of passengers has now fallen to very small limits. It will also be noticed that although the tonnage of goods has increased as compared with the previous year, the ton mileage has decreased owing to goods being carried shorter distances.

Section IV.—Progress of works.

Direct outlay of the year compared with grants.—In the following statement the total outlay of the year under the several service sub-heads included in the

Budget Estimate of the Irrigation Branch is compared with the original and final grants of the year :—

Head of service.	Outlay.	Budget grant.	
		Original.	Final.
Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Protective works (Account head 35)	—880	14,000	4,000
Major works, working expenses (Account head 42),	1,01,686	89,000	95,000
Ditto, of which the Capital outlay is not charged against Revenue (Account head 49) ...	10,38,069	9,11,200	11,86,200
Famine Relief Works (Account head 33) ...	...	...	...
Total, Imperial ...	11,38,875	10,14,200	12,85,200
Provincial.			
Major works, working expenses (Account head 42),	26,53,987	25,20,000	25,00,000
Minor works, (Account head 43—Capital Account),	55,500	92,400	53,670
Ditto, working expenses ...	1,70,706	1,68,300	1,84,030
Ditto, works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept ...	38,068	56,300	52,300
Total, Provincial ...	29,18,261	28,37,000	27,90,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	40,57,136	38,51,200	40,75,200

Under "Imperial" the lapse of nearly 1½ lakhs of rupees is mainly due to the write-back of Rs. 1,17,896, from "49, Imperial Capital" to "42, Provincial Irrigation Major Works," that being the amount of an overcharge to the Capital Account of the Fatehpur Branch of the Lower Ganges Canal on account of share of Direction and Accounts in the accounts of the years 1895-98, also to short outlay under "Tools and Plant" owing to the transfers from the Fatehpur Branch, Lower Ganges Canal, to other Divisions; there was a lapse under "Suspense account" due to larger quantities of stock having been utilized on works than was expected.

The large excess expenditure under "Provincial" is in a great measure attributable to the write-back from "49, Imperial Capital" to "42, Provincial Irrigation Major Works" referred to above. The expenditure under "Tools and Plant" in connection with the Narora Weir Special Works Division was also considerable.

Capital outlay on works.—The Capital outlay on "Works" was distributed as below :—

Class.	Works.	Head Works.	Main canal and branches.	Distributaries.	Drainage Works.	Total.
Major Works.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Protective Works (Account head 35).	Betwa Canal ...	...	...	132	...	132
Works for which the Capital outlay is not charged against Revenue (Account head 49).	Ganges Canal ...	36,754	3,873	9,235	7,803	57,665
	Lower Ganges Canal ...	3,16,299	9,651	55,473	1,083	3,82,506
	Agra Canal... ...	...	...	4,869	6,999	11,868
	Eastern Jumna Canal ...	...	422	6,950	1,748	9,120
	Fatehpur Branch, Lower Ganges Canal.	...	2,42,528	2,72,334	1,238	5,16,100
	Total, Major Works ...	3,53,053	2,56,474	3,48,993	18,871	9,77,391
Minor Works.						
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept (Account head 43).	Dún Canals... ...	...	...	2,382	...	2,382
	Rohilkhand Canals ...	18,849	...	18,649	...	37,498
	Bijnor Canals ...	...	...	5,099	...	5,099
	Total ...	18,849	...	26,130	...	44,979
Surveys	Bundelkhand Irrigation Survey.	169	173	...	...	342
	Total, Minor Works ...	19,018	173	26,130	...	45,321
	GRAND TOTAL ...	3,72,071	2,56,647	3,75,123	18,871	10,22,712

CAPITAL OUTLAY ON WORKS.

Betwa Canal.—No expenditure was incurred except payment for land for Al Minor.

Ganges Canal.—On the Ganges Canal the total outlay on works amounted to Rs. 57,665.

Northern Division.—Outlay Rs. 39,537. The principal work of the year was the construction of three masonry groynes and crate bars to protect the south-eastern shore of Belwala Island in the river Ganges just above the Myapur Regulator.

Anúpshahr Division.—Outlay Rs. 1,409, includes work on the Nim Nadi and the Darweshpur Minor. The former was practically completed, and the latter half done.

Meerut Division.—Outlay Rs. 722, on the completion of the Chajarsi Drain.

Bulanashahr Division.—Outlay Rs. 12,851. There were 13 works in progress, five of which were completed, *viz.* five minors from Sikandrabad Distributary, Gotni Minor, outlets on Dadupur Distributary, Walipura, Jalkhera and Makhera Drains, Gangrauli Drain.

Of the other eight works still under progress, the following are the most important:—

Four minors from main Kalda Distributary, Gomat Drain, outlets in Distributaries of 2nd Sub-Division and Takipur Drain.

Aligarh Division.—Outlay Rs. 2,702, of which Rs. 1,526 were on account of the purchase and repairs to a combined divisional office and Executive Engineer's quarters at Aligarh; Rs. 1,108 were spent on bed bars in distributaries.

Lower Ganges Canal.—An expenditure of Rs. 3,82,506 was incurred against the Capital Account of the canal, and Rs. 5,16,100 were spent on the Fatehpur Branch, making a total of Rs. 8,98,606.

Narora Weir Special Works Division.—Rupees 3,01,759 were spent in constructing an apron and strengthening the upstream defences of the Narora Weir. Rs. 1,264 were also spent in bunds, and on the downstream weir floor where injured, as well as Rs. 8,017 on a tramway for the carriage of materials.

Narora Division.—Rupees 3,720 were spent in improving the Executive Engineer's office and residence at Aligarh, and Rs. 1,176 on the Mohanpur Drain, and building a bridge over the Bagar Nála. The total expenditure was, however, reduced by Rs. 1,536 on account of credits for stock issued.

Mainpuri Division.—An expenditure of Rs. 3,046 was incurred in raising and strengthening the banks of the main canal, a work that is being gradually carried out, but as the value of reserve stock was reduced, the net expenditure was Rs. 2,550 only.

Cawnpore Division.—An expenditure of Rs. 324 was incurred in completing the Right Ranjitpur Distributary.

Etáwah Division.—Rupees 2,229 in building a ziladár's office at Rura.

Bhognipur Division.—Rupees 9,313 were spent on the Bahera Distributary which is approaching completion, and Rs. 194 in finishing the Bahera Regulator, making a total of Rs. 9,507.

Fatehpur Branch.—Outlay Rs. 5,16,100 of which Rs. 47,493 were spent on the Ghátampur Distributary extension, and the balance on the construction of various distributaries and minors of the Fatehpur Branch, on all of which good progress was made, with the exception of two or three works, which were just started.

Agra Canal.—Six estimates were closed by land adjustments being completed, *viz.* Bichor Branch extension, Patakpur and Hájipur Minors, Bata Drain extension, Kithwari, Kherla and Rasulpur Drains.

Two estimates remain open, *viz.* new outlets on Hatin Distributary and Asaota Drain, but the works were nearly completed.

Eastern Jumna Canal.—Outlay amounted to Rs. 8,680 on six estimates, all in the Lower Division; of these, bed bars and outlets on the Baoli Distributary were finished and a new canal regulator with distributary head at Sirauli was well advanced. The Kasimpur-Kheri Drain was also commenced.

Dún Canals.—The small sum of Rs. 2,381 was spent on two estimates.

Rohilkhand Canals.—The Kicha River Training Works were practically completed, and the estimate for remodelling Aganpur Distributary was closed. Good start was also made on remodelling the Right Choreli Distributary.

Bijnor Canals.—The expenditure incurred was on the Nehtor Canal, which was nearly completed.

Ken Canal.—A small expenditure of Rs. 342 was incurred in connection with survey operations. A project estimate was prepared for the canal and was under the consideration of the Local Government at the end of the year.

Extensions and Improvements.—The expenditure incurred on this sub-head was Rs. 2,12,098 distributed as follows:—

			Rs.
Protective Works	... Betwa Canal ...	... ...	2,076
Productive Works	... Ganges Canal	... ...	1,01,969
	Lower Ganges Canal	... ...	40,611
	Agra Canal ...	... ...	16,217
	Eastern Jumna Canal	... ...	34,147
		Total ...	1,95,020
Minor Works	... Dún Canals ...	... ...	2,756
	Rohilkhand Canals	... ...	13,233
	Bijnor Canals	... ...	2,206
	Hamírpur Lakes	... ...	—1,117
		Total ...	17,078
		GRAND TOTAL ...	2,12,098

Betwa Canal.—The Samthar Bridge was widened, and the remaining outlay was on petty works.

Ganges Canal.—Outlay Rs. 1,01,969.

In the Northern Division the principal works carried out were:—Belwala Island foreshore protection, additional gates to Myapur Regulator and raising arches of Bahadurabad and Salempur lock bridges. Forty-six other works, consisting mostly of distributary remodellings and the construction or improvement of small works were carried out.

In the Anúpshahr Division 11 works were completed during the year, the more important of them being flour mills at Makhena; Regulator, Escape and tail fall for the Kithore Distributary; alterations to the Muwan Minor; and construction of the Charanea Escape.

In the Meerut Division the principal works constructed were: the remodelling of the Tikri, Katha and Pimora Distributaries; the extension of the Debarsi Minor; the construction of the Didwara Minor; and the construction of a supplementary Siphon for the Bahadurpur Drain under the left Salawa Distributary.

In the Bulandshahr Division there were 47 works in progress, 33 of which were new; 30 were completed during the year. Of these the Dayanatpur, Bishnauli and Right Daryapur Minors are of a noticeable size, and the remainder are unimportant.

In the Aligarh Division 33 works were in progress, all but one of which were completed. The more important were the reroofing of the Suraha and Pahásu Inspection-houses, the remodelling of the Palra, Harduaganj, Sahenda and Somera Distributaries, and the widening of the Sikandra Rao Drainage Cut.

Lower Ganges Canal.—An expenditure of Rs. 40,611 was incurred on small and unimportant works, most of which were carried to completion.

Agra Canal.—Expenditure amounted to Rs. 16,217 on 26 estimates. Some distributaries were provided with bridges, outlets were altered, beldárs' huts built, the Aring Distributary was widened, and the Malpura Drain was improved.

Eastern Jumna Canal.—In the Upper Division the outlay was Rs. 26,762 on 21 estimates, while in the Lower Division the expenditure was trifling.

Dún Canals.—Expenditure was Rs. 2,756 on two estimates.

Rohilkhand Canals.—Considerable activity was maintained, and Rs. 13,233 were spent on 26 works.

Bijnor Canals.—Outlay was Rs. 2,206 on two estimates.

Repairs and maintenance.—The following table shows the expenditure on repairs and maintenance during the past two years :—

Class of work.	Canal.	Expenditure on repairs.	
		1897-98.	1898-99.
		Rs.	Rs.
Protective Works ...	Betwa	48,749	37,562
Productive Works ...	Upper Ganges...	4,33,775	3,95,000
	Lower do.	3,34,026	4,32,534
	Agra	82,792	89,990
	Eastern Jumna	1,39,918	1,56,801
Minor Works ...	Dún	20,477	23,545
	Rohilkhand	27,831	30,984
	Bijnor	3,185	3,854
	Bundelkhand Lakes	3,952	8,791
Agricultural Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept.	Upper Ganges	12,324	11,366
	Lower do.	5,720	7,064
	Eastern Jumna	1,438	1,248
	Betwa	359	255
	Dún	...	9
	Rakshaband, Jhánsi district ...	93	194
	Total ...	11,14,639	11,99,197

The excess in expenditure over the previous year was incurred chiefly on the Lower Ganges Canal, due to repairs to the Narora Weir floor. Good progress was made in tightening up the main canal below the Farukhabad Branch Head, and in levelling off silt tanks, works which are now approaching completion. Weak places in the banks of the Cawnpore Branch were also considerably strengthened in addition to the ordinary annual repairs.

Minor Works, neither Capital nor Revenue.—The following statement shows the outlay under "new works" on Minor (Agricultural) Works, for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept :—

	Outlay.
	Rs.
Ganges Canal	6,182
Lower Ganges Canal	4,446
Total ...	10,628

The expenditure under this head is the smallest for many years past: the drainage system for the irrigated tracts in the Province is nearing completion.

Mileage of Channels.—During the year 468 miles of channels were opened, of which 80 were Canals, 312 Distributaries, 23 Escapes and 53 Drainage Cuts. The total mileage of channels completed at the end of the year was as follows:—

	Miles.
Main Canal and Branches	1,483
Distributaries	7,341
Drainage Cuts	3,125
Navigation, Escape and Mill Channels...	302
Total ...	12,251

(*d*)—*Telegraphs.*

The following statement shows the mileage of telegraph lines and wires within the limits of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, at the end of the year 1898-99, and the extensions during the year:—

Mileage of lines.				Mileage of wires.			
At the end of 1897-98.	Added during the year.	Deducted during the year.	Remaining at the end of 1898-99.	At the end of 1897-98.	Added during the year.	Deducted during the year.	Remaining at the end of 1898-99.
5,630	281	...	5,911	18,846	999	...	19,845

During the year under report 69 Government Telegraph Offices were opened. The following table gives generally the statistics regarding them:—

Description of office.	Number opened at end of 1897-98.	Number opened during the year.	Closed during 1898-99.	Number opened at end of 1898-99.	Number of telegrams despatched during the year from Government offices.	Decrease over previous year.	Indian share of collection.
Government offices ...	163	10	...	173	365,956	43,082	Rs. a. p. 4,20,865 5 9
Railway and Canal offices...	287	15	1	301			
Offices not open for paid telegrams.	208	44	21	231			
Total ...	658	69	22	705			

Post Offices.

(*a*) *Imperial Post.*

During the year 1897-98 an increase was reported in the work done in Land Revenue, Miscellaneous Revenue and Rent Money-Orders, and a further satisfactory increase is reported during 1898-99. The following figures represent the working under the different heads as compared with those for 1897-98:—

Year.	Land revenue money-orders.			Miscellaneous revenue money-orders.			Rent money-orders.		
	Number.	Value.	Commission.	Number.	Value.	Commission.	Number.	Value.	Commission.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1897-98...	168,118	37,46,710 13 10	48,529 2 0	28,916	5,83,856 6 1	7,830	59,055	8,39,607 12 1	12,842 0 0
1898-99...	206,444	46,12,982 7 9	60,554 12 0	33,764	6,55,590 4 0	8,832	68,375	9,37,730 3 9	14,569 2 0
Increase...	38,326	8,66,271 9 11	12,025 10 0	4,848	71,733 13 11	1,002	9,320	98,122 7 8	1,727 2 0

The scheme introduced in 1896-97 and extended in 1897-98 for the sale of quinine by all Post Offices in the Circle has worked well, showing an increase in the sale of the drug of Rs. 1,166-8-6 as compared with that sold during the previous year.

The subjoined table shows the number of Post Offices (of all classes) and letter-boxes opened, and imperial postmen and village postmen entertained during the year under review as compared with the year 1897-98 :—

	Post offices.	Letter-boxes.	Postmen.	Village postmen.	Total.
Existing on 31st March 1898 ...	1,404	2,465	1,615	717	6,201
Opened or entertained in 1898-99 ...	18	109	18	86	231
Closed or discontinued in 1898-99 ...	...	...	...	...	...
Balance on the 31st March 1899 ...	1,422	2,574	1,633	803	6,432
Increase or decrease ...	+18	+109	+18	+86	...

Thirteen district dâk offices were transferred to the Imperial establishment resulting in a saving of Rs. 2,244 to the District Postal Department.

The following table shows the distances over which mails were conveyed by railways, mail carts and runners as compared with that of the previous year :—

Railways.		Mail carts.		Runners.		Total.	
1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
3,026	3,393	699½	611¼	2,131¼	2,327	5,856¾	6,331½

To this must be added the mileage of district dâk lines over which mails were conveyed, which was 9,208¼ miles during the year under report against 9,293½ during the year 1897-98.

Delivery work shows the following results as compared with the year 1897-98 :—

	1897-98.	1898-99.	Increase.	Increase percentage 1898-99.
Number of articles issued for delivery,	61,610,016	63,874,096	2,264,080	3·54
Ditto returned undelivered...	1,357,486	1,406,808	49,322	3·50
Ditto actually delivered ...	60,252,530	62,467,288	2,214,758	3·54
Percentage of undelivered articles ...	2·252	2·202	...	...

The above figures include the articles that were returned by postmen and village postmen for redirection and those for deposit, so that the articles actually undelivered must have been considerably less.

The number of insured articles sent through the post during the year under review as compared with the figures for the previous year are shown below :—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
Number of articles	23,161	24,219
Amount of insurance fee	Rs. 12,639	Rs. 11,802

giving an increase in the number of articles insured of 1,058, and a decrease of Rs. 837 in the amount of insurance fee realized.

The subjoined table shows the money-order transactions during the year under report as compared with 1897-98:—

Year.	Issues.			Payments.	
	Number of money-orders.	Value.	Commission charged.	Number of money-orders.	Value.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
1897-98 ...	1,578,185	2,75,88,757 14 0	3,77,717 2 0	2,542,164	4,59,10,185 1 3
1898-99 ...	1,701,375	3,03,57,954 9 3	4,05,816 10 0	2,496,741	4,69,00,117 15 3
Increase ...	123,190	27,69,196 11 3	...		9,89,932 14 0
Decrease ...				45,423	

The number of British Postal Orders of all classes sold was 10,734, aggregating in Indian Currency Rs. 1,02,953 and the commission realized amounted to Rs. 644-11-0, against 8,783 aggregating Rs. 85,555 and commission realized of Rs. 522 in the year 1897-98.

The following is a comparative statement showing the business done by the Savings Banks in the United Provinces, Postal Circle:—

Year.	Number of accounts.		Deposits.		Withdrawals.		Balance at credit of depositors.
	Opened.	Closed.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Amount.
				Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1897-98	22,718	18,164	128,418	53,47,202 5 1	96,495	58,49,241 1 9	77,45,619 13 4
1898-99	28,572	20,991	154,760	62,77,331 7 0	97,168	58,84,194 6 9	78,96,571 6 7
Increase ...	5,854	2,827	26,342	9,30,129 1 11	673	34,953 5 0	1,50,951 9 3

There were altogether 1250 complaints dealt with during the year under review as compared with 1,387 in 1897-98, showing a decrease of 137. Of these 473 complaints were proved well grounded, 508 groundless, and in 211 cases the inquiries were unsuccessful, 58 complaints were at the close of the year being investigated.

The total number of offences committed by Postal servants and punishable by law was 51 as compared with 35 during the previous year. The convictions were 32 against 18 in the previous year.

There were 7 cases of highway robbery of mails in the year under review as against 11 during 1897-98. No highway robbery was reported from Native Territory.

During the year under report 418 articles containing valuable property amounting to Rs 21,413 were received in the Dead Letter Office. Of this amount the Dead Letter Office was successful in delivering to the addressees or the senders property valued at Rs. 19,241. The balance was in deposit at the close of the year.

(*b*)—*District Post.*

The following table gives the total number of Post Offices and letter-boxes which existed, and of village Postmen employed at the commencement and at the close of the year 1898-99:—

	District Post offices.	Letter boxes.	Postmen.	Village postmen.	Total.
Existing on 31st March 1898	293	735	...	674	1,702
Opened or entertained in 1898-99	1	48	...	4	53
Closed or discontinued in 1898-99	15	56	...	74	145
Balance on 31st March 1899	279	727	...	604	1,610
Increase or decrease ...	—14	—8	...	—70	- 92

One District Post Office (at Jelálabad in the Gházipúr district) only was opened during the year under report, and 15 were closed or transferred to the Imperial establishment. Forty-eight letter boxes were set up in new localities or were transferred to the District Dâk Department from the Imperial establishment during the year, and 56 letter boxes were closed or transferred to the Imperial establishment from the District Post during the year under review.

The total length of district dâk lines in the United Provinces over which mails were conveyed during the year under report was 9,208¼ miles as against 9,293½ miles in the previous year giving a net decrease of 85¼ miles.

The table following gives in abstract the total number of articles posted and delivered at the several District Post Offices during 1898-99, compared with that of the year 1897-98 :—

Year.	Articles received from district post offices for despatch by imperial post offices.			Articles sent from imperial post offices for delivery by district post offices.		
	Letters including money-orders.	Packets.	Parcels.	Letters. including money-orders.	Packets.	Parcels.
1897-98	2,350,274	46,516	5,142	3,600,768	89,948	27,099
1898-99	1,958,664	47,846	10,032	3,133,502	88,299	33,386
Increase ...	...	1,330	4,890	...	...	6,287
Decrease ...	391,610	...	...	467,266	1,649	...
Percentage of increase or decrease ...	—16·6	+2·8	+195·9	—12·9	—1·8	+23·2

The total number of articles received for delivery and posted for despatch during the year under report and for that of the previous year was as given below :—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
Received for delivery	3,717,815	3,255,187
Posted for despatch	2,401,932	2,016,542

The above figures show a decrease of 12·04 per cent. in the number of articles received for delivery, compared with those of the previous year and a decrease of 16·04 per cent. in the figures of those posted for despatch. The decrease is due to the transfer of a number of branch offices and village postmen to the Imperial establishment.

The total number of articles returned undeliverable during the year was 180,646 giving a percentage of 5·5 on the total number received for delivery against a percentage of 5·2 in the previous year.

The total cost of maintenance of the District Post Offices in the United Provinces during the year was Rs. 1,86,321-8-9 detailed below :—

	Rs. a. p.
North-Western Provinces	1,46,569 14 11
Oudh	39,751 9 10

The budget allotment for the year 1898-99 was Rs. 1,92,000 as against Rs. 1,91,000 for 1897-98, showing a saving of Rs. 5,678-7-3 during the year over the expenditure.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

A.—Imperial Revenue and Finance.

1.—Land Revenue, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The report of the year under review marks the first stage in the recovery of the Provinces from the disastrous effects of a series of unfavourable seasons, culminating in the famines of 1896 and 1897. In the spring and hot weather of 1897 relief works on a large scale were still open in many tracts of the Provinces, but the rains of that year, notwithstanding a break towards the end of June, which gave rise to temporary apprehension, were decidedly favourable. The pressure on the relief works was at once reduced, and a largely increased area was cultivated for the autumn harvest. The outturn of almost all the autumn crops was exceptionally good. The early rice suffered somewhat from a break in the beginning of the rains, and the yield of cotton and indigo was reduced by insufficient rain in the early part of the season and by excessive rain at a later date; but, on the whole, the autumn crops gave a yield which was in no case much below a full normal outturn, and in the case of a few crops was quite up to the normal. In the spring of 1898 another excellent harvest was secured, which would have been altogether an exceptional one but for the continuance of dry weather in the cold season till the month of February. The outturn of wheat and barley was estimated as equal to a full normal yield, while the damage done to other spring crops was slight. These two prosperous harvests have done much to accelerate the recovery of the agricultural population from the effects of the previous bad seasons; but it is to be regretted that the one tract in the Provinces in which the spring crops were comparatively poor was Bundelkhand, which has suffered more severely in the past than any other part, and which would, even with good harvests, require a longer period for its complete recovery. The year closed with another favourable monsoon, which secured a second satisfactory autumn harvest, though the outturn of the crops in 1898 has not proved to be quite up to the high level of 1897.

The satisfactory record of the year was not interrupted by many serious minor calamities. In a few instances injury was caused by hail storms and floods, and much damage was done by heavy rain in the Naini Tal district in the beginning of August.

In the early part of the year—the autumn of 1897—fever was very prevalent, but in 1898 the general health was satisfactory, and the comparative immunity of the Provinces from epidemics of cholera and small-pox was noticeable. The arrangements for the supply of quinine, which have been developed in recent years, and have been gradually working their way into favour, were found to be of distinct advantage. Plague reappeared in the Saháranpur district, but the measures taken to stamp it out and to prevent its spread were fortunately successful.

Cattle disease caused less mortality than in the previous year, but the annual loss to the agricultural population from this cause is still unfortunately very great. The smallness of the staff available for veterinary work as compared with the area to be dealt with, the difficulty of supervising the operations of subordinates, the customs and prejudices of the people, and the consequent impossibility of enforcing the severe measures that have elsewhere been regarded as essential to stamping out epidemics amongst cattle, have hitherto prevented as much progress being made in coping with the evil as would be desirable. Experiments are now, however, being made to test the value of inoculation as a preventive against rinderpest; and steady progress is being made towards securing a more correct record and diagnosis of outbreaks of disease, and in some districts towards affording skilled advice and treatment. The question of

opening veterinary dispensaries has recently been before the Government, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that some of the District Boards may find themselves in a position to take action in this direction.

During 1897 prices were exceptionally high, and the variations between the rates of superior and inferior grain were small—a sure indication of severe famine. Gram was dearer in many districts than wheat. As prospects improved prices fell in the early part of 1898, and, continuing to fall after the spring harvest, rapidly reached the level of normal times. In September wheat was selling at from 17 to 18 *sérs* per rupee, while barley was as low as 30 *sérs* and in one district 38 *sérs* per rupee. The prices of other grains fell in a similar manner.

With the return of agricultural prosperity, satisfactory progress has been made in dealing with the large arrears of land revenue left outstanding. At the beginning of the year these arrears exceeded 163 lakhs of rupees, of which 147 lakhs were uncollected balances of the previous year and 16 lakhs were left over from an earlier period. The collection of the whole amount, in addition to the present demand, would have been impossible; and, with the approval of the Government of India, it was decided to remit the famine arrears up to the extent of 60 lakhs of rupees, and to spread the recovery of the balance over two years, so as to ease the pressure on the revenue-payers, and give them time for recovery. Remissions were allowed on conditions designed to secure the extension of the concession to tenants; but not unfrequently landlords have preferred to forego the offered remissions, and to take their chance of recovering the arrears due by the tenantry. The total remissions actually given up to date amount to over 50 lakhs of rupees, and further remissions are still under consideration. In cases where cultivating communities are concerned, some relaxation in the conditions is necessary and has been allowed. The total remissions granted during recent years were as follows :—

	Rs.
1893-94	... 3,90,667
1894-95	... 1,65,586
1895-96	... 3,05,865
1896-97	... 4,77,158
1897-98	... 50,70,499
Total	... 64,09,775

and the accounts are not yet by any means closed, as in the most seriously distressed districts it has been found necessary not only to strike off outstanding arrears, but to grant temporary reductions in the land revenue demand, which pressed too heavily on deteriorated estates. During the year 40 lakhs of rupees on account of outstanding arrears were collected.

The demand for land revenue on the roll rose from 614½ lakhs of rupees at the commencement of the year to 619½ lakhs at the end. Revisions of assessments at regular settlement in the Meerut and Rohilkhand Divisions, and in the majority of the districts of Oudh, caused an increase of over six lakhs. On the other hand, there were reductions of over a lakh of rupees owing to revisions of assessments called for by the depressed condition of many villages, chiefly in Bundelkhand and the Hardoi district of Oudh. Of the total demand of 614½ lakhs, over 601¼ lakhs were collected and 13 lakhs left outstanding. In the Meerut, Agra, Kumaun, and Fyzabad Divisions the balances were not in any case considerable. In Bundelkhand, which had not fully recovered from the effects of the famine, great consideration had to be shown in the collection of land revenue, and a similar cause accounts for the high outstandings in parts of the Lucknow Division. Elsewhere the most noticeable balances are in Shâhjahânpur, Jaunpur, and, to a less extent, in Azamgarh. The state of collections in Shâhjahânpur is not satisfactory. The unequally distributed assessment of this district does not appear by itself sufficient to account for the large arrears, and the revenue administration calls for the attention of the Commissioner and the Board. More than half of the outstanding demand in Jaunpur is owing to an estate which has since been taken under the Court of Wards;

but both here and in Azamgarh the outstandings appear to be unnecessarily large. At the end of the year the total uncollected arrears amounted to 13 lakhs on account of the current demand, and 72 lakhs on account of the revenue of previous years.

The actual collections made on account of all the various heads of revenue amounted to 806 lakhs as compared with 643 lakhs in the previous year on account of the receipts of the year itself, and 48 lakhs as compared with 11 lakhs on account of arrears—a total increase of 200 lakhs, or two crores of rupees.

The demand on account of occupier's rates fell, owing to the more favourable character of the seasons, from 82 to 72 lakhs, and was collected practically in full. There was a corresponding decrease in owner's rates from Rs. 4,81,684 to Rs. 4,15,478.

The increase of rents in State properties, from Rs. 7,47,339 to Rs. 8,11,575, affords further satisfactory evidence of the recovery from the period of depression. In the large estates in Kumaun there was a substantial increase in cultivation. Outside of Kumaun the collections in the previous year had been less than half the demand; in the year under report about two-thirds of the demand were collected. Steps are being taken to write off arrears where necessary, so as to give the tenants a fresh start, unburdened with old debts.

The payment of revenue by means of money-orders shows, as was to be expected, a large increase, the number of money-orders having risen from 128,725 to 195,531 and the amount remitted from 30 to 43½ lakhs. This system of payment is most freely resorted to in the Gorakhpur Division, which accounts for about one-third of the total amount remitted in the North-Western Provinces. The effect of the system in weakening the position of *lambardárs* has been discussed in previous reports, but the Board of Revenue adhere to their opinion that the advantages outweigh the disadvantages. A suggestion has been made that the practice of payment of revenue direct by co-sharers might be met by an increase in the number of *lambardárs*, and this suggestion is worthy of consideration; as it would, the Lieutenant-Governor understands, be in the direction of a return to old practice. It was at one time the policy of Government to reduce the number of *lambardárs*, and that policy may have been carried too far. It would be better to recognise a reasonable number of representatives than to encourage the practice of separate payments.

It is hoped that the provisions regarding *lambardárs* in the amended Land Revenue Bill for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, which the Lieutenant-Governor is submitting for the approval of the Government of India, will be effective in maintaining and improving this most important portion of the fiscal and administrative agency of the Provinces.

A considerable increase in litigation accompanied the improved conditions of the year. The falling off in the previous year in the number of suits under the North-Western Provinces and Rent Act was more than recoverd, the number filed being the largest on record. Over 90 per cent. of the suits were for arrears of rent, and under this head there was an increase in all divisions, except Meerut, the increase being largest in Allahabad and Benares. The landlords resorted freely to the courts in tracts where, owing to recovery from the effects of the famine, there was a reasonable prospect of securing payment of the arrears that had accrued in the scarcity period. It is noticeable that scarcely more than one-fifth of the cases were contested, and nearly one-half of them were decided *ex parte*. The pending file rose from 5,146 to 5,886 cases, but the number of cases pending over three months was insignificant, except in the district of Jaunpur. In view of the large increase in the number of institutions, the results are creditable to the courts. The possibility of securing greater promptitude in the disposal of rent law litigation is shown by the successful results which followed the attention given to the matter by the Collector of Benares, where the delay was unfavourably commented on in the previous year.

The amount of rent remitted by money-order increased from Rs. 7,13,501 to Rs. 9,13,858, or by 28 per cent., but in the previous year such remittances had been unusually low. Nearly one-eighth of the total amount remitted in the North-Western Provinces is accounted for by the single district of Bijnor, and the causes that make resort to this system specially popular in that district deserve examination. It is satisfactory to find that the practice of giving printed receipts for rents is on the increase.

The number of applications increased from 134,820 to 176,827, or by 31 per cent. Applications to eject tenants with rights increased from 19,307 to 23,701, but were less numerous than in 1895-96—a fact which may be taken in support of the Board's conclusion that no undue advantage was taken by the *zamíndárs*, as a body, of the distress of the tenants, to destroy occupancy rights. Ejectment actually took place in only 7,747 cases, the area from which the tenants were ejected being 40,932 acres, or about one-third less than in 1895-96.

In the case of tenants-at-will there was a very large and general increase in the number of notices of ejectment issued and in applications for assistance to eject. Since 1893-94 there had been a decline in the number of ejectment notices, which, though partly accidental, was undoubtedly connected with the unfavourable seasons. Last year there was an increase in the less seriously affected tracts, and the general increase in the year under review has now brought the numbers nearly up to the figures of 1893-94. With the return of prosperity landlords find it less necessary to restrict the use of the power which ejectment gives them of obtaining enhanced revenue or of preventing the growth of occupancy rights. In about one-fourth of the cases the notices were contested by the tenants, who were successful in about one-half of the cases decided after contest.

The Board have called attention to the strained relations which this misuse by landlords of the power of ejectment produces, and "repeat that the litigation resulting from the present state of the the law is injurious to both landlord and tenant and the ejectments prevent agricultural improvement." The Lieutenant-Governor entirely agrees with the Board in this matter. He considers that the existing state of things whereby ejectment is used as a means to defeat the operation of the law permitting the gradual accrual of occupancy rights is indefensible; and he has now prepared, and will shortly place before the Board for their criticisms and opinion, the draft of a Bill to amend the Rent Law of the North-Western Provinces in this and other particulars. It is the old difficulty which has been entailed on every province to which Act X of 1859 had been extended.

Out of 9,134 applications for enhancement of rent, 4,185 were instituted in the district of Budaun, where settlement operations have recently come to a close, and the number was also large in Muzaffarnagar (531) and Bulandshahr (948). The Commissioner of Agra has remarked on the difficulty of deciding such cases satisfactorily, and certainly the ordinary procedure is at once cumbrous and liable to lead to very unequal results in the hands of Deputy Collectors, who have often only a limited acquaintance with the district they are posted to. To dispose of such cases promptly and equitably requires an intimate knowledge of the prevailing rates of rent over large tracts of country, and it is a waste of power, when settlements are in progress, not to have the work carried out as far as possible by the Settlement Officer, who can dispose of it with a promptness and efficiency that cannot be expected from the ordinary rent courts. It is understood that in the Meerut district the fixation of occupancy rents is proceeding along with the assessment of the revenue.

Out of 189,673 applications of all kinds for disposal, 172,904 were actually decided. The percentage of contested applications was little over 10 per cent. of the whole. At the close of the year, 16,769 cases were still pending, nearly half of these being applications for enhancement, which had to be left over for local inquiry. The number of applications pending over three months (1,817) was large. The

duration of contested cases in Allahabad—over six months on an average—was exceptionally long.

In Oudh, as in the North-Western Provinces, there was a large increase in rent litigation, the number of suits rising from 29,366 to 35,363. The increase was most marked in suits by landlords for arrears or by tenants to contest notices of ejectment and enhancement. Notwithstanding the increase in suits the pending file fell from 2,195 to 1,993 cases, which is satisfactory.

Notices of ejectment of all kinds increased in a remarkable manner, from 4,400 affecting 59,779 acres to 13,232 affecting 145,257 acres. During the hard times the landlords were obliged to refrain to some extent from ejecting tenants or enhancing rents, but the restriction on their action is now no longer felt. Illegal ejectments are reported to have been few, and the enhancement of rent obtained on lands relet, though in individual instances often excessive, does not, on the whole, substantially exceed the proportion allowed by law. Special inquiry is being made as to the large enhancements said to have been effected without even the issue of notices in the Fyzabad district.

In Kumaun, unlike the rest of the divisions of the Provinces, there was a slight decrease in litigation.

There was an increase from 3,844 to 4,052 in the number of appeals to Collectors; from 1,780 to 1,913 in appeals to Judges; and from 4,104 to 5,344 in appeals to Commissioners. The number of appeals pending before Judges at the end of the year rose from 1,327 to 1,441, about one-third of the total number being in the Judgeships of the Benares Division. In Commissioners' Courts 1,499 cases were pending at the close of the year. The only Commissionership in which the power of transferring appeals to Collectors was exercised was Meerut, where 574 cases were so disposed of. The number of appeals rejected summarily by Commissioners rose from 171 to 3 .0, no fewer than 226 being disposed of in this way in Meerut. There was some improvement in the percentage of decisions upheld on appeal.

The number of cases for disposal by the Board of Revenue rose from 4,109 to 4,602, of which 3,922 were actually decided, the number pending being reduced from 841 to 680. The percentage of cases in which the orders of the lower courts were disturbed was not large.

The collection of the very large amount of revenue realized during the year was accomplished without any excessive resort to coercive processes. The total number of such processes rose from 47,726 to 60,236, but the latter figure is still below that of 1895-96 or 1894-95. Of the 60,236 processes, mere writs or notices to pay account for 43,990, leaving 16,246 as the number of true coercive processes. The details of these are shown in the following statement:—

		1896-97.		1897-98.	
		Number of processes.	Arrears for which issued.	Number of processes.	Arrears for which issued.
			Rs.		Rs.
Arrests	N.-W. P. ...	2,086	7,32,098	2,525	11,46,234
	Oudh ...	91	19,599	360	93,641
Attachments of movable property in which sale did not take place.	N.-W. P. ...	6,697	8,35,320	8,307	10,33,961
	Oudh ...	2,184	7,37,988	2,439	7,09,226
Attachments of movable property in which sale did take place.	N.-W. P. ...	340	1,01,412	734	1,96,917
	Oudh ...	49	20,198	147	22,845
Attachments of immovable property.	N.-W. P. ...	1,038	2,57,561	1,569	4,32,197
	Oudh ...	79	78,618	145	3,02,347
Transfers	N.-W. P. ...	11	1,479	4	1,234
	Oudh ...	6	211	3	365
Annulment of settlement (farm) ...	N.-W. P. ...	12	6,502	5	4,837
	Oudh ...	2	182	4	2,760
„ (direct management),	N.-W. P. ...	5	2,488	1	2,123
	Oudh ...	...	...	1	1,407
Sales	N.-W. P. ...	12	4,619	2	6,526
	Oudh ...	...	...	...	...

The variations in the number of writs issued still show that sufficient discrimination is not observed in the use of this process.

The practice of issuing to *lambardârs* slips showing the amount of revenue due has proved of considerable value in some districts, and should be specially useful where new settlements have been made. The issue of writs through the post has also been found to be of use where carefully supervised, and generally it may be said of such methods of simplifying the work of revenue collection that their value depends on the attention given by the Collector to seeing that they are used with intelligence and discrimination. Attachments of immovable property increased by 597, or by about 50 per cent., the increase being in the Allahabad Division, and chiefly in the Allahabad district. In only two cases was land sold on account of default in payment of revenue.

There was some increase, both in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the number of applications for partition, and over 4,000 cases were before the courts for disposal. In 1,418 cases partitions were actually carried out, resulting in an increase of nearly 3,000 mahâls. The pending file at the close of the year had risen from 1,628 to 1,853 cases, the number being largest in the Meerut and Rohilkhand Divisions.

With the passing away of the exceptional conditions of the famine period, the advances given under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts fell to a normal figure. Under the former Act the amount advanced decreased from nearly 17 lakhs of rupees to Rs. 72,138: under the latter, advances amounted to only Rs. 3,54,100, in place of about 22½ lakhs. The large outstandings for which they were liable made landlords and tenants unwilling to add to their indebtedness, and at the same time, in view of the large sums already advanced by Government and still outstanding, Collectors were obliged to exercise caution in granting further advances. At the commencement of the year the total amount outstanding under the two Acts exceeded 19 lakhs and 30 lakhs, respectively, nearly seven lakhs of the amount being on account of loans without interest granted during the famine under the Land Improvement Loans Act. The collections on account of principal were Rs. 7,90,287 under that Act, and Rs. 15,84,833 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, the balances outstanding at the end of the year, including advances made during the year itself, falling to Rs. 11,65,361 and Rs. 14,53,994, respectively. The reduction of the total principal outstanding from 49 to 26 lakhs is satisfactory and shows as much progress as could reasonably be expected. The amount of interest outstanding at the commencement of the year or falling due within it amounted to Rs. 1,04,976 and Rs. 2,18,851, and the collections to Rs. 53,454 and Rs. 1,27,230, respectively.

The large loans made during the famine period to provide improvements, such as the construction of masonry or earthen wells, and to provide the cultivators with seed and cattle, were of the greatest advantage in encouraging the people in the struggle against famine, in teaching them to rely on their own resources where possible, and in thus diminishing the direct expenditure that fell on the Government for relief. When account is taken of the large sums collected on account of revenue, current and in arrears, the progress in the repayment of loans is satisfactory, and affords proof of the good faith of the people, as a whole, to whom the advances were made. It is hoped that the bulk of the outstandings will be recovered if seasons continue favourable; but in some of the tracts which were most severely afflicted by famine, and notably in Bundelkhand, special consideration in the collection of these advances must be shown.

There has been a general improvement in the work of weeding and arranging the district record-rooms, regarding which the Board were obliged to report somewhat unfavourably in the previous year. With the completion of the work of special weeding, complaints of want of accommodation should become less frequent and less serious.

The final settlement reports of four districts were received during the year, but those for eight others are still due. In the North-Western Provinces the settlements of Meerut, Sháhjahánpur, and Lalitpur were in full operation, and work was commenced in Bareilly, to which a Settlement Officer has since been appointed. In Meerut a large increase is expected as the result of the revised operations; in Lalitpur the revised revenue is slightly in excess of the previous demand, but there and in Sháhjahánpur no great increase was to be expected, the revision being, however, necessary for the redistribution of an unequal assessment. In Oudh good progress has been made in the districts of Bahraich and Kheri, and the resettlement of that Province is drawing to a close, Gonda being the only district in which the work of assessment has not yet commenced. The administrative inconvenience caused by the failure of *patwáris* to file their annual papers is commented on by the Collector of Meerut, and steps are now being taken to prevent in future the drawbacks which have accompanied the employment of *patwáris* on survey and settlement work in that district.

Survey and record writing operations were completed in Sháhjahánpur, Bahraich, Bijnor, Meerut, and Lalitpur, and were continued or commenced in Bareilly, Kheri, Naini Tal, and Gonda. Altogether some 3,400 square miles were surveyed, and 1,533 *patwáris* were trained in survey work, of whom 1,295 were found qualified to survey villages themselves. No definite information has been given as to the character of their work, but it appears to have been satisfactory and creditable to the Superintendent and his Assistants.

Steps have been taken during the year to raise the standard of qualifications of *patwáris* and make it more uniform throughout the Provinces. The percentage of passed men has also increased, and the large number of exemptions from examination allowed in some districts is being greatly reduced. The low qualifications of the *patwáris* in the Allahabad district continue to be noticeable, 196 of the total number having been exempted from examination, and 198 more having as yet failed to pass.

The pay of the *patwáris* in Basti, and in parts of Oudh, where it was exceptionally low, has been improved. On the other hand, the reorganization of *patwári* circles in Agra and Muttra has been accompanied by a reduction in the cost of the establishment; and, while measures have been taken, by the grant of personal allowances to prevent hardship to individuals, the working of the revised scale requires to be carefully watched, in order that there may be some assurance that the reductions effected are not such as to diminish the efficiency of the staff.

It has been necessary to issue special orders to secure attention to the rule giving passed students of the *Kánúngo* School, Cawnpore, a preferential claim to *kánúngo-ships*. The educational qualifications of these students are much superior to those of the men from whom up to recent date *kánúngos* were chiefly recruited, and the time has come when it should be considered whether some restriction might not be placed upon the admission of candidates by examination without passing through the School. At present the Director examines between 200 and 300 candidates a year, of whom some 80 or so pass completely. The supply of such men, in addition to those who pass through the School, must apparently be in excess of the demand, and numbers who pass can have no hope of getting appointments. The Board have been asked to consider whether the admission of candidates to the annual examination should not be restricted either by raising the educational qualifications necessary before admission, or by authorizing the Director to reject candidates sent up from districts which have already a sufficient number of passed men on the list.

The testing of *patwáris'* records has been satisfactory as far as the field-books are concerned, but insufficient attention has hitherto been paid to the checking of rent-rolls. The arrangements for the regular inspection of all circles within three years have now been systematized in most districts.

It is satisfactory to learn that the value of the pargana-book, in enabling District Officers to localize deterioration of soils and in indicating the directing

which inquiries should take, is now recognised, and that these books are being brought into more general and practical use than was formerly the case. The occurrences of recent years have emphasized the necessity for placing at the disposal of every District Officer the best information available regarding the agricultural condition of every village of his district, and with the pargana-books, properly kept up to date and annotated where necessary, this information will be available in as convenient a form as it has yet been found possible to devise.

The Director's summary of the district reports on agricultural depression shows that, as a rule, the seasons proved favourable in almost all the tracts classed as "precarious":—

"The unirrigated uplands received sufficient rain; the river valleys suffered from no abnormal floods; the rice lands of the eastern districts were neither parched nor flooded; the area covered by the *kâns* weed generally contracted, and no new source of danger came prominently to notice."

The tendency in a time of prosperity is to make light of or to forget the possibilities of deterioration, and it is only by the compilation of the information available as to the calamities of the past that the tendency can be corrected, and attention directed to the localities where distress may be anticipated in the next cycle of bad seasons. The work of compiling the information collected in past years is now, however, well advanced.

The reports of almost all the District Officers indicate some degree of surprise at the rapid recovery from the famine and the complete disappearance of its effects. At the beginning of the year good crops and high prices benefited the landowning and cultivating classes. The subsequent fall of prices, though resulting from excellent harvests, and though of great benefit to the labouring and urban classes, produced some dissatisfaction among the rent and revenue paying classes; but the fall was, all things considered, not severe, though doubtless it may have militated against the easy collection of the arrears in addition to the current demands in some districts. In some of the western districts serious losses were caused by the fall in the price of indigo. Allusion is also made in some reports to the effect of low prices on the cultivation of sugar and on the trade in that article—a subject which has been separately examined and discussed. In the southern tracts of the Allahabad Division, and in some parts of Oudh, the recovery from agricultural depression is less complete than elsewhere, but special measures for the relief of the people from assessments which are now excessive have been taken; and, after allowing for all such considerations, the year has undoubtedly been one of much material prosperity at a time when it was sorely wanted. The revenue and other demands of Government have been collected with comparative ease; the demand for labour has been good; and the condition of all classes has improved.

2.—Canal Revenue.

3.—Customs.

Blank.

4.—Opium.

Blank.

5.—Salt.

Blank.

6.—Excise.

The total real receipts of the year were Rs. 48,43,308 against Rs. 42,29,695 in 1896-97. The receipts from the excise on English liquor and drugs were the highest on record; but the income from country spirits and opium had not fully recovered from the effects of

	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Country spirits ..	32,98,599	23,73,121	28,03,757
English liquor ...	4,18,672	4,32,199	5,16,087
Drugs	7,99,342	7,41,030	8,14,056
Opium	6,77,884	5,99 437	6,10,598
Tárí	89,443	82,413	96,026
Fines and miscellaneous,	2,471	1,495	2,784
Total ...	52,86,411	42,29,695	48,43,308

the famine, and was still lower than it had been for many years before the period of scarcity. The first half, however, of 1897-98 was overshadowed by the famine cloud. The settlements of the liquor shops were made in the autumn of 1897, before a year of heavy losses had come to an end; and prices were high, and luxuries scarce, until the *rabi* harvest of 1898 was reaped. It was thus only the latter half of the Excise year that shared in the reviving prosperity of the Provinces; while the important item of license fees, owing to the prevailing depression when the licenses were auctioned, was lower even than in the famine year itself. This being so, the gross results of the year's working are very satisfactory, although the rise in receipts has been only 14·51 per cent. against the drop of 20 per cent. that occurred in the income of 1896-97. The total charges, the incidence of which on the gross receipts was 1·88 per cent., show a slight decrease, from Rs. 94,484 to Rs. 93,800, mainly as the result of the closing of the Phúlpur distillery.

Country liquor.—There was some readjustment in six districts between the four different systems on which the revenues from this source are administered; and the Kumaun and Garhwál districts, formerly classed as farming tracts, have now been included in the outstill area to which, properly speaking, they ought a lways to have been attached. The only genuine withdrawal from the farming system was in the case of the trans-Rapti portion of the Bansi tahsíl, where outstills have been reverted to. 1,371 square miles were transferred from the ordinary to the modified distillery system. The changes, briefly, were in the Roorkee tahsíl of Saháranpur, where an outside monopolist was called in to defeat the obvious malpractices of the local contractors; in Cawnpore (city shops), where similar conditions obtained; and in the Agra tahsíl of Agra and Bisalpur tahsíl of Pilibhít. The experiments in Agra and in Cawnpore were called for in the interests of the revenue and have been justified by results. In Cawnpore city the temporary monopoly broke up the local ring of Kalwárs; and in Agra the monopoly was given to a Párs firm from Jhánsi, who introduced a sounder, if somewhat more expensive, spirit to the drinking public. On the other hand, in Jaunpur the city shops and the 11 shops of the Sadar tahsíl were let separately this year after having been farmed *en bloc* last year. The immediate effect was a large decrease in license fees; but a more than correspondingly large increase in income from still-head duty justified the policy that dictated the reversion.

Country liquor receipts.—The real receipts from country liquor under the principal heads during the year under report as compared with those for the three preceding years were—

	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Distillery system. { License fees for vend,	10,90,757	10,10,898	7,60,376	7,31,092
Distillery system. { Still-head duty ...	20,07,777	18,23,859	12,88,175	17,24,342
Outstills and farming systems ...	4,97,484	4,40,870	3,06,767	3,29,728
Total ...	35,96,018	32,75,627	23,55,318	27,85,162

Proportionately the greatest drop in license fees has taken place in the following districts:—

District.	Drop in license fees.	Percentage.	Increase in still-head duty.
	Rs.		Rs.
Meerut	13,952	22·44	10,763
Agra	7,330	22·67	—365
Pilibhít	1 330	29·85	5,602
Mirzapur	7,402	37·16	11.344
Jaunpur	4,657	28·27	12,670
Rae Bareli	4,065	37·79	26 528
Gonda	1,875	20·99	8,350
Bahraich	4,994	45·85	3,158

The decreases in Meerut and Rae Bareli were due to the existence of strong combinations of retail vendors, with whom no satisfactory settlements were possible. In Rae Bareli, however, the loss in fees was abundantly covered by the increase in still-head duty. In Agra the introduction of a monopoly was so far a financial failure. The heavy drops in license fees in the districts of Mirzapur, Jaunpur, and Gonda, have been compensated for by the increased income from still-head duty. On the other hand, the consumption rose almost everywhere in the Provinces; the marginally noted statement gives the figures of the total excise revenue and of the still-head duty in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh separately; and shows that in a normal year the income from duty is a full half of the total excise revenue in Oudh.

		1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Oudh ...	Total excise revenue ...	13,78,566	12,59,055	8,62,615	11,29,938
	Still-head duty ...	6,85,189	6,31,799	3,77,913	6,01,028
North-Western Provinces.	Total excise revenue ...	42,70,042	40,27,356	33,67,080	37,13,370
	Still-head duty ...	13,22,588	11,92,060	9,10,262	11,23,314

European liquors.—The total collections from European liquors have never been exceeded in these Provinces, amounting in the year under report to Rs. 4,39,859—an increase of Rs. 54,794 over the figures of the previous year. The most interesting feature of this portion of the year's administration is the evidence of the growing popularity of Rosa rum, the consumption of which within the Provinces rose from 30,519 to 34,920 gallons.

Hemp drugs.—Although to a certain extent complicated by the exceptional nature of the seasons, the result of the change of excise system made last year in the matter of hemp drugs was satisfactory. The real receipts during the year, as compared with the previous year, were—

	1896-97.	1897-98.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	+ or —
License fees for vend	5,47,075	5,50,727	+ 0 66
Fixed duty	1,93,287	2,62,197	+ 35 65

The increase under license fees was merely nominal. The settlements were effected before the certainty of a return to normal conditions had been assured, and the trade had been somewhat hampered by certain difficulties which resulted from the recent change of system. It was also necessary, in view of further changes contemplated, to restrict the term of contract to a period of one year, and this to some extent accounted for the want of competition displayed at the sales.

The figures of consumption of the various forms of hemp drugs and the net imports were—

	Ganja.	*Charas.*	*Bhang.*
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
Net imports, 1896-97	37,083	66,530	344,800
Ditto, 1897-98	18,148	84,507	385,980
Difference ...	—18,935	+17,977	+41,180
Average net imports for three years ... 1894-95 / 1896-97	73,133	82 316	3,50,619

Owing to a decline in *gánja* cultivation in the Central Provinces, no *gánja* of the *pathar* variety was imported into these Provinces during the year under report from this once-important source of supply. On the other hand, our *baluchar gánja* is now imported in bond from Naugaon (Rájsháhi) in Lower Bengal, under special arrangements; and it was reported that, since these arrangements came into force, the supply of *gánja* to these Provinces from Bengal has been restricted to the amount available only after meeting the requirements of Bengal and a number of outside markets. In view of this fact and of a reported contraction of *gánja* cultivation in the producing districts of Lower Bengal, the contractors of these Provinces were unable to obtain supplies to the extent to which passes were issued to them, and the trade was unduly harassed. The year's working of the rules for the bonding of hemp drugs in these Provinces, and a more extended use of the bonded warehouses, show that the contractors have grown accustomed to the new system. The rules also for the collection of *bhang* were better complied with, 72 licenses in 21 districts having been issued as against 22 licenses in the preceding year.

Opium.—The real receipts on account of license fees for the retail vend of opium again show a decrease, from Rs. 1,45,880 to Rs. 1,37,472. On the other hand, the income from sale proceeds of opium rose to Rs. 4,72,742, being Rs. 19,815, or 4·37 per cent. more than in the previous year. The total sales of opium for the Provinces show an increase since last year of 2,411 seers or 4·44 per cent. This increase was divided between the non-official and official vendors in the proportion of 1,290 to 1,121 seers; but the percentage of increase works out in each case to 3·7 per cent. and 5·55 per cent. respectively. Some difficulty was apparently felt in the disposal of individual retail licenses, especially in poppy-growing tracts, where excise opium has to face the competition of crude opium retained by poppy cultivators.

Tári.—The comparatively small income under this head showed a satisfactory increase of 16·51 per cent., the decline in the previous year of 7·86 per cent. being thus more than recovered.

Prosecutions.—The total number of prosecutions instituted under the Excise Act increased from 686 to 1,018, the greater activity in this respect being one of the results of the relaxation of the strain imposed by the famine on the officers who have to work the excise administration. 179 of the cases were charges of illicit manufacture and 118 were charges of smuggling of spirit. Out of the total number of persons tried 1,042 or 87½ per cent. were convicted; and the sum of Rs. 10,553 was paid away in awards to informers and captors. Prosecutions under the Opium Act increased from 611 to 801; but the increase was mainly due to 165 cases of breach of agreement to sow poppy in one district. The most important class of offences—illegal manufacture, possession, and sale of opium—led to 522 prosecutions and 79·97 per cent. of convictions, against 496 and 79·67 per cent. respectively in the former year. The distribution of rewards was satisfactory. Activity was shown in suppressing opium-smoking dens.

The net outstanding balance of the excise demand at the end of the year was Rs. 41,179-6-1, of which Rs. 25,480-2-0 were on account of the previous year, which had closed with the large outstanding balance, after allowing for propsed remissions, of Rs. 1,18,603-13-1.

The conversion of the distillery of Phúlpur into a bonded warehouse left 30 distilleries at work thoughout the year. The working of the five bonded warehouses was unusually satisfactory.

Towards the close of the year arrangements were made to put four special officers of the rank of Naib Tahsíldár on preventive and inspection duty in districts where there was no distillery. At the same time increased use was made of existing excise Naib Tahsíldárs upon work in the interior of districts during the year.

7.—STAMPS.

Gross receipts.—The gross receipts, excluding those from sale of water-marked paper, of the year under report and of the four preceding years were as under:—

Year.	Non-judicial stamps.	Court-fee stamps.	Copy stamps.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1894-95	18,68,343	48,30,059	3,78,832	70,77,234
1895-96	18,65,509	50,48,338	3,86,161	73,00,008
1896-97	18,57,815	48,63,869	3,72,814	70,94,498
1897-98	17,83,600	51,26,988	3,67,015	72,77,603
1898-99	17,35,338	52,17,200	3,83,023	73,35,561

The falling off in receipts from non-judicial stamps for the United Provinces as a whole, which began in 1894-95, continued; but they are now only slightly below the figure (Rs. 17,74,956) for 1893-94, the last normal year prior to the famine period. The revenue from court-fee stamps, on the other hand, exhibited a still further rise, of 1·75 per cent. over the figures of the preceding year, which were then the highest on record. Receipts from copy stamps also showed a substantial increase.

The fluctuations are attributable to the improvement of agricultural conditions and a revival of prosperity among the classes most prone to borrowing, on the one hand, and to the resumption of litigation suspended during the preceding famine years, on the other. The income from non-judicial stamps in Oudh was higher than in any former year, while the steady decline of the last few years continued in the North-Western Provinces; on the contrary the increase in the court-fee income in Oudh was small as compared with that in the North-Western Provinces. No satisfactory explanation is forthcoming of this divergence, which would, broadly speaking, seem to point to the increase of indebtedness in Oudh, and the decrease of litigation in the North-Western Provinces.

Non-judicial stamps.—The decrease in receipts was general under all heads of non-judicial stamps except one-anna adhesive receipt stamps and foreign bill stamps. The sales of the latter class of stamps advanced from Rs. 2,638 to Rs. 3,200, or by 21 per cent., continuing a small increase in the previous year. The largest sales occurred in the commercial centre of Cawnpore. Under the head of "receipt stamps," the sales continued to increase, realizing Rs. 98,897 as against Rs. 97,895 in the previous year. Apart from local and special causes, there are indications that the steady advance in the sales of this class of stamps is due in a large measure to the provision of greater facilities to the general public for obtaining them.

The remaining four chief heads of non-judicial stamps exhibited considerable decreases. The decrease was least marked in the receipts from one-anna skeleton forms, and will doubtless be arrested by the operation of section 3 of the amended Stamp Act (II of 1899), which came into operation from the 1st July last. On the other hand, the receipts from sales of share transfer stamps and from bills of exchange or hundi stamps, fell off by 34 and 33 per cent. respectively. The decline in receipts from share transfer stamps, which occurred mostly in Cawnpore, is directly attributable to the revival of trade. These receipts are naturally variable, and in these Provinces are never large.

Hundis.—Under the head of "Hundi" stamps the receipts amounted to Rs.47,750 against Rs. 71,170 in 1897-98, or a decrease of Rs. 23,420. In the previous year there had been also a substantial fall of Rs. 20,205 or 22·11 per cent. The sales of these stamps are now 44·36 per cent. below the average sales for the past 10 years, even including in the latter the low figures for the past two years, and the decline has been continuous since 1896-97. The decline was general in all districts throughout the provinces, and it was most marked in the big native commercial centres such as Agra, Benares, Muttra, Aligarh, Mirzapur, and to a slighter

extent in Cawnpore. The most potent cause for this diminishing income was without doubt the depreciation of credit due to the failure of several well-known and long-established banking firms in these provinces, and the contraction of trade due to famine and plague. There is also no doubt that the extension of facilities for transmitting money through the Post-office and by means of currency notes have, to some extent, contracted the hundi business. There is, however, so far, no sufficient ground for inferring that the depression in hundi transactions promises to be lasting; and the probability is that with the return of favourable seasons and greater ease in the money-market, the profits from hundis will increase, and the stamp revenue in this respect recover in elasticity.

Document stamps.—The sales of document stamps showed a still further decrease, the receipts falling by Rs. 49,177 or 3·10 per cent—from Rs. 15,85,254 to Rs. 15,36,077. The decrease in the previous year had been Rs. 51,305 or 3·13 per cent. The district fluctuations were large, 17 districts showing an increase, and 20 showing a decrease, of over Rs. 1,000. The increases are generally stated to be due to the fortuitous purchase of high value stamps necessitated by various causes. Among these causes are to be traced the effects both of the previous commercial depression, *e.g.*, in Muttra, Agra, Moradabad, Cawnpore, and Fyzabad, where stamps of high value were taken for the execution of sale-deeds to creditors or of large bonds and mortgages, and by the subsequent revival of trade and improved agricultural conditions noticed in the year under report: *e.g.*, in Lucknow, Sháhjahánpur, Pilibhít, and Hardoi, and also in Moradabad, where restored or improved credit led to an extension of borrowing for specific commercial purposes. On the other hand, the prosperous agricultural condition of the year is equally generally given as a reason for the diminution in the districts showing a decrease, the improvement in the circumstances of cultivators and zamíndárs enabling them to dispense with new loans. The whole of the decrease during the year occurred in stamps of values under Rs. 10, the sales of which fell off by 2⅓ lakhs in number and by 1⅓ lakhs in value. The sales of all other stamps above Rs. 10 in value increased. In Jhánsi, where the decrease in the sales of these stamps amounted to Rs. 3,156, or 17 per cent., the explanation given was that land in this backward district is now not readily acceptable as security by money-lenders. In the districts of Etáwah, Etah, and Jaunpur the decreases were partly explained by the slackness in the indigo trade.

Court-fee stamps.—The receipts from court-fee stamps amounted to Rs. 52,17,200 against Rs. 51,26,938 in the previous year. They were again the highest on record; the rise being the result entirely of rent and revenue litigation and of applications for the execution of decrees. Twenty districts showed a decrease, but they were mostly districts where the expansion of litigation last year was most rapid. The districts showing an increase were, on the other hand, those generally in which the return to agricultural prosperity was longer delayed, or, by reason of the greater duration of the period of stress, only began to work during the year under report. In some cases the purchase of high value stamps for important civil suits, and the progress of settlements were responsible for the increases. The Dumraon estate rent cases led to an increase of Rs. 19,563, or 23·54 per cent., in the receipts under this head in the Ballia district. In the Provinces as a whole there was an increase in all denominations of these stamps except in the case of values from Rs. 6 to Rs. 50. The largest increases occurred in stamps of Rs. 5 and under, and in stamps of between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000.

Copy stamps.—The receipts from copy stamps increased with the income from court-fees. The rise was Rs. 16,008 or 4·36 per cent.; but the total number of sheets used was still further reduced by the arrangements for economy introduced in the previous year, being 1,492,725 only as compared with 1,524,056 in the previous year. A fixed scale of fees in the criminal courts of the North-Western Provinces and the use of eight-anna copy stamps for "urgent" copies in Oudh were introduced during the year.

Water-marked paper.—The sales of water-marked paper introduced in the middle of the previous year produced Rs. 81,630. The figures of receipts and charges are given below :—

Year.	Receipts.	Charges.			Net income.
		Discount.	Other charges.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1897-98 (half year)	44,254	2,692	6,573	9,265	34,989
1898-99 (whole year)	81,630	5,011	2,517	7,528	74,101

These figures indicate, on the whole, a steady advance in the income from this source. The cost of the paper itself, however, is not included in the above figures.

Charges.—The gross charges of the year excluding those on account of water-marked paper, rose from Rs. 1,36,418 to Rs. 1,42,891. The increase in refunds of court-fee stamps was proportionate to the increased receipts. But there was an equally large rise in the charges for refunds of spoilt non-judicial stamps, especially of those of the higher values.

Duties and penalties.—Stamp duties realized by Collectors on unstamped paper increased largely from Rs. 2,401 to Rs. 24,316, due almost entirely to one large item of Rs. 17,980 levied on a deed of sale in Gonda. A large sum was also levied on a document relating to a loan in Kheri. Realizations of duty on paper insufficiently stamped were comparatively small. Penalties levied by Collectors under section 37 of the Act were in individual cases apparently larger than in the preceding year, as the realizations rose from Rs. 2,718 to Rs. 5,070, while the number of instruments dealt with increased only from 569 to 659. On the other hand, there was an appreciable decrease in the amounts from stamp duty and penalties realized under section 34 of the Act, notwithstanding an increase in the number of cases dealt with.

Prosecutions.—The total number of persons prosecuted for offences against the Stamp Act was 279 against 352 in the previous year, the decrease noticed last year being continued. Prosecutions were more successful, only 9·67 per cent. of the persons tried having been acquitted as against 11·8 in the previous year and 12·38 in 1896-97.

8.—Income Tax.

The following table compares the gross receipts from the tax during the year under report and the three preceding years :—

Year.	Salaries, pension and annuities. Part I.		Profits by companies. Part II.		Interest on securities. Part III.	Other sources of income. Part IV		Fines and penalties.	Total collections.	
	Number of assessees.	Amount of tax.	Number of assessees.	Amount of tax.		Number of assessees.	Amount of tax.		Number of assessees.	Amount of tax.
		Rs		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1895-96 ...	9,317	4,55,848	45	96,900	29,150	68,864	18,30,631	1,274	78,226	24,13,803
1896-97 ...	9,497	4,56,331	49	1,08,213	35,578	66,213	18,05,752	1,101	75,759	24,06,975
1897-98 ...	9,425	4,67,711	50	1,11,278	31,422	63,958	17,97,733	1,136	73,433	24,09,280
1898-99 ...	9,730	4,64,977	44	1,07,704	31,976	64,162	17,92,361	1,979	73,936	23,98,997

The collections were lower than they had been since 1894-95 ; but there are indications that this means, on the whole, a return to more healthy conditions of assessment than prevailed during the three intervening years. The agricultural depression, and the high prices of that period, enormously enhanced the profits of grain

dealing, and the trade is now recovering its normal dimensions. The other causes for the decrease in the proceeds of the tax were mainly accidental and non-recurring, the drop under Part II in particular being attributable to the misfortunes of two individual companies.

The figures of collections under Part IV ("Other sources of income") are compared below with those of the preceding year :—

Incomes.	Number of assessees.			Receipts.		
	1897-98.	1898-99.	Variations.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Variations.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Classes I to VI.—Rs. 500—Rs. 2,000,	56,530	56,758	+228	9,11,744	9,16,395	+4,651
„ VII to XV.—Rs 2,000 and upwards.	7,428	7,404	—24	8,85,989	8,75,966	—10,023
Total ...	...	...	+204	...	...	—5,372

The reason given for the rise in the lower classes is that many persons whose incomes depend on the profits accruing from transactions in grain, who were in the previous year taxed in the higher classes, were in the year under report assessed at incomes of under Rs. 2,000. There was a net increase of 161 in the number of assessees in the Rs. 750—Rs. 1,000 grade. The decline in the profits of grain-dealing, which followed the repletion of stocks towards the end of 1897, may be accepted as the main cause for the gross result shown in the above statistics. It was found possible to reduce by 44 the number of assessees in the lowest grade.

Excluding receipts from official salaries or incomes from Government securities, the incidence of the tax per thousand of population was Rs. 43 as in the previous year. One person in every 689 of the population was assessed against one in every 690 in 1897-98, but the amount paid by each assessee works out at Rs. 30 again as in the previous year. The special charges connected with the working of the Act amounted to Rs. 12,600, as compared with Rs. 16,111. These charges consist mostly of payments of refunds, and these declined from Rs. 15,547 to Rs. 10,966 in the year under report. This decrease is satisfactory, as indicating better initial assessments and a prompter disposal of objections. Refunds were, however, still excessively high in Aligarh.

The number of objections preferred against the initial assessments were 19,304 against 25,590 in the previous year. At the same time Collectors were only called upon to interfere *suo motu* in 271 assessments, as against 938 in 1897-98. The percentage of objections to the number of assessees, therefore, shows a large decrease from 35·8 to 27·4. On the other hand, objectors were not so successful as in the previous year in sustaining their objections, as the percentage of more or less successful objections declined slightly from 27·5 to 26·6. The total number of appeals also fell largely, from 2,928 to 2,370, and the assessments were modified in only 591 cases by the appellate court, as against 677 cases in 1897-98. The percentage of successful appeals was on these figures slightly higher, *e.g.*, 24·9, as against 23·1 ; but it would appear that on the whole greater care was exercised in framing the initial assessments, and there are evidences in the report that the levy of the tax has been attended by less trouble than in the preceding year. As regards individual districts in Mirzapur, not only did the number of objections filed decrease by 41·8 per cent., but the Collector was not called upon to interfere on his own motion in a single assessment. This result is doubtless due to a decrease of 43 assessees in the number of grain dealers, who in the Board's opinion, were overassessed in the preceding year. There was, however, still a want of success in the administration of the tax in this district. The working of the tax also in the Sítapur district was not satisfactory. This district, though extremely lightly assessed, shows the highest percentage of

successful objections (46·6 per cent.) for the Provinces, and correspondingly high refunds. The percentage of successful objections was excessively high (43·6 per cent.) in Naini Tal. Over one-third of the objections filed were successful also in Bulandshahr, Agra, Bijnor, Moradabad, Jhánsi, Gorakhpur, Garhwál, and Lucknow. Appeals were numerous in Saháranpur, Muzaffarnagar, Aligarh, Agra, Budaun, Moradabad, Sháhjahánpur, Jaunpur, Gházipur, Lucknow, Fyzabad, Gonda, Bahraich, Bara Banki and in Gorakhpur, Azamgarh, and Basti. The last three districts still show the highest number of appeals; but the number of appeals in this division has substantially decreased from 679 to 467, while the percentage of successful appeals is nowhere high and is far below the Provincial percentage. The working of the tax, however, in Gorakhpur, is still capable of improvement.

New assessments, which were 6,514 as against 6,545, were made generally with more care than in the previous year, as shown by the lower percentage of subsequent rejections. In this connection the work in Meerut was again good, and the new assessments were not less satisfactory in Aligarh. Some want of care, however, was displayed in Cawnpore and Moradabad and in Agra, Gorakhpur, and Bareilly. Existing assessments were enhanced in 8,277 cases, as against 9,737 in the previous year, the percentage of those maintained, however, remaining practically the same.

With the exception of a small increase in the number of arrests, which rose from 56 to 60, the different classes of coercive process for realization of the tax show a general decrease. The number of cases in which movable property was attached fell from 375 to 290, and the number of cases in which such property was sold declined from 113 to 85, and despite the increase in the number of persons arrested, it was necessary to send to prison only four persons as against five in 1897-98. At the same time the number of *dastaks* issued fell from 3,093 to 2,915, while the total amount of the tax outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 12,802 only, as against Rs. 13,607, balance of 1897-98. The Board's standing orders as to the preliminary use of *dastaks* appear to have been generally observed, except in Basti and Partábgarh and in Muttra and Bahraich. An increase in the number of *dastaks* in Naini Tal was attributed to the stoppage of irregular methods of collection.

The number of cases in which penalties were inflicted rose from 61 to 230, and the amount from Rs. 1,166 to Rs. 2,167. Of the latter, the largest amount for one district is Rs. 885, with 128 cases, in Dehra Dún, where strict measures are stated to have been required owing to the remissness of assessees to pay up, consequent on the discovery of embezzlements perpetrated by an income tax clerk. There were no cases in this district in the previous year. In the district of Jalaun, where also there were no penalties inflicted in the previous year, there were 52 cases with Rs. 250 penalties. The fluctuations in the remaining districts were not so marked.

The balances at the close the year exceeded Rs. 1,000 in two districts only, *viz.* Allahabad and Dehra Dún. The tax demand in the latter district increased from Rs. 20,427 to Rs. 29,463, of which Rs. 27,544 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,919. In Allahabad the total demand fell from Rs. 91,366 to Rs. 87,286, and collections were Rs. 83,259 as against Rs. 87,703, the balance outstanding being Rs. 3,063. Balances were high also in Saháranpur (Rs. 760) and in Mirzapur (Rs. 843); but, with the above exceptions, the demand for the Provinces generally appears to have been punctually paid and collected.

The orders of Government regarding the employment of unofficial assessees to assist tahsíldárs and superior officers in framing income tax assessments were given effect to in 38 districts, as compared with 28 districts in the previous year. In 29 of the 38 districts, the reports of local officers were more or less favourable; while in nine districts the experiment was reported to have failed. The system, however, which when directed with intelligence and discretion, can be of material assistance in enabling the assessing officer to arrive at the approximate incomes of assessees and thus of leading up to a reliable basis of ultimate assessment with a minimum amount

of trouble, vexation, and inconvenience to the persons from whom the tax is levied, will now be extended generally throughout all districts in the Provinces.

The administration of the tax during the year received generally careful attention at the hands of District Officers. Although in certain individual districts a greater measure of success might have been attained, there was an appreciable improvement in assessing and in the smoother working of the tax generally.

9.—Currency.

The amount of the notes in circulation on the 1st April 1898 was Rs. 1,25,97,755, and Rs. 1,26,08,330 on the 31st March 1899.

The average circulation, which amounted to Rs. 1,23,13,520, was approximately maintained monthly throughout the year except in January, when there was a sudden increase of Rs. 29,64,985 due to the receipt in the Remittance Treasury of Rs. 24,20,000 from Ajmer under the orders of the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, Calcutta. The average circulation of the last 10 years is given in the margin. The decrease in circulation noticeable for the year 1898-99 as compared with the year 1897-98 is said by the Deputy Commissioner to be chiefly due to the fact that Home notes were not remitted to Foreign circles to the same extent as in 1897-98. During the latter year such notes to the extent of Rs. 2,79,99,535 were cashed by Foreign circles as against Rs. 1,05,80,585 only in 1898-99.

	Rs.
1889-90 ...	82,15,875
1890-91 ...	95,64,925
1891-92 ...	1,26,69,477
1892-93 ...	1,30,84,132
1893-94 ...	1,39,61,548
1894-95 ...	1,44,67,940
1895-96 ...	1,23,69,009
1896-97 ...	1,28,20,840
1897-98 ...	1,48 97,332
1898-99 ...	1,23,13,520

The aggregate opening balances at currency agencies was Rs. 1,02,86,000 and the closing balance was Rs. 50,87,000. Several currency agencies which were open at its commencement were closed during the year, as the cessation of Resource operations in connection with the famine rendered their retention unnecessary.

For the future it is proposed ordinarily to retain agencies only at the 15 Treasuries noted in the margin.

1. Muzaffarnagar.
2. Meerut.
3. Bulandshahr.
4. Aligarh.
5. Etáwah.
6. Agra.
7. Bareilly.
8. Moradabad.
9. Cawnpore.
10. Jhánsi.
11. Benares.
12. Gorakhpur.
13. Lucknow.
14. Sítapur.
15. Fyzabad.

The following statement shows the remittances made from agencies to Foreign circles during the year:—

From	To		
Meerut	Calcutta	1,09,000	Uncurrent coin remitted to the Calcutta Mint.
Agra	Ditto	1,20,663	
Lucknow	Ditto	25,000	
Cawnpore	Ditto	15,000	
Fyzabad	Ditto	65,000	
Bareilly	Ditto	45,000	
Lucknow	Ditto	21,00,000	Current coin.
Gorakhpur	Ditto	8,00,000	
Benares	Ditto	6,50,000	
Sítapur	Ditto	6,50,000	
Aligarh	Ditto	2,00,000	
Bareilly	Ditto	6,00,000	
Cawnpore	Rangoon	35,00,000	

There were no remittances from Foreign Circles to Currency Agencies.

Eight cases of forgery were detected during the year. The circumstances relating to each are summarized below:—

(1) Forged currency note No. $\frac{V}{17}$ 23643 for Rs. 10 of the Calcutta circle. This note was cashed at the Allahabad Railway Station by a fruit seller, who said that he had received it from a man in Calcutta along with other notes. It was considered unnecessary to enquire further into the matter, as the forgery was apparently the work of the gang who forged the $\frac{X}{81}$ series at Malipatta.

Forged note No. $\frac{D}{27}$ 67024 for Rs. 1,000 of the Calcutta circle, detected at Bareilly. The person accused in this connection was acquitted on trial, as the case against him was evidently a trumped-up one. The police failed to trace the person or persons responsible for the forgery.

Forged note No. $\frac{V}{17}$ 23968 for Rs. 10 of the Calcutta circle. This note was received by the District Magistrate of Allahabad in payment of a subscription to the Lady Dufferin Fund. The person concerned said that he had received the note from a cloth merchant, who, however, denied having sold it to him, and as the police were of opinion that neither knew the note to be a forgery no further steps were taken in the case.

Forged note No. $\frac{X}{81}$ 51225 for Rs. 10 of the Calcutta circle. This note was detected at the Bah Sub-treasury in the Agra district, where it had been paid in as a revenue payment. The matter was dropped for want of evidence against the persons concerned.

Forged note No. $\frac{D}{34}$ 44228 for Rs. 1,000 of the Calcutta circle. This note was presented at the Gonda Treasury on the 2nd February 1899 by a muharrir employed in the Balrámpur estates in payment of village chaukidárs' wages. It had been cashed at the Balrámpur Treasury by a Mahájan, who stated that he found it with a number of bonds which he had inherited from his uncle. The case was committed to the Sessions at the end of the year.

Forged note No. $\frac{X}{69}$ 84327 for Rs. 1,000 of the Calcutta circle. No particulars have been furnished by the Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, as regards this forgery, except that it is an old one.

Forged note No. $\frac{X}{41}$ 70618 for Rs. 1,000 of the Calcutta circle. This was detected in Calcutta on presentation at the Bank by a shopkeeper. The possession of the note has been traced back to a resident of the Maihar state who was in possession of it on the 22nd January 1899. The accused was sent up by the police for trial.

The forged notes detailed in the margin were seized by the police at Benares and Buxar in October 1898. The persons in whose possession they were found have been sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment.

Whole notes.		Right halves.	Left halves.
$\frac{X}{70}$ 53803	For Rs. 1,000 each, Calcutta circle.	$\frac{X}{41}$ 70639	$\frac{X}{41}$ 70636
„ 53805		„ 70640	„ 70637
„ 53813		„ 70641	„ 70638
„ 53814		„ 70642	„ 70643
„ 53815		„ 70645	
„ 53824		„ 70650	
„ 53826			
„ 53835			
„ 53836			

The remittances despatched from the Currency Office to Foreign circles during the year were as follows :—

	Rs.
To Calcutta (uncurrent)	1,14,125
„ Rangoon (ditto)	5,00,000

Only one remittance was received from Foreign circles, *viz.* Rs. 10,00,000 from Bombay.

The following table shows the cancellation of Home notes during the year under review and the two preceding years :—

	Rs. 5.	Rs. 10.	Rs. 20.	Rs. 50.	Rs. 100.	Rs. 500.	Rs. 1,000.	Rs.10,000.	Total.
1896-97 ...	11,226	74,326	35,726	26,105	55,274	12,287	9,146	815	2,24,905
1897-98 ...	13,719	79,887	36,070	23,525	55,832	15,880	10,804	1,359	2,37,076
1898-99 ...	14,210	83,823	35,567	20,220	42,043	6,168	5,174	987	2,08,192

The value of notes cancelled during the year amounted to Rs. 2,49,63,920. The decrease in the number of cancellations of notes for Rs. 500 and upwards as compared with 1897-98 is due to the unusually heavy expenditure of these notes for remittance purposes during the year 1897-98.

The opening balance in the Remittance Treasury on the 1st April 1898 was Rs. 22,09,765 and the closing balance on the 31st March 1899 was Rs. 16,63,023-8-0.

The details of the half mis-matched and unclaimed notes credited to Government on the 31st March 1899 are as follow:—

Description.	Rs. 5.	Rs. 10.	Rs. 20.	Rs. 50.	Rs. 100.	Rs. 500.	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 10,000.	Pieces.	Rs. Value.
Half notes	1	9	5	1	1	...	...	...	17	345
Mis-matched	2	9	3	...	2	...	...	...	16	360
Unclaimed	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	45
Certificates of fraudulently altered notes.	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	40
Total ...	8	20	10	1	3	...	...	...	42	790

A further sum of Rs. 5 was credited to Government during the course of the year as the half value of one portion of a mis-matched note for Rs. 10 which had been in deposit for three years.

B.—Revenue and Finance other than Imperial.

Provincial and Local Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 1898-99.

In the temporary one year contract for the year 1897-98 certain important heads of receipts and expenditure (specified in the margin) were treated as falling outside the scope of the contract, and fixed amounts were taken for them as Provincial, any variation from these figures being treated as Imperial. It was the intention of the Government of India to fix finally for these "excepted heads" the figures for the remaining four years of the settlement before the close of the year 1897-98; but, in view of the fact that the Province had not recovered from the effects of the famine, and of the difficulty which attended the preparation of fairly accurate estimates of the normal standard of revenue and expenditure at that stage, the idea of framing a contract for the remainder of the quinquennial period was abandoned, and another temporary contract, covering the years 1898-99 and 1899-1900, was framed.

Receipts.

I.—Land Revenue.
V.—Excise.
VI.—Provincial Rates.
XXIX.—Irrigation—Major Works—Direct Receipts.

Expenditure.

1. Refunds (Land Revenue, Excise, and Provincial Rates).
42. Irrigation—Major Works—Working Expenses.

To allow the Province a certain period of recovery after the disastrous years 1896-97 and 1897-98, a settlement favourable to Provincial revenues was effected. The figures for (I) Land Revenue and (VI) Provincial Rates were taken at those provisionally adopted for the settlement of 1897-98, which were based on the budget estimates of 1896-97, the increase in Land Revenue receipts since 1896-97 being thus made available for the increase of expenditure over the standard of 1896-97, which was retained as the basis for the expenditure side of the new Provincial settlement. The figure for (V) Excise, too, was based on the latest actuals then available, and closely approximated to the abnormally low figures of 1896-97 and 1897-98. The head "Refunds," a comparatively unimportant item, was retained at the figure adopted for the settlement of 1897-98.

The most important change introduced by the new settlement was the removal of Irrigation revenue and expenditure relating to productive irrigation works

from the category of purely Provincial items of receipts and expenditure. It was found by experience that the revenue was far too variable to be suited for complete provincialization, and, with a view to relieve the Local Government to some extent of the anxiety which the uncertainty of this important source of revenue created, it was decided to divide the net Irrigation revenue (the estimate for which, for the purposes of the contract, was taken at a moderate figure) equally between Imperial and Provincial.

The conditions enumerated above did not take into account the large famine arrears of land revenue which were expected to be collected during the two years covered by the temporary contract. In regard to these the Government of India declared that they should not be considered as available for current expenditure, but should be used mainly to build up the exhausted Provincial balance. It was accordingly decided that three-fourths of the Provincial share of the arrears of land revenue should be a compulsory addition to the Provincial balance until it is raised to the prescribed minimum of 20 lakhs. The maintenance of this condition is, however, no longer a source of anxiety to the Provincial Government, and it has been found possible in the very first year of the contract to raise the balance above the minimum, apart from the special contribution of 10 lakhs made from Imperial to Provincial revenues outside the terms of the contract.

The original budget provided for no opening balance under Provincial, the general accounts of the preceding year having closed in equilibrium; while the receipts and charges were taken at 3,67,21, and 3,59,24, thus allowing of an estimated closing balance of 7,97,. In the receipts were included a subsidy (through the Land Revenue head) of 3,83, from Imperial revenues, and contributions aggregating 6,41, to be made by surplus District Boards to compensate the general revenues for outlays from which the Boards would generally benefit. The charges included a provision of 22,69, for payment to Local Funds; 10,00, statutory contribution to the patwári rate funds; 1,34, to cover an assumed deficit of that amount in the local rate fund; 5,70, as representing transfers to be made to the credit of District Boards' funds on account of surplus receipts from pounds and ferries; and 5,65, a sum estimated to be required to produce equilibrium in the accounts of District Boards.

The revised estimate assumed an improvement of 14,60, in the receipts and a decrease of 9,43, in the charges, which, added to the surplus of 7,97, anticipated when the budget was originally framed, brought the estimated closing balance up to 32,00,.

The actual receipts and charges under Provincial heads compare as under with the original estimates :—

	Budget.	Actuals.
Opening balance	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
Receipts	3,67,21,	3,84,90,
Total	3,67,21,	3,84,90,
Expenditure	3,59,24,	3,52,04,
Closing balance	7,97,	32,86,

The actual receipts were thus 17,69, in excess of the original estimate, and 3,09, better than the revised figure, while the charges, although higher by 2,23, than had been allowed for in the revised estimate, showed a decrease of 7,20, on the budget allotment.

A comparison of the actual receipts with the corresponding budget provision shows the largest increases to have been under Land Revenue (13,37,), due to arrear collections, Excise (1,96,), Irrigation Major Works (3,66,), Civil Works (55,), and Interest (49,). The Improvement under these heads was to some extent discounted by a falling off under Jails (1,35,), due to a diminished demand for jail

goods in consequence of the plague; Courts of Law (98,), owing to a change in the system of realization of *kûrk amíns'* fees; Miscellaneous (72,), caused by a special refund of a lapsed deposit on account of interest on certain special Government promissory notes payable to the heirs of the late ex-King of Oudh, held in deposit; and Stamps (60,), the decrease as regards this head appearing chiefly under bills-of exchange or *hûndi* stamps.

The saving of 7,20, in the allotment for expenditure occurred mainly under the heads Jails (2,62,), Police (1,95,), Land Revenue (1,01,), Courts of Law (95,), Civil Works (84,), Minor Works and Navigation (53,); while saving also accrued under the heads Stamps, Forest, Interest on ordinary debt, and Education, to the extent of 1,31. The respective budget allotments, on the other hand, were exceeded by 1,40, under Major Works—Working Expenses and by 1,02, under Medical, and by smaller amounts under certain other heads.

The decrease under Jails was mainly due to a fall in the prices of food grains and to the closing of the temporary overflow jail at Chunár (owing to a reduction in the general jail population), and that under Police to the scale under the reorganization scheme, which affected the district executive force, not having been completely introduced; the saving under Land Revenue was chiefly in connection with settlement operations. The decline under Courts of Law is mainly attributable to the large number of District Judges on long leave out of India, and to savings in the process-serving establishment. Of the decrease under Civil Works, 45, accrued in the Civil Department and 39, in the budget of the Public Works Department, where also occurred the saving of 53, under Minor Works and Navigation.

The excess under Major Works—Working Expenses appears under the head "Establishment," and relates to the adjustment of an overcharge made in previous years to the capital account of the Fatehpur Branch of the Lower Ganges Canal. The increase under Medical was incurred in connection with the bubonic plague.

Under Local the receipts and charges were taken in the original budget at 1,21,77, and 1,21,13, respectively, a surplus of 64, being thus anticipated. Owing, however, to an improvement of 1,22, in the estimated receipts, and a decrease of 4,23, in the charges, the surplus actually accruing amounted to 6,09, with the result that the balance of 8,11, at credit when the year opened, amounted at its close, allowing for a reduction of 3 under Debt Heads, to 14,23. The further working of the new Local Fund scheme, introduced last year, and the detailed accounts of District Boards are referred to elsewhere in their appropriate places. Including debt accounts, the following table compares the general financial results of the year with those of 1897-98 :—

	1898-99.			1897-98.		
	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance ...	...	8,11,126	8,11,126	...	5,54,589	5,54,589
Receipts	3,84,89,816	1,23,42,599	5,08,32,415	3,58,32,285	1,14,36,911	4,72,69,196
Total ...	3,84,89,816	1,31,53,725	5,16,43,521	3,58,32,285	1,19,91,500	4,78,23,785
Expenditure ...	3,52,04,193	1,17,30,636	4,69,34,829	3,58,32,285	1,11,80,374	4,70,12,659
Closing balance ...	32,85,623	14,23,089	47,08,712	...	8,11,126	8,11,126

The differences of over half a lakh between the receipts of the two years were as under:—

	Provincial.		Local.	
	+	—	+	—
Land Revenue	56,46,	...	...	...
Stamps	71,	...	...	...
Excise	2,93,	...	...	...
Provincial Rates	1,80,	...	12,73,	...
Forests	91,	...	...	...
Irrigation Major Works	...	37,55,	...	...

The increase under Land Revenue was owing to fuller realizations of the current demand, owing to the general agricultural prosperity, to collections of revenue, amounting to 10 lakhs, suspended during the famine, and to a special contribution of 10 lakhs made towards the close of the year by the Imperial Government to Provincial revenues. The gain under Stamps resulted from the larger receipts from court fees stamps; and that under Excise to the improved purchasing power of the people, owing to the favourable seasons to larger exports of Rosa rum to other Provinces, and to the imposition of duty on malt liquor issued to the Commissariat Department; while the improvement under Provincial Rates is assignable to the decrease due to famine in the preceding year and to the collections of arrears relating to that period. The better results under Forest were due to a rise in receipts in all the circles, especially in the School Circle, where the effects of famine and plague on the trade in forest produce had been most marked in the previous year. As regards the decrease under Irrigation Major Works, although the receipts did not reach the abnormal figure of 1897-98, the apparent falling off to the extent indicated was in a large measure due to the arrangement referred to already, *viz.*, the division of the next Irrigation revenue between Imperial and Provincial.

The following statement shows the more important differences in the charges of the two years:—

	Provincial.		Local.	
	+	—	+	—
Land Revenue	...	2,12,	...	..
Courts of Law	...	1,84,	...	...
Jails	...	4,99,	...	...
Police	...	...	69,	...
Irrigation Major Works—Working Expenses ...	1,70,	...	...	...
Civil Works	2,90,	...	2,40,	...

The comparative decrease under Land Revenue is attributable to high expenditure in 1897-98 on salaries of the district staff and their travelling allowances, &c., due to the presence of an unusually large number of officers on duty necessitated by the famine, to savings under "Survey and Settlement" and "Land Records and Agriculture," and to the change in classification in regard to Traffic Registration charges. The falling off under Courts of Law was due to savings under Civil and Sessions Courts, while there had been exceptionally high expenditure under Criminal Courts, in the year 1897-98, owing to the presence of a great number of officers on the district staff and their extended tours during the famine. Similarly, jails had incurred large expenditure in 1897-98 on diet owing to the high prices of food grains during that year and the abnormal number of persons in prison during the same period. The increase under Police was the result of the introduction of reforms in the police force added to increased expenditure in connection with plague preventive measures. The excess under Major Works—Working Expenses was due to the same cause as necessitated an increase under this head in the revised estimate, and that under Civil Works to larger expenditure in the Public Works Department. As regards Local, the

increase under Police was due to the revision of the Rural Police system in Oudh, and the excess under Civil Works to large retrenchments made in 1897-98 in District Board's normal allotments for public works, owing to the extent to which famine relief labour had been employed on works that had materially benefited the districts.

Cash balances and resource operations of the Treasuries in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 30th September 1899.

I.—Cash balances.—The following table shows, in lakhs of rupees, the estimated minimum balance and the actual cash balance of the province on the first day of each month of the last two years:—

1	2	3	4	5	6
	1897-98.		1898-99.		1899-1900.
	Estimated minimum.	Actual cash balance.	Estimated minimum.	Actual cash balance	Estimated minimum.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st of—					
October	1,36	1,27	1,36	1,47	1,36
November	1,00	94	1,00	1,23	1,00
December	1,06	1,00	1,06	1,39	1,06
January	1,30	1,62	1,30	1,75	1,36
February	1,45	1,98	1,45	2,08	1,66
March	1,40	1,68	1,63	1,59	1,66
April	1,63	1,66	1,63	1,79	1,90
May	1,43	1,58	1,43	1,51	1,46
June	2,70	2,08	1,70	2,26	1,80
July	1,75	2,55	1,75	3,12	1,90
August	1,60	2,55	1,60	2,82	1,80
September	1,40	1,79	1,40	1,75	1,70

Except in the months of March, May, and September, balances in other months of 1898-99 were higher than those of the corresponding months of the preceding year. The change is mainly attributable to the collection of suspended revenue of the famine years.

They were also higher, except in the month of March, than the minima prescribed for that year, and the following large sums were therefore placed at the disposal of the Comptroller-General, either by means of actual cash remittances, or by transfers through Currency or Banks:—

	Rs.
In December	35,18,500
„ January	69,00,000
„ February	55,00,000
„ April	1,75,000
„ May	3,28,000
„ June	4,00,000
„ July	50,00,000
„ August	64,42,300
Total ...	2,82,63,800

II.—Movement of Funds.—The local remittances made during the year were—

	Rs.		Rs.
In specie	5,78,47,572	Current whole rupees and uncurrent silver ...	3,62,60,572
		Currency transfer ...	2,15,87,000
	Rs.	Total ...	5,78,47,572
In Currency notes { Home notes	89,96,910		
In Currency notes { Foreign notes	92,73,380		
„ small silver and copper coin ...	17,58,617		
Total ...	7,78,76,379		

The corresponding figures, for the preceding year were—

		Rs.			
In specie		5,85,03,907	Current whole rupees and uncurrent silver	...	2,27,43,244
			Currency transfer	...	3,57,60,663
			Total	...	5,85,03,907
In currency notes	Homes notes	42,84,750			
	Foreign notes	96,96,325			
,, small silver and copper coin ...		14,65,551			
Total ...		7,39,50,533			

Two points are noticeable in the foregoing figures: the variations in the manner of making the specie remittances, and the increase this year in the remittance of home notes. The former change was due to the closing of currency chests opened during the famine to economise balances. The surplus of treasuries where the chests were abolished was in consequence remitted as treasury, not currency, remittances. The second change was due to the whole rupee balance of the Currency Office running down to a low figure in May 1899. To replenish it coin was brought down from outlying treasuries and paid into the currency in exchange for notes, and these notes being surplus funds were later on made over to the Comptroller-General, an opposite transfer being made at Calcutta.

The total uncurrent, shroff-marked, and 1835 coin remitted from outlying treasuries to central treasuries for eventual transmission to the Mint during the year amounted to Rs. 11,38,461 against Rs. 7,97,857 in the preceding year.

There is nothing to specially note in the figures relating to the currency note remittances beyond the increase of 47 lakhs in the remittances of Home Circle notes. This sum is made up of (1) 40 lakhs transferred to the Remittance treasury in July 1899 (already alluded to above) for the ultimate use of the Comptroller-General, and of (2) seven lakhs, issued in currency notes in April 1899, from the Remittance treasury to the Allahabad Treasury to meet the opium and other expenditure of the Allahabad district. The Bank of Bengal, Allahabad, exchanged these notes for coin, from time to time, at the Currency Office, according to its requirements.

The remittances of small silver and copper coin made during the year under review, and that preceding it, were composed as follows :—

	1898-99.	1897-98.
	Rs.	Rs.
Half rupees	4,62,643	3,58,314
Quarter rupees	4,99,061	3,94,935
Eighth rupees	2,88,267	1,88,307
Double pice	25,676	1,964
Single pice	4,76,757	5,15,756
Half pice	2,723	1,113
Pie pieces	2,532	3,822
Uncurrent copper	858	340
Total ...	17,58,517	14,65,551

With the return of good seasons the demand for small silver coin in connection with trade, marriages, and other requirements of the public increased, and consequently a larger movement of small silver occurred in the year under review than in the preceding year. Moreover, a supply of small silver coin, worth about one lakh of rupees was made, through one of the Banks at Cawnpore, to the Gwalior Darbár. The increase in the remittances of double pice was due to the removal of the surplus coin of outlying treasuries to central treasuries, and to the Small Coin Depôt at Allahabad under the orders of the Comptroller-General. As regards other descriptions of copper coin, there is nothing to specially note. The increase in the remittance of half pice was specially due to the orders of Government enjoining Public Works and other Officers to issue this description of coin with a view of reducing the circulation of dumpy, Mansuri, and other coins of native mintage.

During the year under review Allahabad Circle currency notes to the extent of Rs. 4,43,800 were supplied to the Indore and Nowgong treasuries under the orders of

the Comptroller-General; and notes of the same Circle to the extent of Rs. 6,01,42 5 were received at Allahabad from Sámbhar, Ajmer, Rangoon, and certain treasuries of the Madras Presidency against Rs. 4,74,840 in the previous year. Generally speaking, there is nothing special to note under Foreign remittances except that sums to the extent of three lakhs of rupees were paid to the Bank of Bombay from the Jhánsi treasury during April and May 1899 under the telegraphic orders of the Accountant-General, Bombay, issued with the sanction of the Comptroller-General.

III.—Supply Bills.—There was a net decrease of Rs. 8,36,158 during the year under review in the issues of supply bills on local treasuries, which amounted to Rs. 38,04,057 against Rs. 46,40,215 in the preceding year. The decrease occurred mainly in connection with Benares, Cawnpore, and Lucknow, as will appear from the following figures:—

	Supply Bills issued in	
	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Rs.	Rs.
Benares	6,00,000	4,45,000
Cawnpore	7,17,050	5,48,980
Lucknow	16,56,600	10,92,000
Total ...	29,73,650	20,85,980
Difference ...	8,87,670	

The distribution of the local supply bills issued during the year under review was as follows:—

	Rs.
By Agra	32,000
„ Allahabad	3,75,000
„ Ballia	18,000
„ Bara Banki	83,159
„ Bareilly	10,000
„ Benares	4,45,000
„ Cawnpore	5,48,980
„ Dehra Dún	5,60,200
„ Gházipur	20,340
„ Kheri	37,000
„ Lucknow	10,92,000
„ Moradabad	6,490
„ Naini Tal	5,19,100
„ Partábgarh	34,688
„ Roorkee	22,100
Total ...	38,04 057

The supply bills issued by these Provinces on other Provinces during the year under review amounted to Rs. 6,37,900 as follows:—

	India.	Panjáb	Bombay.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dehra Dún	42,200	90,000	1,65,400	2,97,600
Naini Tal	65,900	1,27,300	59,500	2,52,700
Roorkee	...	30,100	56,000	86,100
Gházipur	...	...	1,500	1,500
Total ...	1,08,100	2,47,400	2,82,400	6,37,900

Those issued during the preceding year amounted to Rs. 6,18,800. They do not call for special remarks.

The supply bills issued by other provinces on these Provinces and paid during the year under review amounted to Rs. 68,866 against Rs. 1,86,902 in the previous year. The difference is mainly due to the special payment of Rs. 95,000 referred to in last year's report. Bills to the extent of Rs. 40,546, Rs. 3,320, and Rs. 25,000

were drawn by India, Panjáb, and Bengal respectively. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were—

	Rs.	
India	58,142	
Panjáb	13,760	
Bengal	1,15,000	(includes Rs. 95,000).
Total ...	1,86,902	

There was a decrease under each head as compared with the figures of the preceding year.

IV.—Shroff-marked and other uncurrent coin.—The following statement shows the extent to which shroff-marked and other uncurrent coin was withdrawn from circulation in these Provinces during the year under review :—

Particulars.	Shroff-marked coin.	Light weight coin.	Defective and other uncurrent coin.	1835 coin.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Balance on 1st October 1898 ...	1,47,332	18,204	11	5,56,633	7,22,180
Receipts from other provinces (including those found in good coin).	24,794	3,271	9	34,355	62,429
Total ...	1,72,126	21,475	20	5,90,988	7,84,609
Issued to other provinces ...	...	...	...	...	
Balance on 1st October 1899 ...	4,85,285	35,732	39,132	14,75,859	20,36,008
Total ...	4,85,285	35,732	39,132	14,75,859	20,36,008
Net local receipts ...	3,13,159	14,257	39,112	8,84,871	12,51,399

The net receipts in the preceding year were as follows :—

	Rs.
Shroff-marked	2,90,840
Light weight	41,386
Defective and other uncurrent coin	8
And coins of 1835	10,45,189
Total ...	13,77,423

It will be seen that there was an increase in the receipts of shroff-marked coins as compared with the result of the previous year. The decrease in the receipts of light weight coins as compared with those of the previous year is due to the transfer of light weight small silver coin from the head "light weight" to "defective and other uncurrent coin." This explains also the increase under the latter head. As may be expected, there was a falling off in the receipts of 1835 coins.

V.—Absorption of small coin.—The subjoined table shows, in detail, the receipts and issues of small silver and copper coin in these Provinces during the year under review :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Half rupees.	Quarter rupees.	Eighth rupees.	Double pice.	Single pice.	Half pice.	Pie pieces.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance on 1st October 1898.	2,34,792	2,96,782	3,13,504	80,812	6,08,757	24,563	11,701	15,70,911
Receipts from other Provinces,	3,74,550	3,74,185	1,75,535	...	1,50,000	...	4,000	10,78,270
Total ...	6,09,342	6,70,967	4,89,039	80,812	7,58,757	24,563	15,701	26,49,181
Issues to other Provinces ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Closing balance on 30th September 1899.	1,66,275	2,54,684	2,78,679	92,837	4,59,486	22,319	13,092	12,87,372
Total ...	1,66,275	2,54,684	2,78,679	92,837	4,59,486	22,319	13,092	12,87,372
Local ... Net receipts ...	...	...	...	12,025	...	...	...	12,025
Local ... Net issues ...	4,43,067	4,16,283	2,10,360	...	2,99,271	2,244	2,609	13,73,834

There was a large issue of each denomination of small coin, which may be attributed to a prosperous year and the demand for coin to pay wages of labourers employed in railway construction.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

1.—Census of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

[*Vide* Chapter VI, pages 241 to 252 of Report for 1892-93.]

2.—Births and Deaths.

[See Sanitation Section.]

3.—Emigration.

(a) Inland Emigration.

During the year emigrants under the Inland Emigration Act of 1882 were registered only in one district, *viz.* Azamgarh.

The subjoined table shows the number of emigrants, garden *sardárs*, and local agents:—

District.	Emigrants.			Dependants.	Garden *sardárs*.	Local agents.	Remarks.
	Male.	Female.	Total.				
Azamgarh ...	11	24	35	*Nil.*	7	2	One certificate of a garden *sardár* was received during the year in Allahabad and one in Benares, but in neither district did the garden *sardárs* report their arrival to the local authorities.

The total number of emigrants was 35 against 88 recruited last year. The decrease was due to the fact that Gházipur, which used to be the most prominent centre of recruitment under the Act in these Provinces, did not register any emigrants during the year under report. In this district free emigration, which affords special facilities to the recruiters, has now completely replaced emigration registered under the Act.

The local agent's depôt at Azamgarh is reported to be sufficiently spacious to accommodate six men and four women at a time and to have been kept up in good condition. No irregularities with regard to recruiting operations under the Act were noticed by the authorities in that district.

Four out of six districts in which free emigration was carried on give definite information regarding the number of free emigrants, the total number of such recruits being 515 against 363 reported last year. Of these 515 emigrants, 317 went from Allahabad, 13 from Gorakhpur, 29 from Jaunpur, and 156 from Benares. Free labour was, as a matter of fact, recruited from Gházipur during the year under report, and the depôts of recruiters kept under police supervision. The number of persons that proceeded to the labour districts as free emigrants numbered 247. The introduction of Gorakhpur rules in January 1894, has been useful in some of the recruiting districts and has enabled District Officers to exercise a certain amount of control over free recruitment. The attention of the Magistrate of Gházipur has been drawn to the necessity of enforcing those rules with more rigidity and of registering free emigrants, and the Magistrate of Azamgarh has been asked to keep a similar record in his district in future. The Magistrate of Benares discovered that some of the recruiters acting under free authority in his district resorted to fraudulent methods, and he directed the police to deal with them according to the Gorakhpur rules just referred to. He also cancelled the license of a free recruiter, who was a man of bad character.

The total receipts on account of fees for registration of emigrants amounted to Rs. 28 with no expenditure during the year under report.

(*b*) *Emigration beyond India.*

The following abstract gives the results of registration for Bengal and Behar and these Provinces during the two years 1897 and 1898, and shows a decrease of 2,981 in the number of emigrants recruited in 1898.

The largest number of labourers for the colonies was again recruited in the North-Western Provinces:—

	1897.	1898.
Bengal and Behar	2,444	1,203
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	9,871	8,131
Total ...	12,315	9,334

The returns for the various districts of these Provinces show the following number of recruits:—

Cawnpore	...	...	1,802
Fyzabad	...	...	1,412
Allahabad	...	...	921
Gonda	...	...	578
Lucknow	...	...	548
Basti	...	...	533
Benares	...	...	442
Gházipur	...	...	354
Agra	...	...	329
Gorakhpur	...	...	246
Jaunpur	...	...	184
Bahraich	...	...	142
Ballia	...	...	129
Fatehpur	...	...	125
Sultánpur	...	...	94
Rae Bareli	...	...	84
Bara Banki	...	...	77
Azamgarh	...	...	63
Unao	...	...	52
Sítapur	...	...	10
Muttra	...	...	6
	Total	...	8,131

During the year under report Cawnpore supplied the largest number of recruits in these Provinces.

The following statement shows the actual number of natives of these Provinces who were registered during the years 1897 and 1898:—

	1897.	1898.
North-Western Provinces	6,786	4,367
Oudh	4,166	3,964
Total ...	10,952	8,331

Classifying the total number of persons that were registered in 1898 for emigration to the colonies according to place of birth it appears that 46 per cent. were natives of the North-Western Provinces and 42 per cent. of Oudh, against 55 per cent. and 33 per cent., respectively, in the previous year.

The following table shows the number of natives of each district who were registered as emigrants:—

Basti	...	...	999
Gonda	...	...	987
Rae Bareli	...	...	540
Allahabad	...	...	462
Sultánpur	...	...	452
Fyzabad	...	...	444
Partábgarh	...	...	357
Azamgarh	...	...	353
Cawnpore	...	...	306
Unao	...	...	301
Jaunpur	...	...	293
Fatehpur	...	...	274
Lucknow	...	...	246
Gorakhpur	...	...	243
Bara Banki	...	...	198
Gházipur	...	...	189
Bahraich	...	...	179
Benares	...	...	160
Agra	...	...	152
Hardoi	...	...	146
Farukhabad	...	...	127
Mirzapur	...	...	122
Sitapur	...	...	94
Etáwah	...	...	74
Mainpuri	...	...	74
Bánda	...	...	68
Ballia	...	...	64
Hamírpur	...	...	58
Bareilly	...	...	57
Aligarh	...	...	41
Jalaun	...	...	37
Jhánsi	...	...	31
Etah	...	...	30
Muttra	...	...	30
Moradabad	...	...	23
Sháhjáhanpur	...	...	23
Budaun	...	...	20
Kheri	...	...	20
Meerut	...	...	20
Saháranpur	...	...	14
Other districts	...	...	23
	Total	...	8,331

As in the previous year natives of the Basti and Gonda districts were most numerous. Azamgarh shows a marked decline from 1,453 to 353.

The number of emigrants from these Provinces who proceeded to the several colonies during the year was 5,523 against 6,745 in the preceding year. The colonies to which the emigrants proceeded are shown in the following statement :—

	Demerara.	Trinidad.	Natal.	Fiji.	Surinam.	Grand Total.
North-Western Provinces ...	1,111	749	668	297	278	3,103
Oudh	946	394	604	230	246	2,420
Total ...	2,057	1,143	1,272	527	524	5,523

4. Dispensaries.

The subjoined table exhibits the chief figures of interest with regard to the hospitals and dispensaries of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for 1898, as compared with 1895, the concluding year of the previous triennial period :—

Year.	Number of civil hospitals and dispensaries.		Number of patients.		Accommodation in number of beds.	Income from subscriptions.		Invested capital.	Total expenditure.
	Total.	For women.	Out-door.	In-door.		For general hospitals and dispensaries.	For institutions for women.		
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1895	340	38	3,955,681	61,514	3,473	1,20,494	25,643	12,33,000	7,55,252
1898	369	52	3,801,255	55,589	3,905	96,964	15,002	15,27,685	6,60,166
Increase ...	29	14	...	...	432	...	...	2,94,685	...
Decrease ...	...	...	154,426	5,925	...	23,530	10,641	...	95,086

The 369 institutions are classified as follows :—

(I) State, 13 ;

(II) District Boards, 276 ;

(IIIA) Private, 37 ;

(IIIB) State aided, 43.

As regards new institutions erected during the three years, mention may be made of the building at Lucknow of the Jang Bahádur Diamond Jubilee Hospital for Europeans suffering from infectious diseases, and the opening on 1st January 1897 of a ward in the King's Hospital, Lucknow, for the treatment of indigent Eurasians and Europeans. The former is due to the liberality of Bhaiya Jang Bahádur Singh of Balrámpur, who offered in February 1898 the sum of Rs. 25,000 wherewith to build and endow the hospital, which has now been erected on a site just outside municipal limits ; and notifications have issued vesting the securities in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments and the management of the institution in the Civil Surgeon of Lucknow under the administrative control of the District Board. Towards the European ward in the King's Hospital Government gave an initial grant of Rs. 380, and contributes an annual grant of Rs. 900.

The variation in the total number of patients treated in the hospitals and dispensaries during the past six years is shown in the table below :—

Year.	Total number of patients.	Percentage of population.	Variations from preceding year.	
			+	−
1893	3,677,835	7·8	245,484	...
1894	3,941,761	8·4	263,936	...
1895	4,017,195	8·6	75,434	...
1896	3,955,359	8·4	...	61,836
1897	3,692,416	7·9	...	262,943
1898	3,856,844	8·2	164,428	...

These figures sufficiently indicate the unusual character of the triennial period ending 31st December 1898. The diminished attendance in 1896 was partly due to the fact that many people had flocked to famine poorhouses and relief works. The same cause operated with still greater effect in 1897, and if the patients treated in the poorhouses and famine relief works were included, the percentage of the population who received medical treatment in that year would have been 9·4. Further causes of the falling off in 1897 were the fears excited by plague preventive measures, and a certain disorganization of the medical staff resulting from the demands made upon it by the Military Department during the frontier campaign. The principal cause, however, for the low figures of 1897 was probably the apprehension aroused in ignorant minds by scares and baseless reports as to the methods and object of plague treatment. The immunity from plague which these Provinces have fortunately enjoyed for more than a year, and the diminution of the disease in Bengal and the Panjáb, have enabled the Government to relax some of the precautions against plague; and this, together with increased knowledge of the nature of the precautions, should tend to restore the confidence of the people in the institutions provided for their treatment. The increase in the total attendance during 1898 points to such a restoration of confidence.

It is noticeable that whereas the total daily indoor average attendance has fallen from 2,538 in 1895 to 2,413 in 1898, yet the daily average attendance of women inmates has increased from 618 to 653, and of children from 204 to 257. These figures include the returns for female hospitals and dispensaries but, even excluding these, the statistics of the daily average indoor attendance are—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1895	1,716	272	137	2,125
1898	1,502	233	147	1,882

showing that, while women have during the past three years naturally resorted rather to the institutions designed especially for their reception, children, in spite of the falling off in the total figures, have attended both general and female dispensaries as inmates in greater numbers.

In 1898 there received treatment at the dispensaries of these Provinces 2,118,973 men, 803,861 women, and 934,010 children, the distribution being 52·5 per cent., 22·6 per cent., and 24·8 per cent., respectively; in 1895 the figures were 2,178,491 men, 774,180 women, and 1,064,524 children, and the proportion 52·2 per cent., 20·8 per cent., and 26·8 per cent. Among indoor patients, however, in 1898 men formed 62·2 per cent. of the total, women 27·10, and children 10·67, as compared with percentages in 1895 of 67·6, 24·3, and 8·0 respectively. The figures relating to children are peculiarly important as affording the best indication of native opinion in regard to the medical institutions of the Provinces. The statistics quoted show that, while during the past triennial period the proportion of children among the

total recipients of medical relief has to some extent decreased, the proportion among indoor patients only has yet been augmented to about the same extent. In view of the fact that any apprehensions in respect of the treatment of patients in dispensaries would most affect the number of children admitted as inmates, these figures appear to indicate progress and to confirm the opinion previously expressed that the movement for improving the medical relief of women had taught them to appreciate medical aid for their children.

The relative smallness of the number of Hindus among the various classes of patients continues as marked as before: in spite of the fact that they form 86 per cent. of the total population, the number of Hindus who resorted to the dispensaries of these Provinces was in 1898 less than twice the number of Muhammadans. The decrease since 1895 has been proportionately heaviest in the case of Eurasians (22 per cent.) and Hindus (7 per cent.); while the number of Europeans who attended the hospitals and dispensaries has risen from 2,428 in 1895 to 2,534 in 1898.

The number of indoor patients treated in 1898 was 9·6 per cent. below the number treated in 1895. The following figures show the distribution of the total among men, women, and children, as compared with the beds available for their accommodation, during the concluding years of the last three triennial periods :—

Year.	Men.		Women.		Children.	
	Daily average.	Beds.	Daily average.	Beds.	Daily average.	Beds.
1892	1,615	2,161	556	997	147	Included in preceding columns.
1895	1,716	2,363	618	1,110	204	
1898	1,502	2,547	653	1,358	257	

The accommodation, on the whole, during the past three years has been well in excess of the demands made upon it, as is shown also by the following figures:—

	1896.	1897.	1898.
Total number of beds	3,574	3,626	3,905
„ average indoor attendance ...	2,567	2,442	2,413
Excess	1,007	1,184	1,492

In spite, however, of the continued increase in accommodation and decrease in the demand upon it which these figures show, the few hospitals noted in the margin occasionally showed overcrowding last year. In addition to these the following institutions showed a daily average population in excess of the number of beds: Benares, Prince of Wales' Hospital; Orai and Azamgarh Female Dispensaries; and the King's Female Dispensary, Lucknow. On the other hand, the institutions that appear to have been but little used by indoor patients were the Roorkee, Srinagar, and Ránikhet Dispensaries and the famale dispensaries at Bijnor and Nagína. Suitable accommodation for European and Eurasian inmates is now available at the following centres of population: Naini Tal, Allahabad, Agra, and Lucknow.

	Accommodation.	Daily average.
Bareilly	... 48	59
Allahabad	... 40	44
„ Female dispensary...	... 28	35
Gházipur	... 26	30
Farukhabad	... 18	19
„ Female dispensary	... 6	8

Together with the decrease in the total number of admissions to hospital there has been a diminution in the total number of operations performed. The number for 1898 is 175,708, as compared with 191,556 in 1895, a decrease of 8·2 per cent., contrasting unfavourably with the increase of 21·8 during the preceding triennial period. Owing to the fact that operations are now no longer distinguished as major

and minor, no detailed comparison with the figures of 1895 can be made. Of the total number of operations performed, 172,268 are recorded as principal and 3,440 as secondary; while of the number of patients (169,699) operated upon during the year, 142,629 are said to have been cured, 22,052 are reported relieved, while 4,649 were discharged otherwise, and 366 died. The districts which show a record of over 5.000 total operations performed during the year are marginally noted: Garhwál, Hamírpur, Naini Tal, and Pilibhít are the districts reporting the fewest number of operations, but in no case did the district total fall below 1,000.

District.	Number of operations.	District.	Number of operations.
Lucknow	9,775	Agra	6,350
Benares	8,962	Farukhabad	5,965
Meerut	8,419	Moradabad	5,766
Gorakhpur	8,117	Cawnpore	5,676
Mirzapur	7,311	Fyzabad	5,417
Allahabad	6,484	Saháranpur	5,094

An examination of the more important of the operations classed as "selected" under the present system shows that the falling off observed in the total figures has extended to all the leading branches of surgery. Cataract operations decreased by no less than 46 per cent. from 10,565 in 1895 to 5,648 in 1898. The operations known as ovariotomy show a decrease from 22 to 9: litholapaxy operations also have decreased from 370 to 331, but show a better percentage of success. An increase during the three years is noticeable in the number of operations for hydrocele.

A review of the surgical history of the triennial period is disappointing. Owing to the backward condition of native surgery, successful operations are the most striking means by which the European art of healing can appeal to the native population.

The particular diseases treated in the hospitals and dispensaries which show the most marked increase over the returns of 1895 are rheumatism, goitre, poisoning, malarial fevers, and affections of the ear and lungs; while the greatest decrease has occurred in the cases of dysentery and diseases of the spleen. Cases of cholera, which were 4,190 in 1896 and 3,585 in 1897, fell in 1898 to 368, the absence of this disease being a marked feature of the year; but it would seem that these figures do not represent all cases of cholera, as in eight districts alone relief was given last year to 424 patients by the Department and through other agencies, and in 1897 a total of 12,838 cases of cholera were so treated. The figures with regard to malarial fever during the past four years were as follows:—

Year.	Number of cases.	Percentage of total number of patients.
1895	683,130	17·0
1896	580,752	14·6
1897	713,032	19·3
1898	691,979	17·9

The figures for 1896 and 1897 do not, however, include the large number of fever patients treated in famine hospitals and on relief works. Accurate statistics as to these are not forthcoming, but in such districts as have furnished returns it appears that 31,379 patients were so treated in 1896 and 88,443 in 1897. The amount spent on quinine and febrifuges and other charges on account of the treatment of malarial diseases for the three years under review was Rs. 3,031 in 1896, Rs. 8,385 in 1897, and Rs. 4,077 in 1898. No accurate returns are available as to the number of persons who benefited by the free distribution of quinine and febrifuge through the agency of the police and *patwáris*, which Government directed to be made in the two famine years, but it appears that the Aligarh depôt disposed of quinine in pice packets to the value of Rs. 1,964 during 1898.

The preceding triennial period ended with an increase of 584,844 in the total number of persons treated the three years now ended report a decrease of 160,351,

shared by 29 districts. Districts showing an increase or decrease of more than 10,000 during the three years are noted on the margin. The percentage of the total population who received treatment was 8·2, as compared with 8 5 in 1895. Lucknow has again the highest district percentage: it is observed that the number of patients who attended at its institutions now amounts to more than a third of the population of the district. Of the 19 districts whose percentages fall below 6·5, 13 are in Oudh and the eastern divisions of the North-Western Provinces, showing that medical arrangements are still backward in those areas. That some progress has, however, been made to a more equable distribution of dispensaries appears from the consideration that, whereas in 1895, 11 districts had less than five dispensaries, this number has in 1898 fallen to five.

Increase.		Decrease.	
Bahraich ...	19,192	Moradabad ...	35,690
Lucknow ...	19,005	Saháranpur ...	34,784
Meerut ...	15,651	Kheri ...	25,885
Fyzabad ...	13,953	Allahabad ...	18,747
Fatehpur ...	13,794	Bareilly ...	18,480
Almora ...	11,940	Bara Banki ...	17,553
Debra Dún. ...	11,595	Sítapur ...	16,387
Ballia ...	11,122	Gonda ...	16 338
		Basti ...	16,181
		Unao ...	12,333
		Bulandshahr ...	11,586
		Bijnor ...	11,096
		Sultánpur ...	10,482
		Muzaffarnagar ...	10,438

The income and expenditure during the year 1898 are compared in the usual table below with the figures for 1895:—

	Income.			Expenditure.	
	1895.	1898.		1895.	1898.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Balance on 1st January,	2,07,626	2,68,448	Establishment ...	3,62,299	3,86,026
Income from Government,	3,09,428	3,12,184	Medicines	77,482	86,331
Income from Local funds,	1,27,448	76,622	Diet	48,640	45,366
Income from Municipal funds.	56,258	72,318	Building and repairs	1,37,291	69,205
Interest on investments,	46,213	44,684	Invested	38,300	1,000
Subscriptions ...	1,46,138	1,11,966	Miscellaneous ...	91,140	72,238
Other sources ...	89,255	1,25,520			
			Total ...	7,55,252	6,60,166
			Cash balance ...	2,27,114	3,51,076
Total ...	9,82,366	10,11,242	GRAND TOTAL ...	9,82,366	10,11,242

The income for the year 1897 was augmented by the special item of Rs. 95,500 on account of the sale of securities on account of the Lady Lyall Hospital at Lucknow; otherwise the figures of 1898 show an increase on those of 1897. The decrease over the three-years period in Local Fund contributions appears due to the fact that in 1895 District Boards in some cases defrayed charges which, under the strict letter of the dispensary rules, should have been met from endowments or contributions. The increase in municipal contributions is due to the opening of new dispensaries. Miscellaneous receipts are increased by the item of Rs. 10,000, obtained by the sale of the old dispensary building at Mussoorie.

The expenditure in 1898 was considerably less than the figures of 1897, owing to the large sum (Rs. 1,29,500) invested in the earlier year. Such increase as appears in the other items as compared with the figures of 1895 is due mainly to the increased number of dispensaries. Dieting charges show a decrease, owing to the smaller number of patients and the cessation of famine prices. The invested capital of the dispensaries in these Provinces shows an increase of nearly three lakhs during the past triennial period, due mainly to the inclusion of new accounts with large capitals.

The subjoined table shows the receipts from private subscriptions during the past six years:—

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For general hospitals ..	1,07,024	84,151	1,20,494	89,512	88,166	96,964
„ female „ ...	1,18,447	39,940	25,644	14,731	14,176	15,002
Total ...	2,25,471	1,24,091	1,46,138	1,04,243	1,02,342	1,11,966

These statistics may, on the whole, be regarded as fairly satisfactory. The figures of 1893 were augmented by the large sums subscribed towards hospitals for women in response to the special appeals issued at that time; and in 1895 general hospitals received a special donation of Rs. 30,000 from the Rája of Balrámpur. Since that year no special donations of similar magnitude have been received, but an increase is visible in normal subscriptions, and it is creditable alike to the European and Native population of the Provinces that during a period of famine in which unusual demands were made upon their liberality they did not allow their contributions to hospitals and dispensaries, which are so necessary to those institutions as providing some 10 per cent. of their total income, to suffer to a more appreciable extent.

The most important figures in connection with special female hospitals have been noticed above. In 1892 there were—exclusive of the staff of the Ramsay Hospital and the Balrámpur female dispensary—actually employed in the female hospitals of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh six Lady Medical Practitioners, one Assistant Surgeon, one Apothecary, and 15 hospital assistants: 45 students were being trained at Agra as hospital assistants, and 34 were being educated as midwives and compounders elsewhere. In 1898 there were employed in the 47 female hospitals of the Provinces 16 Lady Doctors, 33 female hospital assistants, five matrons, and a staff of 77 nurses, midwives, compounders and dressers; while 59 female pupils were studying in the Agra Medical School and 33 in other centres. These results are due almost entirely to the agency of the Provincial branch of the National Association for supplying medical aid to the women of India. The education of women in medicine has during the past year received a further impetus from the inauguration of the MacDonnell Fund for the training of Lady Doctors. The fund is due to the liberality of Rája Tasadduq Rasul Khan, C.S.I., of Jahangirabad, and a few other Oudh talúqdárs, who combined to signalize by some special memorial the successful administration of relief during the recent famine. In accordance with the Lieutenant-Governor's wishes (an expression of which was solicited by the donors), the fund was devoted to the foundation of additional scholarships at the Agra Medical School for female medical students intending to practice in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Twenty temporary dispensaries were opened in the year 1898 at sites of large fairs, bathing festivals, &c. There were, besides, 32 blind and leper asylums, which afforded relief at a cost of Rs. 75,212 to 510 blind people, 926 lepers, and 3,008 poor, of whom 230, 557, and 1,100 respectively were remaining at the close of the year. The last census returns show the total number of lepers in the United Provinces to be 16,895; so that only a small proportion of the leper population are residents of the asylums. This number, however, will probably show a considerable increase under the operation of the recent Lepers Act, the provisions of which have now been applied to the districts of Allahabad, Benares, Lucknow, Almora, Naini Tal, and Garhwál, and to the asylum at the headquarter stations of the first four of these.

Agra Medical School.

The following table exhibits the number of male students in each class, in comparison with the figures of the preceding year:—

Class.	Military.		Civil.		Rájputána.		Private.		Total.	
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898 99.
I	6	15	41	*41	3	6	2	*3	52	65
II	15	15	27	22	3	3	5	4	101	81
III			44	24	6	5	1	8		
IV	15	11	22	24	6	7	4	7	47	49
Total ...	36	41	134	111	18	21	12	22	200	195
Passed out (class I only) ...	6	11	34	29	2	5	1	...	43	45
Remaining on 1st May ...	30	30	100	82	16	16	11	22	157	150

* Including one failed student.

The numbers in the highest class have been more than maintained during the year, owing chiefly to an increase in the number of third year Military pupils. In class III there has been a notable decrease of Civil students. The total number of male students in attendance during the year was 195, of whom 45 passed out at the May examination. Fifty new pupils have been since admitted, bringing the total strength of the School up to the sanctioned limit. The result of imposing a small tuition fee of Re. 1 per mensem and an annual dissection fee of Rs. 5 upon private students appears to have been satisfactory, as their total numbers increased during the year from 12 to 22, and in the first year class there were 7 as compared with 4 in the previous year. The educational qualifications of students in the first year class show no falling off; 10 had passed the Entrance examination of the Allahabad University, as compared with 7 in 1897-98, 6 in 1896-97, and 10 in 1895-96. The total number of pupils in the whole school so qualified was 29, as against 25 in the previous year.

The comparative analysis of examination results shows that the general quality of the work, with the exception of that of class I of the Military section, was of much the same standard as last year. The average marks of the first year Civil class fell from 517 in 1897-98 to 415 during the year; but this is due to the fact that chemistry, which, in the previous year, formed for the first time a subject of examination of this class, has now been discontinued. The results of the examination of the first year class in English were better than in the preceding year; which is satisfactory in view of the intention to make English in time the language of instruction in the school.

There were 63 female pupils attending the school (compared with 59 in the preceding year), of whom 4 obtained their diplomas in October 1898 and 2 more passed their final examination in May 1899.

The sum of Rs. 688 has now accrued on the principal (Rs. 24,000) of the MacDonnell Fund for the training of Lady Doctors, and scholarships will, for the first time, be awarded therefrom to deserving female students during the current year. Various improvements to the equipment of the school, including the purchase of bacteriological instruments and considerable additions to the library, have been made during the year.

5.—Lock Hospitals.

Blank.

6.—Sanitation.

The sanitary history of these Provinces during the year preceding that under review was necessarily, in the main, a record of famine conditions and administration.

The famine itself may be said to have ended with the closing of gratuitous relief in villages on October 15th, 1897; but the remaining months of 1897 were marked by a high mortality, the effect of an unusually malarious season upon an enfeebled population. The history of the past year, on the contrary, primarily bears witness to the remarkable powers of recuperation shown by the people, and a rapid return to normal conditions, aided, it should be said, by an exceptionally healthy year and an unusual absence of epidemic disease. A decrease in the birth-rate for 1898 had been predicted as a consequence of the exhaustion of the population in the previous year but this anticipation was only partially fulfilled. Up to July the birth-rate was lower than in the corresponding months in 1897; but from that month until the end of the year it showed a sustained increase as indicated by the marginal figures. For the whole year the birth-rate was 37·35 per mille upon the census population of 1891 (46,904,791), or 36·73 per mille upon the corrected population (47,692,558), the figures for 1897 being 31·10 and 30·42, and for the five years previous to 1898 36·41 and 35·74 respectively. The total number of births recorded during the year was 1,751,725, as compared with 1,458,947 in 1897. Births of male children increased by 148,910, or 19·5 per cent. over the figures of 1897; and births of girls by 143,868, or 20·6 per cent.

	Birth-rate per mille in—	
	1897.	1898.
August ...	2·88	3·54
September ...	2·81	4·51
October ...	2·76	4·93
November ...	2·46	4·20
December ...	2·74	4·69

The elimination, to a large extent, of the diseased and weaker portions of the population during a prolonged period of famine has naturally resulted in an increased expectation of life. The death-rate for 1898 was 27·38 per mille, calculated upon the census population, as compared with 40·46 in 1897. The corrected figures are 26·93 and 39·57 respectively. The total number of deaths recorded fell from 1,897,592 in 1897 to 1,284,319 in 1898—a decrease of no less than 32 per cent. The death-rate for the whole year was 6·52 per mille below the preceding quinquennial rate, and is, with the exception of the rate of 1893, the lowest on record since 1878, the first year in which the registration can be regarded as satisfactory.

As usual, the rate of mortality was slightly higher among males (27·65) than among females (27·09), though the difference was much less than in the preceding year. Between the ages of 1 and 5 years, however, and again between the ages of 15 and 30, the female mortality exceeded the male. The death-rate among infants fell from 272·5 in 1897 to 224·0 in 1898, and, though not so low as in 1893 and 1895, is still well below the decennial average of 1881—90 (238·4).

The number of deaths, of which the causes were verified by the medical staff and professional agency, was 15,116 in 1897 and 9,254 in 1898. A total of 434,954 births, or 24·8 per cent. of the total number registered, were tested by the local authorities and vaccination staff during the year, while 353,062 deaths, or 27·4 per cent. of the total number recorded, were similarly verified. The testing by the local authorities resulted, as usual, in the discovery of considerably more omissions than the vaccinators found. In the case of births the local authorities reported an error of 2·97 per cent. as compared with 2·79 per cent. in 1897; the figures reported by the vaccinators were ·87 and ·84 respectively. Similarly the local authorities found that 2·61 per cent. of the deaths had not been registered, as compared with 2·43 per cent. in 1897; the vaccination staff returned an omission of ·53 per cent. only and one of ·62 in the preceding year.

The birth-rate in municipalities during the year was 36·44, and the death-rate 33·71; figures for the preceding five years are shown in the margin. The birth-rate ranges from 57·32 in Sikandrabad in the Bulandshahr district (where all the municipalities show a high birth-rate) to 7·41 in Mussoorie: the death-rate varies from 50·33 in Kosi to 9·26 in

	Birth rate per mille.	Death rate per mille.
1893 ...	40·61	29·78
1894 ...	39·62	48·37
1895 ...	39·37	34·83
1896 ...	39·30	40·73
1897 ...	34·77	49·01

Mussoorie. Improvements since effected in the sanitary condition of Kosi have considerably reduced the mortality there.

The following table gives the decrease under all heads as compared with the preceding year, and shows the comparative absence of epidemic disease during 1898:—

Cause of mortality.	Deaths.			Death-rate.		
	1897.	1898.	Decrease.	1897.	1898.	Decrease.
Cholera	44,208	2,508	41,700	·94	·05	·89
Small-pox	87,127	2,419	84,708	1·86	·05	1·81
Fever	1,463,716	1,063,596	400,120	31·21	22·67	8·54
Dysentery and diarrhœa	58,822	23,574	35,248	1·25	·50	·75
Injuries	33,550	24,741	8,809	·71	·53	·18
Other causes	210,169	167,481	42,688	4·48	3·57	·91
Total ...	1,897,592	1,284,319	613,273	...	...	...

The death-rate from cholera (·05 per mille) not only compares favourably with that of last year (·94) and the quinquennial rate (1·51), but is, it appears, the lowest return on record since trustworthy registration began in 1871. The mortality which occurred was heaviest in the months of October and November and lightest in March. Twenty-one districts reported a mortality return from cholera of over ·01; which was highest in the cases of Fyzabad (·43) and Bara Banki (·39). Among towns, Tánda, in Fyzabad, had a mortality of 1·67, and Rudauli, in Bara Banki, one of 8·33. There were no serious outbreaks of cholera in any of the larger towns or at any of the annual fairs. Six districts escaped the disease altogether; and the comparative immunity of the rural population is shown by the fact that from only 516 villages out of the total of 107,132 in the Provinces deaths from cholera were reported.

The absence of small-pox is scarcely less remarkable. The death-rate, which in 1884 (when there was a severe epidemic), rose to 4·59, and which for the last 10 years averaged ·66, fell to ·05 in 1898. Only one smaller return (·04 in 1895) has been recorded during the past 28 years. Among districts, Azamgarh had the highest rate (·22), and among towns Mau (9·97). Sixteen districts reported no small-pox at all.

Deaths from fever were less by 400,120 than in the preceding year—a decrease of 27·3 per cent. In the margin are noted the districts showing a relatively high or low rate of fever mortality, as compared with the provincial rate of 22·67. The former belong exclusively to the northern and western divisions of these Provinces. Rohilkhand, Meerut, Kumaun and Agra were the divisions that suffered most from malaria; while Gorakhpur, Fyzabad, and Benares were those in which the fever mortality was lightest.

District.	Rate.	District.	Rate.
Naini Tal ...	39·19	Gorakhpur ...	12·63
Bareilly ...	37·61	Partábgarh ...	14·07
Pilibhít ...	34·21	Garhwál ...	16·72
Saháranpur ...	33·02	Basti ...	17·34
Bulandshahr ...	32·90	Rae Bareli ...	17·53
Mainpuri ...	32·11	Hardoi ... / Azamgarh ...	17·62

The mortality rate from dysentery was ·50 in 1898, as compared with 1·25 in 1897, when it was high, no doubt owing to the unwholesome food to which a large proportion of the population were compelled to resort. The rate for the preceding five years was 1·04. The mortality in 1898 was highest in the hill districts of Garhwál (6·92) and Almora (4·68); other districts in which the provincial rate was largely exceeded are noted marginally.

District.	Rate.	District.	Rate.
Dehra Dún ...	2·94	Aligarh ...	1·30
Benares ...	2·30	Naini Tal ...	1·17
Jhánsi ...	1·69		

The mortality resulting from injuries in 1898 is compared with that of the preceding year in the subjoined table :—

Year.	Suicides.		Wounds or accidents.	Killed by snakebite or wild animals.	Total deaths from injuries.	
	Male.	Female.			Total.	Rate.
1897	1,072	2,762	24,204	5,512	33,550	·71
1898	645	1,955	16,512	5,629	24,741	·53
Increase or decrease ...	—427	—807	—7,692	+117	—8,809	·18

Deaths recorded from "all other causes" fell from 210,169 in 1897 to 167,481 in 1898.

During the year, monthly mortality took a thoroughly normal course, which is, in every year, regulated in the main by the vast preponderance of the deaths recorded under the head of Fever in these Provinces. As regards the territorial distribution of the provincial mortality, it is remarkable that, out of the 26 districts whose death-rate exceeded the provincial average (27·38), the 18 * districts showing the highest rate belong without exception to the northern and western portions of the Provinces; while of the 22 districts whose mortality was below the average, the 14† with the lowest death-rate belong equally without exception to Oudh or one of the eastern divisions of the North-Western Provinces. At the same time, with three‡ exceptions, all the districts belonging to the Kumaun, Rohilkhand, Meerut, and Agra Divisions show a birth-rate in excess of the provincial average (37·35); whereas in the divisions of Allahabad, Gorakhpur, Benares, and Oudh all the districts, with the exception of five,§ have a birth return below it. The inference suggests itself that in districts which consistently record both a higher birth-rate and death-rate than others the registration of vital statistics is more efficiently performed. Other considerations support this view. Rohilkhand has, for instance, a proportionately greater urban population than Gorakhpur: and speaking generally, the status of the village *chaukidárs* is believed to be better in the western part of the North-Western Provinces than in Oudh and certain of the eastern districts.

* Naini Tal. | Etáwah.
Bareilly. | Bijnor.
Pilibhít. | Budaun.
Sahárunpur. | Agra.
Bulandshahr. | Aligarh.
Etah. | Muzaffarnagar.
Mainpuri. | Almora.
Moradabad. | Muttra.
Fatehgarh. | Meerut.

† Gorakhpur. | Allahabad.
Hardoi. | Unao.
Azamgarh. | Partábgarh.
Bánda. | Jaunpur.
Gonda. | Basti.
Rae Bareli. | Gházipur.
Ballia. | Bara Banki.

‡ Naini Tal. | Dehra Dún.
Mainpuri.

§ Sitapur. | Kheri.
Hardoi. | Bahraich.
Basti.

During the year the only district which showed a mortality in excess of the birth-rate was Naini Tal, though in Mainpuri and Mirzapur the figures were practically equal. A more reliable test of the rate of growth of the population is afforded by the mean figures for the preceding five years. These show that in the western districts the birth-rate has remained high and considerably, on the whole, in excess of the death-rate; in Oudh the birth-rate is lower, but there is still a slight increase of births over deaths; while in the eastern divisions there has been a distinct retardation of the growth of the population, and for the most part the mortality has exceeded the birth-rate. In the following table two typical western divisions of the North-Western Provinces are in this respect compared with two eastern ones:—

Western Divisions.						Eastern Divisions.					
Meerut			Agra.			Allahabad.			Benares.		
District.	Mean rate per mille during years 1893—97.		District.	Mean rate per mille during years 1893—97.		District.	Mean rate per mille during years 1893—97.		District.	Mean rate per mille during years 1893—97.	
	Births.	Deaths.		Births.	Deaths.		Births.	Deaths.		Births.	Deaths.
Debra ...	25·9	25 7	Etah ...	50·2	32·0	Cawnpore ...	36·9	34·4	Gházipur ...	26·6	27·6
Sahárunpur ...	40·2	37 8	Muttra ...	41·8	29·8	Fatehpur ...	36·4	35·6	Ballia ...	31·4	26·3
Muzaffarnagar,	43·7	32·4	Fatehgarh ...	42·5	35·4	Hamírpur ...	33 5	44·0	Benares ...	30·8	37·5
Meerut ...	43·8	30·2	Mainpuri ...	38·8	26 0	Bánda ...	27·3	35·0	Mirzapur ...	32·4	36·9
Bulandshahr,	51·2	32 0	Agra ...	46 5	37·2	Allahabad ...	31·2	32·5	Jaunpur ...	29·8	30·4
Aligarh ...	48·4	30 5	Etáwah ...	41·0	31·1	Jalaun ...	37·4	39·1			
						Jhánsi ...	31·3	41·2			

Many sanitary improvements have been effected in the urban areas, especially in the large cities where special health officers were employed. As regards the water supply from municipal water-works, the Sanitary Board, which met three times during the year, have recorded their satisfaction with the quality of the water supplied. Each municipal water-works now sends monthly samples of its water for qualitative examination by the Government Bacteriologist. The following figures give the chief statistics of interest in relation to the largest municipal water-supplies of these Provinces:—

	Benares.	Lucknow.	Cawnpore.	Agra.	Allahabad.	Meerut.	Naini Tal.
Cost of water-works Rs. ...	26,39,678	16,10,396	14,97,771	13,09,563	16,87,373	7,41,698	2,71,930
Gallons of water per head of population supplied daily.	10·42	3·57	8·44	9·67	8·4	8	10·73
Number of house connections ...	3,807	250	180	653	1,357	39	...
Mileage of drains flushed daily ...	15	63	43	26	18	4	...

It is to be regretted that owing to financial difficulties at Agra, the fourth filter, the necessity of which was alluded to last year, has not yet been provided. At Allahabad the measures for averting a failure of water, owing to the sinking, in the hot weather, the Jumna level, were successfully carried out. Sewerage reforms at Benares were under consideration, and a project was sanctioned, but, owing to various difficulties, little progress was made during the year. At Naini Tal the scheme for extending and remodelling the water-supply was carried out, and the pipes were nearly all laid by the end of the year.

In January 1898 the plague made its appearance in Jwalapur, a town near Hardwár, after it had been extirpated in Hardwár and Kankhal. A gradual evacuation of nearly the whole town was enforced, and a thorough cleansing and disinfection carried out, with the result that the disease ceased and reoccupation was permitted in May. The plague had appeared also in a few villages outside the Hardwár Union. A system of circle organization and inspection was established in the vicinity, which, together with the usual disinfecting measures, proved effectual in checking the further advance of the disease among the rural population.

The special health officers appointed in 1897 to supervise the sanitation of large centres of population continued on duty until July. By that time a great improvement had been effected under their supervision in conservancy arrangements, and the decline of plague in other parts of India rendered it possible to dispense with their services. Early in October, however, when plague again showed signs of increasing in other provinces, health officers were again appointed in all the large cities, and continued on duty till the end of the year.

Various other sanitary matters have recently engaged the attention of Government. Conformably to orders of the Government of India, a circular has issued to all District Magistrates prescribing in all Act XX towns, and villages to which the Village Sanitation Act had been practically applied, the maintenance of a village sanitation book, in which should be recorded by inspecting officers their notes on the most important features of local sanitation. The question of establishing a factory at Mukhtesar, in the Naini Tal district, for the supply of lymph to the Vaccination Department is also under consideration: and when financial conditions allow, the larger question of the reorganization of the Sanitary Department of these Provinces generally will again receive the attention of Government.

Mortality caused by wild animals and snakes.

The totals of the annual provincial return of the mortality caused by wild animals and venomous snakes during the last five years compare as follows :—

Year.	Deaths of persons.		Loss of cattle.		Wild animals destroyed.	Snakes destroyed.
	Due to wild animals.	Due to snakes.	Due to wild animals.	Due to snakes.		
1894	279	5,689	5,724	266	2,173	14,829
1895	530	6,297	6,079	184	2,300	16,387
1896	642	5,695	6,500	361	2,489	14,827
1897	701	4,549	5,366	348	3,189	7,957
1898	575	4,908	6,356	443	2,460	7,833

There has been a considerable decrease in the number of persons killed by wild animals, which is most marked in the Gorakhpur Division, where 40 deaths occurred against 104 in the previous year. The Rohilkhand Division also shows a fall of 41 compared with the figures of 1897. In the Allahabad and Benares Divisions, on the other hand, the number of deaths increased from 77 and 20 to 126 and 54, respectively.

No less than 379 deaths have been ascribed to wolves, of which 175 occurred in Rohilkhand and 112 in the Allahabad Division. The figures of the former division, though high, are appreciably less than in the year 1897, when 224 deaths were recorded, while the number of wolves destroyed has increased from 109 in 1897 to 159 in 1898. In Moradabad the number of wolves killed rose from 4 to 30; but the number of people killed by these animals reached the high figure of 115, 68 of the deaths occurring in a single pargana. These are attributed to a few man-eating wolves, and apparently with reason, as it is reported that there was a marked diminution in the returns after one of those animals was killed towards the end of the year. Similarly, in Rae Bareli, where deaths were numerous and a wolf hunt was organized in consequence, the slaughter of two wolves is said to have put an end to depredations which had begun to cause a panic in the tract affected.

Of the 112 deaths caused by wolves in the Allahabad Division, 83 occurred in the Fatehpur district, where special measures were taken, with some success, for their destruction. The number of these animals destroyed in 1898 in this division was considerably more than in the year preceding, *viz.* 297 against 196.

In the Meerut Division the number of wolves destroyed has fallen from 578 in 1897 to 227 in 1898. The decrease is said to be due to the discontinuance of the higher rewards; but the measures taken in recent years appear to have led to a satisfactory decrease in the number of wolves in this division, where only nine deaths are reported to have been caused by these animals.

Fifty-one deaths were caused by tigers as compared with 14 in the preceding year. The increases occurred chiefly in the districts of Mirzapur (increase 19), Moradabad (increase 8), and Almora (increase 5). In the Mirzapur district the greater number of the deaths are reported to have been due to a man-eating tiger, for the destruction of which a special reward was offered; but the animal disappeared. No reason has been assigned for the increase in the Moradabad district, but the Magistrate believes that the deaths were due to leopards. In the Almora district a reward of Rs. 50 was paid for the destruction of a man-eating tiger.

Leopards were not so destructive to human life, there being only 13 deaths ascribed to these animals against 35 in 1897. Of the "other animals" which caused loss of life, jackals were, as usual, most prominent, being responsible for 82 deaths out of a total of 120. Nine deaths in the south of Mirzapur are attributed to an animal

locally known as "*kurri*," which the Magistrate was entirely unable to identify from the descriptions given. The number of tigers destroyed was less than in the preceding year (112 against 121), but in the districts in which the greatest number of deaths occurred a larger number were destroyed.

The number of jackals and wild dogs and of bears reported to have been destroyed in the Almora district is very large, and the distribution of rewards requires careful supervision in this division, where it is reported that they are often not claimed till long after the animals have been killed. A large number of hyænas were killed in the Agra and Allahabad Divisions. Rupees 7,277-12-0 were paid as rewards during the year under report as against Rs. 10,599-4-0 in 1897, representing a total of 2,460 wild animals destroyed as compared with 3,189 of the preceding year.

The number of cattle returned as killed by wild animals and snakes has increased from 5,714 to 6,799. The Kumaun Division still heads the list with 5,005 from both causes, and it may be that the total includes animals which have in reality been lost or stolen. Elsewhere, as a rule, the returns understate the actual damage done and are necessarily unreliable. As in the preceding year, tigers, leopards, jackals, and wild dogs were most destructive.

The number of licenses in Form XI issued under the Arms Act fell from 11,389 to 10,927. The most noticeable decreases are in the Allahabad and Agra Divisions: while the number increased in the Gorakhpur Division from 416 to 647. Fifteen licenses were issued by Forest officers for the destruction of the larger carnivora, under the rules published by Notification No. 684F., dated 19th September 1890. The animals destroyed under these licenses were 11 tigers, 11 leopards, and 1 bear.

The mortality from snakebite was slightly in excess of that of the previous year, being 4,908 against 4,549 in 1897. The increase was chiefly in the Gorakhpur Division, where 1,051 deaths were recorded against 870 in 1897. The Fyzabad and Allahabad Divisions show an increase of 89 and 87 respectively. The number of snakes destroyed was 7,833 against 7,957 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 72-5-0 was distributed as rewards by certain municipalities in the Meerut, Allahabad, Fyzabad, Lucknow, and Rohilkhand Divisions.

Satisfactory attention is reported to have been paid in almost all districts to the removal of jungle round inhabited sites. The attention of Managers of Court of Wards estates has been directed to this matter in several districts; and the enforcement of rules under the Village Sanitation Act is stated to have been of benefit in this respect.

7.—Vaccination.

The total number of Assistant Superintendents of Vaccination in 1898-99 was 49, and of vaccinators 920. Supervision of vaccination is exercised in the districts of Allahabad, Benares, Lucknow, Agra, Bareilly, Cawnpore, Gorakhpur, and Dehra Dún, and in the hill tracts by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners, and elsewhere by the District Civil Surgeons; and this arrangement, which was made in 1893, is reported to work satisfactorily. For the three years ending the 31st March 1896 the average number of vaccinations performed in a year was 1,423,583, and the average number of successful primary vaccinations 1,245,074. The corresponding figures for the following three years were 1,436,884 and 1,239,532. The number of successful primary vaccinations (1,227,261) in 1898-99 was somewhat less than that (1,308,941) in 1896-97, but more than that (1,182,395) in 1897-98. The reasons given for the fall in 1897-98 are the low birth-rate during the famine in 1897, the reduced condition of children owing to famine, which rendered them unfit for operation, and the deputation of a considerable number of vaccinators on plague duty. Though the places of men so deputed were supplied, the temporary *employes* neither commanded the same confidence, nor did the work as well as the permanent men.

The total number of persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of the population was 28·87 in 1896-97, 25·97 in 1897-98, and 26·92 in 1898-99. In the report for 1893—96 it was remarked that the greatest progress during that period was observable in Oudh (where, at an earlier date, vaccination had been very backward), except in Sultánpur, Bahraich, and Gonda; and that outside Oudh vaccination was most advanced in the Meerut Division, and most backward in the Benares and Gorakhpur Divisions and the districts of Allahabad and Jhánsi. It is still generally true that vaccination is most advanced in the western districts and in the Lucknow Division, and most backward in the eastern part of the Provinces. The ratio per mille of the population (municipalities being included with the districts) of successful vaccinations in 1898-99 for the Meerut and the Lucknow Divisions is shown in the margin. Next to Garhwál (72·22) and Almora (56·21), the Sítapur district shows the highest ratio of successful vaccinations in the Provinces. The figures for the Gorakhpur and Benares Divisions are marginally noted. The following are the districts showing a ratio of less than 20: Farukhabad (19·93), Bara Banki (18·65), Bánda (18·12), Allahabad (17·24), and Azamgarh (18·45). No useful comparison can be made of the figures for 1898-99 with those of 1896-97 and 1897-98, as in both the two earlier years small-pox prevailed sufficiently in the Provinces to cause the vaccination work in many districts to be prolonged into the hot weather, which was not the case in 1898-99. The ratio in the Allahabad district (apart from the municipality) in 1898-99 was only 16·54: the insufficiency of vaccination in this important district was noticed by the Government in 1896 and again last year, and, though it is doubtless due in great measure to the reluctance of the people both the Sanitary Commissioner and the District Officer have been requested to give the matter serious attention.

Meerut Division.		Lucknow Division.	
Dehra	33·76	Lucknow	32·18
Saháranpur	26·83	Unao	20·68
Muzaffarnagar	31·59	Bara Banki	18·65
Meerut	32·92	Sítapur	41·65
Bulandshahr	36·31	Hardoi	36·30
Aligarh	28·80	Kheri	27·37

Gorakhpur Division		Benares Division.	
Gorakhpur	23·72	Benares	26·92
Basti	27·68	Jaunpur	22·20
Azamgarh	18·45	Mirzapur	31·54
		Gházipur	26·51
		Ballia	22·73

In 1896 the incidence of small-pox was heaviest in the Allahabad district, where the death-rate caused by it was 4·1 per mille; in 1897 it was heaviest in the Sultánpur district, the death-rate being 5·98. The provincial death-rate in 1897 from small-pox was 1·86 per mille; the highest previous figure had been 1·26 in 1890 since the time of the epidemic in 1884, when the figure was 4·59. In 1898-99 the provincial death-rate from small-pox was ·05 per mille, and the rate only rose above ·1 in the districts of Azamgarh, Kheri, and Sultánpur.

A comparison of the total number of successful primary operations in 1896—99 with those in the preceding triennial period shows a decrease of 5,542. It is noticeable that this results from decreases (the heaviest being in Aligarh, Agra, and Moradabad) in the 1st Circle, aggregating 53,983, which were not counterbalanced by the increases (chiefly in Gonda, Gorakhpur, Basti, and Mirzapur) in the 2nd Circle, aggregating 48,442. The inference seems to be that improved administration produced an effect in some backward eastern districts that was not nullified by the causes hindering progress which were the results of famine and of the suspicions caused by plague preventive measures. These causes were an exceptionally high death-rate, which was especially heavy among children; an exceptionally low birth-rate, which, of course, affected the work of a department whose aim is to vaccinate the maximum number of children within 12 months of birth; an enfeebled condition among children, often rendering them unfit for operation; and the deputation of experienced vaccinators on plague duty. Notwithstanding these causes, if revaccinations as well as primary vaccinations be taken into account, the average proportion per 1,000 of persons protected by vaccination in 1896—99, as compared with those so protected in 1893—96, shows a slight increase from 26·86 to 27·25.

In 1898 the number of births in the 1st Circle was 871,457, and in the 2nd Circle, 880,268; but the successful primary vaccinations in 1898-99 of children under one year were 434,335 in the 1st Circle and 199,199 in the 2nd Circle, while the number of such vaccinations of children over one and under six years was 125,299 in the 1st Circle and 354,943 in the 2nd Circle. This difference is apparently due to the greater confidence felt by the people of the 1st Circle, which leads them to allow their children to be vaccinated at a very tender age. It is clear that there is still much to do in the 2nd Circle in promoting the vaccination of infants.

The scheme for establishing a central depôt in the hills for the preparation of bovine lymph in a form that would secure its retention of efficacy and enable it to be transported to the plains is still under the consideration of the Government, a practical difficulties have hitherto delayed its being carried out. Meantime the arrangements heretofore existing have continued, under which vaccination operations are carried on in the hills in the hot weather and rains, and human lymph thus obtained is despatched to the plains in September and October. There are bovine lymph depôts at Allahabad and Lucknow; but, owing to the difficulty of preservation, the extent of their operations is local.

Within municipalities 33·11 persons per one thousand of the population were successfully vaccinated in 1898-99, as compared with 32·51 in 1897-98 and with 38·15 in 1895-96. Among a comparatively limited number of persons the increase in the numbers of those who have been previously vaccinated may reduce the operations, and in many places the decrease in the past three years, as compared with those preceding, is partly attributable to a decreased birth-rate. The Vaccination Act is in force in all municipalities in these Provinces.

8. Lunatic Asylums.

The following table shows the numbers and disposal of the insanes, also the accommodation available:—

Lunatic Asylum.	Remaining on 1st January 1898.	Admissions, including re-admissions.	Discharged.		Died.	Remaining on 31st December 1898.	Daily average strength.	Maximum number confined on any day.	Accommodation.
			Cured.	Transferred to friends, &c.					
Bareilly ...	304	58	54	6	24	278	297	308	422
Benares ...	309	56	32	8	19	306	303	311	310
Agra	241	50	26	13	18	234	238	245	276
Lucknow ...	230	42	22	12	26	212	227	236	278
Total ...	1,084	206	134	39	87	1,030	1,065	1,100	1,286
Corresponding figures for 1897.	1,096	238	119	43	88	1,084	1,120	1,171	1,286

The number of admissions was appreciably less than in 1897, while the number of discharges was greater. There was in consequence no pressure on the accommodation in any of the asylums excepting at Benares, where the average strength (303) was not far off the maximum capacity (310), and where the accommodation for males was temporarily exceeded.

Six (four male and two female) Europeans and Eurasians, the same number as in 1897, were admitted, making a total of 20 of this class confined. One European lunatic was sent to England, as that course appeared to afford most hope of his recovery. At present European lunatics are sent to the Bareilly, Benares, and Agra,

Asylums. In connection, however, with the contemplated enlargement of the Agra Asylum, it is intedded to arrange for keeping all European and Eurasian lunatics at that asylum.

Eleven lunatics escaped during the year, of whom five were recaptured. The most serious occurrence was the escape of six criminal and one non-criminal lunatic from the Benares Asylum on the 21st April 1898. This escape was possible owing to the insecure construction of the barrack in which these lunatics were confined. The barrack was afterwards inspected by the Officiating Lieutenant-Governor. Alterations of construction were made in view to greater security and five warders were added to the asylum staff.

In 1897, which was an unhealthy year, owing to fever, the number of deaths at the asylums stood at 88. There was no improvement in 1898, as 87 deaths occurred, giving a somewhat higher percentage on the reduced population. The highest number of deaths (26) was in the Lucknow Asylum, where six deaths were due to phthisis and six to anæmia. The fever prevailing in 1897 lasted into the year under report, and a further cause of the mortality was the unhealthy condition of many of the patients admitted during 1896 and 1897.

The criminal lunatics confined in asylums in these Provinces were as shown in the following statement:—

Lunatic Asylum.	Remaining on 1st January 1898.	Admitted and readmitted.	Discharged, &c.	Died.	Remaining on 31st December 1898.
Bareilly	32	10	8	4	30
Benares	75	15	11	2	77
Agra	35	7	3	2	37
Lucknow	36	3	4	5	30
Total ...	178	35	26	13	174
Corresponding figures for 1897 ...	173	44	25	14	178

The figures for the two years show little variation. There were also 68 harmless criminal lunatics confined in Central Prisons during the year, of whom 39 remained on 31st December. Hitherto only dangerous criminal lunatics have been sent to Lunatic Asylums; but it has now been decided by Government, on the advice of both the medical and the jail authorities, that lunatics of both kinds shall be sent to asylums if there is room for them.

It appears that out of 1,290 cases the causes of insanity were known in 629 and unknown in 661 cases. The number of "unknown" cases is less than in the previous year, and Superintendents of Asylums have shown care in obtaining, where possible, the necessary information. Intoxicants caused only 24·27 per cent. of the admissions.

The expenditure on construction and repairs was Rs. 7,498, against Rs. 7,660 in the preceding year. About half the amount was spent in annual repairs and the other half in reroofing barracks and building a store-room at the Bareilly Asylum. The other charges aggregated Rs. 74,486, against Rs. 78,605 in 1897. The decrease was mainly caused by a fall in the cost of diet owing to favourable prices of food grains. Out of the sum of Rs. 74,486, Rs. 2,008 were received from friends of lunatics, Rs. 9,516 (against Rs. 6,939 in 1897) were realized by asylum industries, and the rest was paid by Government. The net cost per lunatic was Rs. 60-15-8, or Rs. 2-13-10 less than in 1897. It was mentioned last year that the possibility of providing amusements for lunatics was under consideration. The Superintendent

of the Bareilly Asylum expended Rs. 79-11-0 in this manner, apparently with favourable results, and a sum of Rs. 300 a year has been sanctioned for each of the four asylums for providing amusements.

The scheme for a Central Asylum at Agra, alluded to last year, to be managed by a whole-time Superintendent, is still under consideration. The arrangements for the deputation of a Medical Officer as whole-time Superintendent, and the provision of quarters, &c., for him, have received the approval of the Government of India. Administrative sanction to the project at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,15,000 has been accorded, and definite proposals about the staff are now being matured.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

1.—General System of Public Instruction.

(For standard section on above, see pages 273 and 274 of Report for the year ending 31st March 1893.)

2.—Education.

The results of the year were briefly as follows:—The number of scholars in public and private institutions increased by 21,653 (from 356,431 in 1897-98 to 378,084): the number of institutions by 225 (from 12,912 in 1897-98 to 13,137); and the expenditure by Rs. 43,928 (from Rs. 36,74,029 in 1897-98 to Rs. 37,17,957). The actual increase in the expenditure on colleges and schools was Rs. 78,115 (which includes an increased expenditure of Rs. 48,825 on the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee), but this is reduced by a diminution in the outlay on scholarships and other charges. The greater part (18,028) of the increase in scholars is under boys in primary schools: the number of girls also in primary schools increased appreciably, and, though there was a reduction in the attendance of girls at public middle schools, due to the number of these schools being reduced, there was really an increase in the number of girls in the middle stage. The percentage of scholars of both sexes to the population of school age (according to the census of 1891) was 5·38, against 5·07 in 1897-98 and 5·02 in 1896-97. There was a satisfactory increase (Rs. 69,570) in the amount derived from fees, 22 per cent. of the public and private expenditure on education being met from this source. In reference to the state of education in different parts of the Provinces, Fyzabad and Gorakhpur, which were remarked on last year as the two most backward divisions, have each an increased percentage (7·4 against 6·9 and 7 against 5·8) of male scholars to male population of school-going age; and the more backward tracts generally are receiving the special attention of the Department.

The average enrolment and the total expenditure on colleges were 1,345 and Rs. 3,59,686, against 1,408 and Rs. 3,59,631 in the previous year. Of the expenditure, Rs. 1,57,298 were defrayed from public funds, the remainder being met from fees and other sources. The chief reason of the decrease in the number of students appears to be the recent provision of collegiate education in several Native States, which used to send their advanced students to these Provinces. In the M. A. and D. Sc. examinations the number of candidates and passes (32 and 18) were both somewhat less than in the previous year. In the B. A. and B. Sc. examinations there were 274 candidates; of these, 1 only was entered for the B. Sc. examination, and he failed to pass in it. It was remarked last year that the science course was in disfavour. The rules of the High Court, which refuse recognition to graduates in science, are responsible for the unpopularity of the purely scientific course for the B. Sc. degree. The Government is enquiring how far the rules of the High Court, refusing recognition for purposes of a legal career to graduates in science, can be modified so as to extend to the scientific course the measure of recognition which it may fairly claim as a training for the mind. Notwithstanding the existing drawbacks, a considerable increase took place in the number of students of science at the Muir Central College, where 24 students of the third year class took up physics and 16 chemistry, and it is anticipated that the construction of new class-rooms and laboratories may attract students of science from outside the College.

The total number of Anglo-Vernacular schools for boys was 202 in 1898-99, against 219 in 1897-98, and the average daily attendance was 21,343 against 21,763. In some cases the decrease of schools was only nominal, being due to the incorporation of branch schools with the secondary schools of whose primary section they form a part. As regards the attendance, the assimilation of courses in the lower sections of Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular schools has made it easy for boys to begin their education at Vernacular schools close to their own homes, instead of attending more distant Anglo-Vernacular schools. The expenditure on Anglo-Vernacular schools was defrayed as follows:—

Year.	From Provincial revenues.	From Local funds.	From Municipal funds.	From fees.	From other sources.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1897-98	69,982	1,83,392	58,592	3,06,639	1,44,896
1898-99	67,165	1,94,360	55,008	3,06,609	1,55,562

In State schools the maximum rates of fees, which were prescribed by Government Orders of 1895, subsequently modified owing to the omission of English from the curriculum of the lower primary classes, has now been reached, and the average fee paid per scholar stands at Rs. 14 per annum. The average fee in aided schools is Rs. 11, and in recognised unaided schools Rs. 8. But fees in some unrecognised unaided Anglo-Vernacular schools (as in some unaided colleges) are much lower. The results of the teaching in State and aided and recognised Anglo-Vernacular schools, as shown by the examinations, were better than in the preceding year, the number of passes in the Entrance, School Final, and English Middle examinations being 358 and 486, 117 and 157, and 814 and 1,003 in 1897-98 and 1898-99 respectively. Though the number of candidates appearing from these schools at the Entrance examination fell from 943 to 907, the number appearing at the School Final examination rose from 229 to 276. The Senate of the University have recently decided that a higher fee should be levied at the Entrance examination from private candidates than from those sent up by public or recognised schools.

Since the close of the year under report, a committee of officials and educational experts sitting at Allahabad has considered the defects in the school courses which were noticed last year as well as others which came under His Honor's observation during his cold weather tour. After considering the recommendations of the committee, the Government has directed that the number of examinations should be reduced by the abolition of the lower primary and the Anglo-Vernacular lower middle examinations, and also that certain changes should be made in the curriculum of study in Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular schools.

Secondary vernacular education is not now widespread. The number of scholars in the middle sections of Vernacular middle schools for boys, which had declined from 6,024 in 1896-97 to 5,491 in 1897-98, stood at 6,032 in 1898-99. Something has been done during the year to remove the inequality of the fee rates in force in different places for Vernacular middle schools, and to assimilate the rates generally to the approved scale.

The following figures show the number of primary schools for boys:—

		1897-98.	1898-99.
Schools managed by District and Municipal Boards ...	Upper Primary	2,336	2,087
	Lower do.	1,980	2,228
	Total ...	4,316	4,315
Aided schools	Upper Primary	301	348
	Lower do.	1,182	1,307
	Total ...	1,483	1,655
Unaided (Arabic, Sanskrit, Elementary, &c.)		6,027	6,043
GRAND TOTAL ...		11,826	12,013

The number of schools managed by District and Municipal Boards was stationary, though a certain number of them, in which the teaching staff was not sufficient, were removed from the upper primary to the lower primary class. The number of aided schools shows an increase. The total number of scholars in Board schools shows an increase (from 186,849 to 200,532), which is partly due to the admission by many District Boards of little girls under 8 to be taught in boys' lower primary schools.

The results of the policy of advancing elementary education by means of grants-in-aid to indigenous schools were noticed last year as encouraging. In the current year the enrolment in aided boys' primary schools increased from 42,042 to 49,765. But the scheme does not maintain an advance made, owing apparently to the defective inspection. There is no doubt that with a larger inspecting staff better progress would be made, and when funds are available, the number of inspecting officers will be increased.

There were 19 students, of whom 4 were non-stipendiary, at the Anglo-Vernacular Training College for Teachers, Lucknow, on the 31st March 1899, against 21 on the same date in 1898. The total expenditure from local funds was Rs. 4,500, of which Rs. 1,304 were paid as stipends. The year under report shows little advance in the popularity of the institution, but since the close of the year a marked change for the better has taken place. The number and value of the stipends have been increased, and other improvements in the College are about to be carried out. It has been decided to remove the College to Allahabad, where a site for the new buildings has been selected; and the Government of India have been addressed in view to strengthening the teaching staff.

As in the previous year, there were three normal schools: the number of scholars shows little variation, but the results at the certificate examination were better than in previous years. Since the end of the year a fourth normal school has been opened at Moradabad.

The new regulation of the University came in force from the beginning of the current year, which lays down that only those persons who have prosecuted a course of study in a school of law for two years after having passed the B. A. or B. Sc. examination may be admitted to the examination for the degree of Bachelor in Laws. The number of students in law classes, which had fallen from 366 in 1896-97 to 260 in 1897-98, rose again to 372 in the year under report. At the Agra Medical School there was a slight decrease in the number of men (195), and a slight increase in the number of women (64), on the rolls. The total number of students at the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, was 888; the civil students consisted of 98 English and 698 Native students, and the military students of 82 English and 10 native students. The health of the students was satisfactory, and the College continued to progress under the principalship of Colonel Clibborn, I.S.C. The chemical and physical laboratories are now practically complete, and the provision of apparatus for the mechanical and electrical laboratories is proceeding. The new workshops are fast approaching completion.

The Industrial School at Lucknow was brought into direct connection with the Thomason College, Roorkee, by rules made by Government in 1897. In the year under report the average monthly enrolment fell from 143 to 106. The absence of boarding accommodation keeps away the sons of people not resident in Lucknow. The curriculum of the school is under revision, and further changes in the staff and management of the school are at present being considered by Government. The accounts of the Agricultural school at Cawnpore are generally good, and it is hoped shortly to meet the want, at present felt, of more boarding accommodation.

Under the head of female education the expenditure increased by Rs. 3,410, chiefly from private sources. The number of schools for girls rose from 298 to 329, and the total number of female scholars in them from 11,862 to 12,562; of these, 5,974 are in aided girls' primary schools. The total number of female scholars in public and private institutions was 18,393, and the percentage of girls

attending schools to the female population of school-going age was ·54 against ·49 in 1897-98. The Benares, Agra, and Meerut Divisions made most progress in the matter of female education during the year.

The total number of aided schools for Europeans and Eurasians was 42, as in the previous year. The total expenditure from Provincial revenues was Rs. 93,664 against Rs. 1,00,372 in 1897-98. This reduction, however, is said to be due to the separation of the boarding grants from the grants for tuition. The percentage of boys who passed the examinations is still low and unsatisfactory.

As judged by public tests, the results of the teaching in the Colvin School for sons of talúqdárs at Lucknow were not satisfactory, most of the boys sent up for the Entrance and for the English Middle examinations having failed. Ten more sets of quarters for boarders have been erected at this school, and under the control of Mr. Siddons, who has returned from leave, the school will probably recover lost ground.

The five sub-committees of the Text-Book Committee held 10 meetings during the year, and there was a general meeting in November. The total number of works considered was 258, or rather less than in 1897-98; of these, a considerable number (119) were approved, either as alternative or sole books of study or for libraries, prizes, &c.

An important feature in the educational history of the year is the growth of private enterprise in education. Some aided colleges and schools complain of loss of students, owing to the competition of private adventure institutions which charge lower fees. Parents are taken with the money saving, and ignore the consideration that for less money, only less money's worth can be had. The evil, if evil it be, will bring its own cure. If the education imparted in these private adventure schools does not stand the departmental or university test, the pupils will leave them and go to the schools which do stand the test. Better teaching is the weapon which our public schools must employ against their rivals.

3.—Literature and the Press.

(*a*) *Literature.*

The number of publications registered and catalogued during the year was 1,320 against 1,466 of 1897 and 1,233 of 1896, showing a decrease of 146 in comparison with the previous year and an increase of 87 over the year before last. The decrease is most prominent in the works on religion, in which subject alone there is a falling off of 126 works. But against this decrease in the number of religious publications, which, as usual, are mostly of a controversial nature, may be set off an increase of 20 works in fiction and 46 in poetry. There were this year 210 works on language against 205 of the previous year, and of these 189 against 173 of the last year were educational. Under this head publishers naturally have little encouragement to cater for the general reader.

The following analysis shows the character and tendency of the works under the prescribed headings giving more detailed information concerning those which deserve special notice :—

(1) *Arts.*—There were nine publications on the subject against eight of the last year. Of these six were first editions and one was a translation.

English.—Of the two works in English on the subject, one is the 2nd edition of Practical Notes on the Telephone. The other, by Edmund W. Smith, is the Portfolio of Indian Architectural Drawing of Fatehpur Sikri, and deserves notice. The illustrations given in the work are representative of the finest specimens of the Moghal School of Architecture and are drawn on a sufficiently large scale for the purposes of artizans and others interested in the subject. It is the first of a series which the author proposes to bring out if the present number meets with success and

with the approval of Government. The original illustrations from which the photo-lithographs of the portfolio have been taken were prepared to illustrate the report of the Archæological Survey of India. A selected number of drawings from these have, under the orders of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, been enlarged to enhance their usefulness. The portfolio furnishes illustrations of Moghal Architecture at the zenith of its glory, depicting the special fondness of the Moghals for painted decoration.

Urdu.—Of the four works in Urdu three are first editions.

Risâlâ-i-I'lm-i-Fotográfee is a book on photography.

Jauhar-i-Funún contains receipts for preparing perfumery and varnishes, for dyeing cloth, for making imitation gold and precious stones and methods of electroplating and manufacturing different kinds of inks, rubber presses and rubber stamps. The remaining Urdu book on the subject is the *Turk Meklery*, in which are given receipts for preparing Turkish food.

Polyglot.—There were two books in bi-lingual form, one was a book on photography, the other was a Sanskrit work, called the *Dhanur Véda Sanhitá*, with its translation in Hindi, on archery as known to the ancient Hindus. In this book are mentioned the names of the weapons which should be used by each of the four castes. The author attaches much sanctity to the art and goes on to say "archery should be taught to qualified Bráhmans only."

(2) *Biography.*—Eighteen works were catalogued under this head, of which 15 are first editions and one a translation. The number of publications under biography is slightly larger but not much better.

Anwár-ul-Azkiá is a translation in which the lives of religious Saints are given. *Jauhar-i-zát* gives an account of the incidents in the life of Muhammad Husain, a poet of Lucknow.

Tazkira-i-Sheikh-ur-Rais Bú Alí Senâ is a biographical account of the famous Arabic physician and philosopher Avicenna.

Hayát-i-Sábri is a versified account of the life of Makhdúm A'lá-ud-dín Ali Ahmad Sábir, a Muhammadan Saint of Kaliar.

Hindi.—Life of Ahilyá Bái is a reprint from the Nágarí Pracháriní Patriká. Life of Nágari Dás Jí, Raja Sáhib Jaswant Singh of Krishnagarh, is another reprint from the same paper. *Débí Sahái Charitra* gives the events connected with the life of Débí Sahái. *Púran Bhakt-kí-kathá* contains an account of Púran Bhagat, who rejected the overtures of love made by his stepmother and was cruelly wounded and thrown into a well by her orders. He was taken out of the well by Gorakh Náth, whose disciple he became and lived the life of a Yogí. Lives of Mirán Bái and of Bápú Déva S'ástrí, C.I.E., and Bála S'ástrí, two luminaries of the Sanskrit College, Benares, are reprints from the Nágarí Pracháriní Patriká.

Arabic.—*Tazkirát-ul-Hufáz* is a work in Arabic containing an account of the learned in the Qurán.

Polyglot.—*Yádgár-i-Ghálib* is a souvenir of Ghálib, the celebrated poet of Delhi. It is written by Khwájá Altáf Husain, Háli, who is himself an author and a poet of repute.

The remarks of Khwájá Háli on the prose and poetry of Ghálib are of literary value, and if he were to edit a set of such biographical sketches, Urdu literature might boast of a series corresponding to "English Men of Letters."

The *Al Barámikah* contains biographical sketches of the famous ministers of Khalifá Hárún-ur-Rashíd of Baghdád. *Tazkirát-ul-Ulmá-i-Hál* gives an account of the lives of Indian Muhammadans including authors, poets and preachers of the present age.

(3) *Drama.*—The number of works under this head has slightly declined. There were 18 publications against 20 of the last year. From the following survey

of the works falling under this category it will be seen that some only are adapted for presentation on the stage. The dramas deal with love, religion, philosophy, and history, and some are written with the purpose of redressing social evils, by holding up abuses to hatred and contempt.

Urdu.—*Gulrú Zaríná* is a romantic drama prepared by a theatrical company.

Tamáshá-i-Mahfil-i-Rangín is a comedy in which Sikandar Farrukh-laqá receives a flying throne from A'rif Sháh and joins the pleasure party of Kunwar Sén, son of Indra, in whose palace he sees Shákh-i-Nabát and falls in love with her. He encounters many dangers which he overcomes and is finally married to her. *Áftáb-i-Muhabbat* is another work on a similar subject.

Nagar Sabhá is written after the Indra Sabhá, a well-known dramatic work in Urdu. *Ishq-ki-Lazzat* is a second edition. *Pur asar jádú* is another version of Randhír and Prémmohiní which was noticed last year.

Hindí.—Maháráṇá Pratáp Singh is a drama founded on historical facts. *Viggyána Nátaka* deals with a philosophical subject. It shows that man can attain the highest bliss by escaping from the shackles of desire. *Mahávíra Charitra* is a translation of Bhava Bhúti's work in Sanskrit. The translator, Lala Sitá Rám, is a Hindí poet and an English scholar. *Vésyá Vilás* by Dévakí Nandana Tiwarí, a Hindí poet of the family of Tulsi Dás, the well-known author of the Ramáyaṇa, exhibits the wretched condition to which the sons of bankers may be reduced by lavishing their wealth on courtesans. *Uttara Ráma Charita* is another translation by Lala Sitá Rám. It forms No. II of the series of Sita Ram's "Our Ancient Theatre." *Prema Lílá*, or the Sport of Love, is a translation of Shakespear's Romeo and Juliet. *Máltí Mádhava* is No. III of Sitá Rám's "Our Ancient Theatre." *Sáng Nau Tankí ká* contains an account of Nau Tankí, daughter of the Rája of Lahore. *Bhartrihari Rája Tyága Nátaka* gives an account of Bhartrihari's abdication of the throne and becoming a yogi.

Sanskrit.—*Gaurí Digambara Prahásanam* is a farce dealing with the humours of Mahádéva and his spouse, Gaurí.

(4) *Fiction.*—The light literature of the year, represented by 84 books, compared with that of the previous year shows an increase of 20 works. Under this head are to be found works containing fanciful and grotesque tales such as delighted the readers of a past generation, but which now are fast coming to be looked upon as antiquated. Fairy tales, love stories, detective stories and romances founded on historical events form the majority of the publications comprised under fiction. The translation of another of Reynold's works into the vernacular during the year is an indication that these unwholesome novels still maintain their attraction among a class of readers which must unfortunately be numerous. The series of novelettes prepared by Azmí in Urdu aims at imparting morality and is designed for juvenile readers.

Following is a survey of the works under fiction :—

Urdu.—The works *Áína-i-Istiqlál*, *Saá'dat* and *Sa'd* are works with a moral purpose. *Afsún* is a historical novel dealing with the distressful period of the mutiny of 1857. The original which is in French was translated into English and the present work is a translation of the English rendering. *Zulf-i-Laílá* by Dwarka Prasad, Ufaq, a well-known Urdu writer and poet, contains stories similar to those in the "Arabian Nights."

Tásír contains a love story.

Sat Bríti Mahá Nand Novel belongs to the class of moral fiction. In the guise of a novel it teaches how the truth-loving Mahá Nand rose from a low position in life to an enviable one in face of the many obstacles which his evil-minded opponents threw in his way. *Náshád* contains the story of Hasín and Mahjabín, who loved each other and were sadly separated. *Sháhid-i-Rá'ná* is an imaginary autobiography of a penitent prostitute. *Lál Námá* is one of the volumes of *Dástán-i-Amír Hamzah* which is being translated at Lucknow and is published by the Newal

Kishore Press. Several other volumes of the work were received during the year. This antiquated work is a store-house of fanciful and extravagant adventures. The story of Lawrence and Ruth in two volumes is a translation of Reynold's Rye House Plot published also by the Newal Kishore Press. *Asrár-i-Á'siah* contains the story of Á'siah, a woman who under the temptation of a neighbour proved faithless to her husband and contrived to elope with her lover. She finds out her mistake, repents and returns to her husband in disguise, confesses her fault and dies in his arms. *Khâwish-i-dil* is a historical novel. The scene is laid in Delhi. A general massacre of its inhabitants is being carried out under the orders of the conqueror, Nádir Sháh. Á'lam Ára, daughter of a Nawáb who has fled, hard pressed in a deserted house by two Iráni soldiers, is rescued by Jahán Qadr, the son of Anís-ul-Mulk. She and her deliverer fall in love with each other. When peace has been restored and the Nawáb has returned to his house, the lovers are nearly separated by the machinations of a servant-maid. But her plans are frustrated and Jahán Qadr and Á'lam Ára are happily married at last.

Jigar Soz may be classed as a social novelette, designed to show the evils of female education. The author has combined business with entertainment and has inserted in his book a puff of a perfumery factory.

Nílofar is a historical novel of the days of Sultán Murád of Turkey. Nílofar, the daughter of the Sultán, puts an end to her life on seeing the dead body of her father who has been stabbed by a Christian. While furnishing an example of filial piety the book is designed to show Christians in an unfavourable light, as the implacable enemies of Muhammadans.

Fasáná-i-Zarbun is a fairy tale. Zarbun, a wood-cutter, takes shelter from the midday sun under a thicket on the banks of a tank. From there he spies a beautiful girl sleeping in the open under the sun's rays. While admiring her beauty and wondering at her recklessness, he notices a deadly snake crawling towards her and preparing to strike. Zarbun takes up his spade, springs upon the snake and cuts it in two. Roused by the noise the sleeping girl, a fairy, finds that a Jin, her enemy disguised as a snake, has been killed by Zarbun. She offers him a boon, but he will accept no reward. The fairy departs and Zarbun repairs to his village with his load of wood on his head. Weary with his load, he wishes it were a horse to carry him. His wish is instantly gratified. The fairy has determined that all his desires shall be accomplished. His lightest whim is henceforth immediately executed. The king's daughter falls in love with him. But his good fortune at length arouses the hatred of the envious. He is condemned to be drowned as a wizard. The king's daughter determines to share his fate. At the fatal moment he wishes for delicious fruit and a stately palace. His wish is fulfilled and he and the princess live happily ever after.

U'mair and Raihánd is a detective story in which a clever police officer discovers the real culprit and restores a lover, falsely charged with the crime, to his mistress.

Tilism-i-A'jáeb, illustrated. A youth by the aid of a magician sees all the wonders of the world.

Badr-un-Nisá ká Musíbat is a social novelette describing the manner in which two brides travelling in the same railway carriage by mistake exchanged husbands, owing to the *parda* system.

Harif is another story of a detective police officer. *Kirishma-i-Muhabbat* is an abstract translation of an English work called James' Book of Love. *Marhata Sardár Wa Sháh Zádi Roshan Árá* has been translated from Rev. Hubert Counters' Romance of Indian History, and describes the brave and undaunted conduct of Sivaji, which won for him the affection of Roshan Árá, the daughter of Aurangzeb.

Mansúr and Mohná is a historical novel describing the battles fought by Mansúr, a general of Mahmúd Ghaznavi. Mohná, the daughter of the Rája of Ajmere, loves Mansúr for his bravery. Mansúr is killed by Jai Ram and Mohná commits suicide.

Hindí.—*Narendra Mohiní* by Deoki Nandan Khatri, the author of Chandra Kántá, is a translation of a Bengali novel. *Dalita Kusum* is also a translation of a Bengali novel. Deoki Nandan's the Progeny of Chandra Kántá which was noticed last year is still incomplete. Four parts of the book were catalogued during the year under report.

(5) *History.*—Sixty-six publications were received and catalogued under this head, of these only 17 are non-educational. Of the remainder only a few are intended as text books, by far the greater number are catechisms and aids to examinees. The following non-educational works deserve notice :—

English.—There were only three non-educational publications in English, none of which were of any particular merit.

Urdu.—*Dunyá-kí-Sair,* prepared by Pyari Lal, is a book on geography illustrated with maps and pictures. It contains a short description of the four continents and describes briefly the people, the flora, and the fauna of certain regions.

A complete collection of the translation of Wáqidí's History is a semi-religious account of Muhammad's invasion and of the conquests of 'Shám,' 'Misr,' and 'A'jam' by the Muhammadans. It is a translation of the work of Muhammad Bin Wáqidí in Arabic. Táríkh-ul-Ambiá contains an account of the prophets.

Wáqiá't-i-Panj Hazár Sálá contains a list of important events that have occurred since the beginning of the Kalyug. *Jang Náma-i-Muhammad Haníf* gives an account of the religious war that was undertaken by Muhammad Haníf to avenge the death of Hasan and Husain. *Tamaddun-i-A'rab* is a translation by Shams-ul-U'lamá Sayed Ali Bilgrámí, Secretary to the Nizám's Government. The work is a valuable addition to Urdu literature and is of special interest to the Muhammadans. It contains a detailed account of the improvements that were made in the various departments of science, art, and language under the Muhammadans, and is a record of the greatness of the Muhammadan nation and religion.

Hindí.—The only non-educational work in Hindí is a short history of Japan, published under the auspices of the Nágarí Prachárini Sabhá of Benares.

Persian.—Four works in Persian are catalogued under this head and all of them are non-educational. Three of these are the three parts of the translation of the Mahábhárata by Abul Fazl and Faizi. *Gulistán-i-Hind* is an illustrated History of India in which the author, Rájá Durga Prasad, briefly describes the creation of the world and prehistoric times in the light of the Hindi scriptures. The book then treats of the Muhammadan and English periods of Indian History and ends with an account of the author's ancestors and of himself.

(6) *Language.*—Two hundred and ten works or five more than the last year are shown under this head. The number of non-educational books is, however, much smaller than last year—being 21 against 32. The so-called educational books are mere keys and aids to passing examinations. The only notice they deserve is a wholesale condemnation. Of the 20 non-educational publications 10 are dictionaries, 1 a letter-writer on religious and moral subjects, two essays, and the remainder are the incomplete parts of a Sanskrit series.

Lughát-i-Maqlúbá is a vocabulary containing words which whether read backwards or forwards convey some meaning.

Lughát-i-Manqútá is a dictionary in which are given the dotted words only. *Maktúbát-i-Hazrat Sheikh Yahyá Munírí* contains letters written by the holy Sheikh to his friends and disciples on moral and religious subjects. *Risálá-i-Sharáfat* is an essay on nobleness. *Ni'mat-i-Ishq* contains an essay on love by Dr. Mirza Safdar Ali of Hyderabad.

(7) *Law.*—There are 17 publications under this head, four of these are educational. The books included under this head are designed for students and for practitioners and comprise acts and laws, with or without annotations, judgments of

the Privy Council, rules regarding the emigration of convicts, Muhammadan law, digests of cases, and a catechism for constables. The following deserve mention :—

English.—Case law on Easement and Licenses, edited by H. C. Niblett, contains Act V of 1882 as amended by Act VII of 1891 and notes and extracts from important English and Indian rulings up to date. The extracts from special treatises and portions of the Indian Legislature which have been added by the editor make it a valuable book for reference on the subject. The book also contains the English Prescription Act, the whole of which has been arranged under proper sections and appropriate heads with a full index. "Privy Council judgments in cases heard and determined on appeal from India which are not reported in the Indian Law Reports 1876—1897" is the explanatory title of a book compiled by Pandit Baldeo Ram Dave, a Vakíl of the High Court of these Provinces. The compiler has, as shown by the title, given in the book judgments of the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council in cases of appeals from India. The books from which these judgments have been taken are not accessible to everybody. The compiler has further increased its utility by appendices given at the end of the book which help the reader in finding out other judgments of the Privy Council on Indian appeals reported in the various Law Reports.

(8) *Medicine.*—Twenty-six publications were catalogued under this head and these, compared with those of last year, are marked by a falling off in number and quality. The authors and compilers rely on English, Sanskrit, and Arabic works as the sources of their information. The original publications contain the experience of native physicians in the use of medicines.

English.—The only work in English under this category is Pestis Bubonica which contains the history and shows the nature of the bubonic plague. The treatment prescribed for the plague-stricken is homœopathic.

Urdu.—*Tashríhát-i-Shamsiá* is a treatise on anatomy. *Mujarrabát-i-Jamíl* is the work of Muhammad Jamíl-ud-dín in which a number of the author's prescriptions are published for the benefit of the people. *Risála-i-aá'zá-i-Makhsúsah* by Dr. Abdul Hakím treats of venereal diseases and of impotency. *Ahsan-ul-Qánún-fí I'láj-it-Táún* is a book intended for the treatment of the plague-stricken. *Mushír-i-Tandurustí* gives a list of common grains, fruits and vegetables and metals with their medicinal properties. *Tib-i-Ihsání, Risála-i-Amráz-i-Khángi ba-zaríá'-i-Adviát-i-Angrezí, and Tib-i-Nabví* contain prescriptions for different ailments. *Jami-ul-Mufradát* is a Materia Medica in Urdu.

Hindí.—*Árógya Darpana* contains prescriptions for common diseases and has been translated into Urdu. *Nighanta Bháshá* is a dictionary of medicines in Hindi.

Persian.—The solitary work in Persian is the *Rumúz-i-Mamduhí,* a tract on pulsation.

Polyglot.—Among the bilingual publications were registered the *Mízán-ul Adwiah,* a pamphlet containing the method of finding out the properties of compound medicines, and *Charaka Sanhitá.* The latter publication is a standard work of medicine in Sanskrit and its translation into Hindí, by Sri Krishna Lal, is calculated to benefit such of the native physicians as have not got sufficient knowledge of the Sanskrit to read and understand the original.

(9) *Miscellaneous.*—The books shown under this head are fewer than those of the previous year by 28, being represented by 226 publications against 254 of the last year. Though the books of the present year are less in quantity, they are better in quality.

English.—The work of Seth Raghubar Dayal contains the 19 questions which were put by the author in the Legislative Council. Seven of these questions referred to educational matters, six were on the executive and judicial service of the province, one on medical service and five on famine.

Court Character and Primary Education has been prepared by Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya, B.A., LL.B., a vakíl of the High Court of the North-Western Provinces. The author's object is to show by statistics and quotations from official and non-official records the desirability of writing the proceedings of the Courts of law in these Provinces in Hindí character. *Gleanings for Subject (g).*—The object of the author in bringing out this work has been to compress into a small compass such matter as is required for examination in subject (*g*), and with this end in view he has "boiled down" the prescribed portions of the "Army Book."

A monograph on Cotton Fabrics produced in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was prepared by C. A. Silberrad, C.S., from the special reports received from the districts in accordance with the orders of the Government of these Provinces. The monograph contains information regarding traditions as to the origin of the art of weaving and the customs and ceremonies connected with the growing and the picking of cotton. The processes of ginning, spinning, and warping and weaving, bleaching, dyeing and printing of the cotton fabrics—coarse and fine—are systematically described. The last chapter deals with the general state of the spinning and weaving industry, the depression of hand spinning, hand weaving, and hand industry in the country districts, and an account of the castes engaged in them.

Human life is a booklet describing birth, death, rebirth and "other circumstances of human beings."

A monograph on Woollen Fabrics in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh contains traditions and customs connected with wool and woollen fabrics, and is one of the yearly provincial series.

Urdu.—Aqwám-ul-Hind briefly notices some of the castes of India and contains a fuller account of the Kayasthas. *Mufíd-un-nisá* is intended for women. It is a translation of interesting narratives from English books. In the *Vaishnawa Chetáwni*, the author, a member of the Arya Samáj, assures his caste-fellows that there is no harm from a religious point of view in eating food cooked by persons belonging to other castes, but what is harmful and should be abandoned is the worship of images, and he exhorts them to eschew Iconolatry. *Kamálát-i-Rúhání* treats of spiritual seances, clairvoyance, and of the method of subjugating the devil. The author has shown what mysterious powers the human soul can attain. He relies for his information on English books. *Maidán-i-Ramal* is a book on geomancy. *Akhláqí Lecture* is a lecture on morality. *Bibek Ságar* is an Árya Samáj tract on discretion. *Nikát-i-Bír Bal* is a book full of witticisms which are ascribed to Bir Bal. *Majmúa'-i-Jádú-i-Farang* contains tricks such as are performed by jugglers. *Mujarrabát-i-Sulaimáni* contains magic squares and charms. *Dastúr-ul-Amal-i-Riásat-i-Qilá'-i-Partábgarh* is a Manual of Regulations for the state of Fort Partábgarh, in which are given rules for the guidance of state officials there. *Jauhar-i-A'jáibát* contains an account of moving rocks, singing stones, speaking mountains, coloured rivers, boiling lakes and other wonderful natural phenomena. *Diamond Jubilee* contains an account of the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee at Jaora.

Hindí.—In the *Trust in Mantras* the author advises his readers not to believe in the efficacy of Mantras. *Pahélí Sangrah* contains riddles. *Pras'na Málá* gives the several methods of divination.

Sanskrit.—Samara Sára is a book on astrology. *Vrihat Tantra Sára* contains charms and incantations, and shows the postures in which a novice should sit while performing those mystical rites.

Persian.—Tuhfat-ul-Islám contains letters and miracles of Khwájá Abdus Salám.

Polyglot.—Mátri-Bhakti enjoins on its readers the necessity of obedience to their mothers. *Mahámarí Vyavastha* shows how water and air are affected by plague. *Vidura Níti* contains a portion of the Mahábhárata in which are given the

moral teachings of Vidura. In "Cremation is Necessary" the author, an Árya Samájist, proves the necessity of burning the dead.

(10) *Poetry.*—Two hundred and eighty-three publications are classed under this head as against 237 of last year. Religion, which comprises the largest number of works, only exceeds poetry this year by four volumes. But composition in verse would probably be a better description of the productions classed under this head. The subjects may be sub-classed as religious and semi-religious, scientific, social, satirical, epic and lyrical. The following deserve mention :—

Urdu.—Musuddas Mausúm Ba Muraqqá-i-Kashmír contains hexastiches by Pandit Beshan Narayan Dar and is written in a forcible language. In this book the author invokes the help of the muse in urging reform upon his caste-fellows and the better education of their children. Poetry of this kind is rare in Urdu verse.

Bárah Másá Sundar Lal contains songs sung bymen and women in the month of Sawan. *Silk-i-Guhar* contains the story of prince Qamar-uz-Zamán and princess Khurshid Jamál. *Ná'lain-i-Ahmadí* is a religious controversy. *Sharáb Náma-i-Manzúm* exposes the evils of drinking and advises its readers to abstain from it. *Díwán-i-Ghálib* is a well-known work in Urdu poetry. It contains the love poems composed by Mirza Asad-ullah Khán, Ghálib, the famous poet of Delhi. *Qasídá-i-Dayá Nand* is a satire on Swami Daya Nand, the founder of the Árya Samáj. *Maulid-i Sharíf* gives an account of the birth of Muhammad. *Narsi Lilá* contains an account of Narsi, a famous devotee of Krishna. *Áh-i-Wahshí* is the versified translation of Hans Jawáhir. *Jang-náma-i-Hazrat Alí* contains an account of the battles fought by Hazrat Ali. *Mirat-ul-Khiyál* shows the vanity of mundane things and contains thoughts on divine love. *Tuhfah-i-Dakan* contains the love poems of Dr. Mael. The work is said to be greatly admired for the purity of its style and the poetic beauties of the verse.

Hindí.—Vitapa Vilása enumerates the names of trees which should not be planted in the central courtyards of houses. The position of a garden with reference to the house is fully described. The method of watering plants and the names of trees which grow from seeds are also given. *Gajendra Móksha* contains a mythological account of an elephant, who, being caught by a crocodile, sought the shelter of Vishnu and was not only rescued from the grasp of his enemy whom Vishnu ripped open, but was released from the shackles of *births and rebirths. Rahmán S'ataka* contains the selected verses of Abdur Rahmán Khán on moral topics. *Sangít Rájá Moraddhvaja* tells how the son of Rája Moraddhvaja, slain by his father in proof of his attachment to Krishna, was restored to life.

Sanskrit.—Bhávanávilása S'atakam contains a hundred verses on the pleasures of desire. *Adbhuta Tarangini* enumerates the wonderful phenomena of nature.

Arabic.—Alfiyat Ibn Málik, containing 1,000 distiches of Ibn Málik, is an Arabic Grammar in verse.

Persian.—Masnaví-i-Hazrat Shams Tabrez wa Masnaví-i-Sheikh Faríd-ud-dín Attár contains the verses of two well-known Muhammadan Saints. *Dafa'-ul-Aghlát* is a Persian work on the orthoepy of words frequently wrongly pronounced. *Masnaví-i-Husn-o-Ishq* contains a story in which the worldly love of two lovers turned into divine love.

Polyglot.—The bilingual publications under "poetry" are the versified translations of Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian works and do not call for any remarks.

(11) *Politics.*—No work was received under this head. One was returned last year.

(12) *Philosophy.*—(Including mental and moral science) 25 works were returned under philosophy. Three of these are in English, one in Urdu, 11 in Sanskrit, two in Arabic and eight in Sanskrit-Hindí. Thus more than three-fourths of the publications are either Sanskrit or are adaptations from that language. The editors of these works rely upon the Upanishads and the schools of Hindú Philosophy.

English.—Of the three works in English one is "An Analysis of *Flint's Theism*," a cram book for students preparing for the University Examination. Essays on the Positive Philosophy, Part III, the Law, the Equation, and the Curve belong to the series of philosophical essays written by Professor H. Cox of the Muir Central College. The remaining work on the subject—*The Mysteries of Karma Revealed*—follows somewhat on the lines of the *Bhagwat Gítá*. The author has, however, some views of his own. He traces the origin of all actions, good or bad, to the vibrations of the astral ego or the double self of man. He demonstrates the existence and projection of the astral body and shows, by analogy with sound waves, that the vibrations of the astral body are also inevitably and indelibly impressed on the all-pervading ether. These impressions are, in the author's opinion, the cause of rebirths and of all the miseries in the world, and can be got rid of by performing noble deeds without attachment to their fruits. The author attempts to support his theories by arguments based on the conclusions of western scientists.

Urdu.—*Házal-Fasl-fil-Wáhid-wal-Kasír* contains a logical consideration of "the One" and "the many."

Sanskrit, Sanskrit-Hindí.—Of the 19 works under Sanskrit and Sanskrit-Hindí 17 are represented by the Upanishads and the Darshanas. *Samákshákara* is an attempt to reconcile the apparent inconsistencies of the Sánkhya and other systems of Hindú Philosophy as explained and understood by the modern Vedántists. *Vimarsha* contains a philosophical discussion of the impression of the past actions, good or bad, on the mind.

Arabic.—Of the two books in Arabic, one is an educational work and the other is on Logic.

(13) *Religion.*—Two hundred and eighty-seven works, the largest number of publications under any head, are classed under religion. Hinduism, Muhammadanism, and Christianity are well represented. The Áryas, the Jainas, the followers of the Rádhá Swámí Sect, and the Theosophists continue actively to disseminate their own particular views. The following deserve mention :—

English and Roman-Hindustani. There were 23 works on religion in English and Roman, of which 19 were in English and 4 in Roman-Hindustani. A Compendium of Durgá Pátha contains an abstract translation of the Sanskrit Book "Durgá Pátha." *Zabúr aur Gít* is a collection of hymns, psalms, *ghazals, and bhajans* with a supplement consisting of popular hymns with choruses. The Divine Ode is a translation of the well-known Sanskrit work "the *Bhagwat Gítá*."

Urdu.—*Gulshan-i-Hálát* gives an account of the prophets and of Adam and Eve. *Miftáh-ul-Jannat and Ráh-i-Naját* are on the Muhammadan religion, and show the way to salvation under that religion. *Mahátama Ekádashi* treats of fasting and its benefits according to the Hindu religion. *A'in-ul-Hidáyá* is a commentary on the Hidáyá, a well-known book in Arabic. *Maulid-i-Sarwar-i-Kaunain* contains an account of the birth of Muhammad, the prophet. *Sanátan Dharm-ki-Jai* is a pamphlet describing the religious duties according to the ancient Hindu religion. *Tanwír-ush-Shahádatain* is a book on the martyrdom of Hasan and Husain, the sons of Ali. *Bharthari Vairág S'atak and Jain Vairág S'atak* is a translation of the English translation of the 100 verses of Bharthri and of the Jain religion, issued by the Theosophical Society. *E'jaz-i-Yusufí* contains prayers for special benefits with the mode of their recital. *Akhbár-i-Muhammadí* advises the Muhammadans to abstain from celebrating the nativity of Muhammad, which borders on idolatry.

Hindí.—*Vishnu Chálísá* contains 40 verses in praise of Vishnu. *Breaking his Fetters* contains the story of a man who embraced Christianity and the advantages of the Christian religion. *Mata Paryéshaṇá* compares the Parsee, Egyptian, Greek, Chinese, Jewish, Christian, and Muhammadan religions with the Hindu religion, and concludes that they are all branches of the Indian Puranic religion. *Parpaṇámirt,*

is a book on Vaishnava religion. *First Catechism* contains answers and questions on the Christian religion. *The Story of a Diamond* is another Christian publication. *Sámagánám Sandhyá Vidhih* contains the method of performing the morning, noon, and evening prayers by Sám Vedi Bráhmans. *Bháshá Pujana Sangrah* contains the modes of worshipping the Jaina Saints. *Dharma Tulá* is a Christian publication in which an inquiry is made into the true religion. *S'abd Kunjí* contains instructions for those who practice according to the Kabir sect. *Prema Patra Rádháswámi* contains the teachings of the Rádháswámi sect. *Dwádas'ánupréksha* is a book on Jain religion.

Sanskrit.—*S'antirasanirdes'ah* describes the pleasures of quietness. *Gáyatrí Tantra* contains the mystical formula of Gáyatri. *Panchánga Sangrah* contains the five ways of worshipping the *Mahákálí, Mahálakshmi, and Mahá Saraswatí. Agastya Sanhitá* is a collection, by Agastya, of the accounts of *Ráma Chandra. Ánanda Vrindá Vana Champú* contains an account of the childhood of Rádhá and Krishna. It is a highly elaborate composition in alternate prose and verse. *Prétá Manjarí* is a work on funeral rites and ceremonies.

Arabic and *Persian.*—*Qurán Sharíf* is the holy book of Muhammadans.

A'mma yatasálún is the last chapter of the Koran.

Khutba-i-Í'dain contains sermons on the two Íds.

Kitáb-ul-Arbaí'n contains the 40 traditions of the Súfis.

Khulása-i-Jámé'-i-Abbásí, Panjábi, contains in five chapters an abstract of *Jáme'-i-Abbásí.*

Polyglot.—*Risála-i-Aqíqah* is a tract on the Aqíqah ceremony among the Muhammadans. It is performed some days after the birth of a child.

Muí'n-un-Násihín is a translation of the *Arabic Anís-ul-Wáí'zín.* It contains advices to religious preachers.

Purusha Súkta is a hymn of the *Yajur Veda* with its Hindí translation.

Tafsír-i-Mawáhib-ur-Rahmán contains the text of the *Qurán* with a commentary in Urdu by Saiyed Amír Alí of Lucknow.

Guṇasthánkarmároha is a record of the degrees of spirituality attained by a novice in the *Jain* religion.

An Nur-ul-Hátimah is intended for the Shia sect. *Lakshmí Náráyana Sarowar* contains the verses of the *Bhagwat Gítá* with parallel translations in *Hindí* and *Persian.*

Namasté is an Árya Samáj tract containing an exposition of the word *Namasté,* which is the Árya form of salutation.

Rájagrihí máhátmyám contains an account of the sacred shrine of *Rájagrihí* in the Behar district.

Me'ráj Námá is a book in which the different traditions relating to the seven heavens and other spheres are given according to Muhammadan religion.

Tarána-i-Má'rifat contains the means of knowing God and the evolution of man and spirit.

Brahma S'okt is an exposition of a *mantra* from the *Yajur Véda.*

14. *Science* (Mathematical and Mechanical).—There were 43 publications classed under Science Mathematical against 84 of the last year. With the exception of five they are all educational books. The five non-educational works do not call for any remarks.

15. *Science* (Natural and other).—This subject is represented by only three publications, which are all educational.

16. *Voyages and Travels.*—Of the five publications under this head four are in Urdu and one in Hindi.

Urdu.—*Sair-i-daryá* contains a description of Ceylon and Maldive islands.

In the *Sair-i-Dakan* the author, Munshi Brij Bashi Lal, gives an account of the religious places in the Dakkhan to which he paid a visit during his pilgrimage.

Qand-i-Maghrabí is an account of the mosque at Cordova which was visited by the author, Nawab Muhammad Umar Ali Khan. The book also contains a short history of Spain.

Safarnáma-i-Hazrat Makhdúm Jahányán Jahán Gasht is a translation of Musáfir Námá-i-Maulví Saiyed Jalál-ud-dín Husain, known by the epithet of Makhdúm Jahányán Jahán Gasht, a well-known Muhammadan saint, the spiritual teacher of Sultán Feroz Sháh of Delhi. The original is from the pen of the Saint himself, and is written in Persian. It contains fantastic descriptions of wonders on the earth and in fairyland seen by the Saint. One specimen will suffice to show the nature of the work. In a river between Chín and Machín the saint encountered a dragon, with 12,000 teeth in every mouth of its nine heads. It is difficult to believe that this work is intended to be taken seriously.

Hindi.—"Pictorial Tour Round India" is a publication of the Christian Literature Society, in which is given an account of the religious places and shrines and of the important cities in India. Hindus will not find the accounts of their sacred places given in this work very palatable. The book is well illustrated.

Periodicals.—All the periodical literature returned during the year under report may be classed under fiction, miscellaneous, poetry, and religion. The list of new periodicals is very small, being represented by four only, of which two at any rate do not seem destined to continue for any length of time. The following deserve mention:—

English-Miscellaneous.—The solitary paper in English which was brought into existence in the commencement of the year is "The Students' Friend." It is a monthly periodical intended for the benefit of students. Only two numbers of this paper were received and catalogued, and it is difficult to say whether it still exists.

The *Pras'nottara* is the monthly Gazette of the Indian Section of the Theosophical Society. It is issued in the form of questions and answers touching Hinduism and Hindu Philosophy, supplemented by information regarding Theosophical Activity.

Religion.—The Allahabad Parish Magazine contains Parish Notes and is a purely religious paper. It is the oldest among English periodicals.

Urdu.—*Miscellaneous-Ma'árif* is a monthly periodical in Urdu of which only two issues have been received. It contains articles on geographical and historical subjects, on unity among Muhammadans, on freedom of newspapers, on coinage in India, on plague and on education.

Naghma-i-A'nádil wa Mast-i-náz is another new monthly periodical in Urdu, edited by Maulvi Ali Ahmad. It contains poetry and portions of an incomplete novel. It was started in August 1898 and only one number was received for cataloguing.

The continuance of these new periodicals, especially of the latter, is doubtful.

Hindí.—Pandita Patriká is the only paper on the list of the new periodicals which has been regularly received. It is a monthly paper. The first issue contains a life of Bála S'ástrí, a well-known Pandit of Benáres connected with the Sanskrit College, Benares; an account of Kas'í Pandit Samáj and some local news. It has also brought out from time to time lives of eminent Pandits of Benares.

As regards centres of publication, Lucknow, with 25 presses, turned out 288 works, and heads the list. Allahabad stands second, having turned out 266 works from 19 presses. Cawnpore, Benares, Agra, Meerut, Moradabad, and Etáwah issued from their presses 166, 151, 83, 79, 68, and 46 works respectively. Lucknow,

Allahabad, Cawnpore, and Benares are the four stations each of which has issued more than 150 works.

General remarks.—The indigenous output of works on technical subjects was poor in quality and meagre in amount. In biography, though the lives of others besides saints are this year to be found, yet the quality of the work has not improved. The biographies merely give the purest outlines of the lives of those of whom they treat. Praise is dealt out with no unsparing hand; but there are no genuine attempts to portray character or show the value of the subjects' lives and works. In fiction most of what is produced is poor stuff; but there are two stories which show some imagination and some constructive ability. The works on history are fairly numerous; but few Indian writers seem to be attracted to the study of that of their own country, except in so far as they may make money out of it by assisting examinees to defeat examiners. The only attempt at writing a history of India is one which ignores the historical method altogether, and takes no account of recent labours and researches in the field. In language, it is enough to observe that out of 210 works 190 are keys and aids to passing examinations. The law books consist only of educational works or books of reference. In medicine one standard work in Sanskrit has been translated into Hindi, but most of the other productions are mere advertisements of remedies and prescriptions. Poetry, though it bulks larger than usual, comprises for the most part only dissertations in verse on religion and morality and kindred subjects. There is no work on politics. Philosophy and religion are so closely allied and so frequently overlap each other that they may be taken together. Such works in either domain as bear upon them the stamp of originality, such as "The Mysteries of Karma Revealed" and "Mata Paryéshaṇá" are examples of the extravagance to which fairly well-informed writers may be carried in the absence of the restraining influence of educated public opinion. The Theosophists have been fairly active in disseminating their views, as also the Jains; but the Aryas, though not idle, have been less vigorous this year. Science is represented almost exclusively by educational works. Under voyages and travels there are only five publications. One of these only deserves notice, as indicating the extreme credulity of those for whom it was invented. It is a translation of an old work, it is true, but it is put forward in all seriousness as a work of travel.

(*b*) *The Vernacular Press.*

THE two following statements give details of the vernacular and Anglo-vernacular newspapers published in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and reported on during the year 1898:—

I.—Classification of newspapers according to the intervals of time at which they are published.

Monthly.	Twice a month.	Thrice a month.	Weekly.	Twice a week.	Daily.	Total.	Number of newspapers started during 1898.	Number of newspapers stopped during 1898.	Number of newspapers left on the register at the end of 1898.
42	9	7	44	1	2	105	16	25	80

II.—Linguistic classification of newspapers.

Urdu.	Urdu-English.	Hindi.	Hindi-Urdu.	Marâthi.	Gurkha.	Total.
72	2	24	4	2	1	105

The total number of newspapers on the register during the year was 105, as compared with 118 in the preceding year. Sixteen new papers were started or received for the first time, while the publication of 25 ceased, 80 papers being left on the register at the end of the year. The weekly papers, which numbered 57 in 1897, fell to 44 in 1898, exceeding the monthly journals (42) only by 2. Both the daily publications, the *Oudh Akhbár* published in Urdu and the *Hindustán*, a Hindi paper, issue from Oudh. There were 72 purely Urdu and 24 purely Hindi papers. Both the Maráthi journals and the one Gurkha paper were published at Benares.

The following 16 new papers were brought on the register during the year :—

The *Árya Bandhu*, which deals with Árya doctrines and medical treatment according to the Árya tenets; the *Árya Mitra*, which reports the proceedings of the Árya Samáj; the *Gaur Hitkárak Patra*, published in support of the Gaur Sabha; the *Hamdard-i-Qaum Vaishya*, conducted on the same lines as the *Vaishya Hitkári* of Meerut, and chiefly devoted to advocating social reforms among the Agarwál community; the *Khádim-i-Hind*, which deals with social, commercial, local, and moral affairs, the *Madrif* which chiefly deals with social, educational, and scientific subjects and is in some respects a successor of the defunct *Aligarh Institute Gazette*; the *Pandit Patriká*, an organ of the Káshi Pandit Samáj, which published the proceedings of that Samáj and treated of religious, scientific, and literary subjects; the *Rangin Mizáj*, which is devoted to fiction and poetry and contains local and general news; the *Rasik Mitra*, which contains Hindi songs and general news; the *Sanátan Dharm Patáká*, published in support of the Dharm Sabha and opposed to the Árya Samáj; the *Shams-ul-Hind*, which consists almost entirely of extracts from other papers; the *Sudhá Ságar*, a medical journal containing scraps of general information; the *Surma-i-Túr*, which was temporarily resuscitated and contained little original matter; the *Tablígh-i-Risálat*, which treats of the Muhammadan religion and general subjects interesting to Musalmáns; the *Tantra Prabhákar*, conducted in support of the Dharma Sabha and against the Árya Samáj; and the *Tijáratí Akhbár*, which contained commercial advertisements and miscellaneous news taken from other papers.

Out of the sixteen new papers above mentioned, the *Gaur Hitkárak Patra*, the *Pandit Patriká*, the *Sudhá Ságar*, the *Surma-i-Túr*, and the *Tijáratí Akhbár* ceased to exist before the close of the year.

Among other papers which stopped publication during the year were the following :—

The *Akhbár-i-Islám*, which consisted chiefly of controversial theology and general news; the *Aligarh Institute Gazette*, which ceased to exist owing to the death of Sir Saiyad Ahmad Khan, who edited it; the *Árya Darpan*, an old paper, which advocated Árya Samáj principles and social reforms; the *Bundelkhand Punch*, a comic paper, which discussed frontier affairs; the *Kálbhairava* and the *Káshi Vaibhava*, which were published in Maráthi at Benares; the *Rafiq-i-Saltanat*, the *Rafi-ul-Akhbár*, the only Urdu newspaper published at Benares; the *Sajjan Vinod*, which contained general and local news and advocated the restoration of the Mahárája of Bharatpur to power; the *Vidyá Vinod*, devoted to literary, political, religious, and social subjects; and the *Zamánah*.

The following nine newspapers, mentioned in order of seniority, which are still in existence, have been published for more than 25 years :—

The *Oudh Akhbár*, the *Akhbár-i-Álam*, the *Anjuman-i-Hind*, the *Dabdaba-i-Sikandari* (Rámpur State), the *Kárnámah*, the *Mufid-i-Ám*, the *Agra Akhbár*, the *Almora Akhbár*, and the *Káyasth Samáchár*. The *Aligarh Institute Gazette*, which was another old established paper, was in the 33rd year of its existence when the publication ceased in April 1898. The *Oudh Akhbár* has been in existence over 40 years. The next two papers on the above list, the *Akhbár-i-Álam* and the *Anjuman-i-Hind*, have regularly been published for the last 38 and 37 years respectively.

Moradabad again headed the list of the centres of Vernacular journalism contributing 18 newspapers as in 1897. Other districts, where more than 10 vernacular newspapers were published during the year, were Meerut 17, Lucknow 13, and Agra 12.

The *Bhárat Jiwan*, the Hindi weekly of Benares, has maintained its circulation of 1,500, and is the most widely-circulated vernacular paper in these Provinces. The circulation of the *Vaishya Hitkári* rose from 900 to 1,000, and that of the *Káyasth Conference Gazette* from 500 to 700, while the circulation of the *Anís-i-Hind* fell from 800 to 700, and there was no change in the circulation of the *Prayág Samáchár*, 800; the *Jain Gazette*, 700; and the *Hindustáni* and the *Maheshwari*, 600 each. The *Rangin Mizáj* and the *Tantra Prabhákar*, both new papers, also claimed a circulation of 600 each. The circulation of the *Jain Hitopdeshak* and the *Oudh Akhbár*, the Urdu daily, were the same as in 1897, *viz.* 575 and 526 respectively. The *Colonel* had a circulation of 514, and 12 newspapers claimed a circulation of 500 each.

Eight papers were published in support of the Árya Samáj, of which four issued from Meerut; while the *Sanátan Dharm Patáká* and the *Tantra Prabhákar*, both published at Moradabad, advocated the cause of the orthodox Hindu religion and opposed the principles of the Árya Samáj. Four papers advocated social reform among the Káyasths, three among the Vaishya Agarwál community, and two among the Jains.

The following is a summary of the views expressed by the various newspapers on the principal subjects discussed in the issue of the year 1898:—

I.—Political and Foreign.

The National Congress movement was not very largely discussed during the year in the columns of the Native Press. The *Hindustáni* attributed the meagre attendance of delegates at the 13th Congress held at Amraoti in a great measure to the serious inconvenience passengers travelling by rail were subjected to under the plague quarantine rules. The *Bhárat Jiwan* party thought that insufficient attention was paid to the sources of material prosperity; and concurring with a Bombay paper, recommended the convention of an industrial conference, to be conducted on the lines of the Industrial Institution at Poona with a view to encouraging technical education.

The frontier campaign continued to be vigorously discussed. The good behaviour of the troops was generally acknowledged; but the conduct of the operations was frequently severely criticised.

The press generally approved of the control of the Khyber Pass being taken over by the Government of India. One newspaper recommended that the frontier districts should be brought under the direct control of Officers of the Foreign Office; another urged the necessity of strongly fortifying the Khyber Pass. The *Hindustáni* suggested the construction of good roads and a railway to Kábul and Herat as being essential for military mobilization in the event of any premeditated Russian invasion. The *Tohfa-i-Hind* preferred permanent occupation to punitive expeditions. The permanent occupation of Chitral was also considered to have been a necessary step by the *Hámid-ul-Akhbár*.

The *Hindustáni* urged that it was not a wise policy to aggravate the discontent of the people against Government by increasing expenditure owing to frontier policy. The *Oudh Akhbár* considered strong coercive measures necessary to bring the refractory tribesmen to their senses by closing the passes to commerce, and it suggested that the subsidies paid to the Amír and to petty frontier Chiefs should temporarily be suspended. The *Naiyar-i-Ázam*, on the other hand, considered the Government were pursuing a wrong policy in not seeking the co-operation of the Amír in suppressing the tribal risings.

The prospects of a Russian invasion were referred to by the *Oudh Punch*. That paper strongly denounced the tone of the English newspapers in discussing the advance of Russia in Central Asia and her movements in China as auguring danger to India, and observed that, apart from defensive works which have been constructed on the North-West Frontier at enormous cost, India was provided with strong natural defences which no ordinary enemy would venture to cross. The *Najm-ul-Hind* and the *Rahbar* questioned the probability of a Russian invasion, and objected to the supposition that the masses would welcome foreign invaders.

The attitude of the Amír towards the British Government in connection with the tribal risings was widely discussed, and, generally speaking, was not viewed favourably by the Native Press.

The movements of the mad Mulla and his subsequent appearance in the Swat country attracted the attention of the press and gave rise to much speculation.

Discussing the Greco-Turkish war and the political situation in Crete generally the press regarded Russia as an enemy to the Ottoman Empire, and considered that the Greco-Turkish war was brought about mainly through Russian instrumentality. The ultimate settlement of affairs in Crete was on the whole calmly discussed, and it was generally agreed that the Sultán could not have done otherwise than accept the final ultimatum issued by the British Admiral, although the terms imposed were pronounced severe. The appointment of Prince George of Greece as Governor of Crete was attributed to Russian influence.

The press on the whole gave a qualified approval to the reconquest of the Soudan, and generally speaking, discussed the subject with moderation. As regards the future settlement of the Egyptian question the majority of the newspapers were remarkably reserved.

The tone adopted by English newspapers in discussing the Far Eastern question was generally echoed by the Vernacular Press. There was, however, a consensus of opinion that if Russia obtained a permanent footing in China the Indian frontier would be seriously threatened from a new direction.

The prospects of an Anglo-American alliance were to some extent discussed. Mr. Chamberlain's Birmingham speech was referred to as having produced a profound sensation throughout the world.

II.—General Administration.

As regards the administration of justice the *Anís-i-Hind*, in discussing the question of separating the Executive from the Judiciary, pointed out the defects of the combination of the two functions, urging that the present system was opposed to the principle of political economy, according to which more work is obtained by division of labour than otherwise.

The *Nasím-i-Agra* considered that under the new law the restriction debarring pleaders from holding Honorary Magistracies would injuriously affect the administration of justice by the Bench of Magistrates.

Numerous cases were cited in which Europeans were acquitted or leniently dealt with for causing the deaths of natives, and special exception was taken to the acquittal of Private Whelan in the Meerut stabbing case.

The press devoted numerous articles to existing malpractices in the police, and the question of police reform was freely discussed. The majority of the newspapers agreed as to the necessity of raising the pay of the subordinate grades, and the system of judging Police work by statistical tests was generally condemned.

The Financial Statement for 1898-99 formed the subject of considerable comment, and Sir James Westland's review of Indian Finance was not favourably received by the press. The *Bhárat Jiwan*, quoting figures from the Financial Statement, observed that the disturbance in the Financial equilibrium was chiefly due to the heavy military operations and the high salaries paid to European officials,

and referring to Sir James Westland's review of the Indian Finances for the last 20 years, in which he had stated that the revenue exceeded the ordinary expenditure by 51 crores, argued that if money obtained by the issue of loans was to be reckoned as income, there would not be a poor man in the world.

The *Akh'ár-i-Álam*, referring to the English Budget for 1898-99, observed that the great difference between the condition of the British and the Indian Treasuries was chiefly due to the different systems of Financial administration prevailing in the two countries, and that whereas in England every item of expenditure in the budget was fully discussed and criticised; on the other hand, money was lavishly spent by the authorities in India, and the representatives of the people on the Viceroy's Legislative Council had no power to control it.

The Indian Loans Bill was freely discussed. The *Hindustání* considered that Government would experience difficulty in raising a 3½ per cent. loan, and urged the expediency of first settling the Currency question in a satisfactory manner. Referring to the debate on the Indian Loans Bill, the same paper disputed Sir Henry Fowler's statement, that he did not consider the land tax pressed heavily on the taxpayer, and contended that it was owing to heavy land assessments that many landowners had been sold up and a large number of cultivators reduced to poverty. The *Bhárat Jiwan* observed that the National Debt was steadily increasing, but that Government had done nothing to reduce the public expenditure. The *Hindustání* considered that the issue of a new loan for 120 lakhs of rupees would mean the withdrawal of so much silver currency from circulation and would increase the stringency of the money market. The same paper urged Government to re-open the Mints or adopt other methods to remove the scarcity of silver.

The newspapers were unanimous in pronouncing the famine administration a success, and many of them highly praised the arrangements adopted in the United Provinces. The heavy export of wheat was generally viewed by the press with alarm, as seriously affecting the grain mart, and Government was appealed to to interfere, as it was argued that the heavy export of grain was responsible for scarcity and high prices. The proposal to establish agricultural banks and colleges of agriculture was accepted with favour.

The *Bhárat Jiwan*, discussing the question of the exportation of wheat, admitted that Government could not prohibit exportation in view of the fact that England depended upon India for a large portion of its supply of wheat and rice, and it suggested the formation of joint stock companies to buy up grain at the time of harvests in order to prevent it falling into the hands of British traders.

Generally speaking, the press accepted the preventive measures adopted by Government as being essential to prevent the spread of the bubonic plague, and the policy pursued by the Government of the North-Western Provinces was commended by several newspapers.

The Bombay plague riots were freely discussed, the consensus of opinion being that the severity with which the plague rules were enforced as regards the segregation of plague-stricken patients, and more especially the removal of females to the plague hospitals, was responsible for the outbreak of disorder at Bombay.

With the appearance of plague at Calcutta the exodus of the inhabitants which followed attracted considerable attention. Discussing the efficacy of Dr. Haffkine's prophylactic serum, the press generally scouted wild and absurd rumours which followed the introduction of inoculation.

Municipal administration at Agra formed the subject of much discussion in the Native Press, and the Board's financial situation was generally viewed with alarm. Most papers agreed that the Board had been reduced to these financial straits on account of the heavy expenditure incurred on the construction of the water-works.

The *Riáz-ul-Akhbár* objected at length to the present educational system, and complained that education was accompanied by no moral or technical instruction.

Similar views were expressed by the *Oudh Punch* and the *Árya Mitra*. The latter paper maintained that English education had a pernicious effect on the morals of natives, made them sceptical of their own religion, and inclined to look down upon everything Indian as worthless. The *Bhárat Jiwan*, in an article headed "The injuries caused by defects in the educational system," observed that those students who had acquired an English education considered it derogatory to engage in their hereditary professions or trades, and that English education was obviously one of the causes which had helped to intensify the poverty and distress of India. Discussing the curriculum of studies adopted in Government schools, the press generally objected to the introduction of a departmental examination for the fifth class.

The press unanimously approved the establishment of technical and industrial schools as being essential in promoting the welfare of the people.

Aligarh College affairs and the proposal to raise the status of the College to a University as a tribute to the late Sir Saiyad Ahmad were freely discussed.

III.—Legislation.

During the first half of 1898 the new sedition laws were vigorously discussed by the press, and there was a consensus of opinion that the law, as it had been amended, would have the effect of gagging the press; gradually, however, the subject was dropped, and the press resumed its normal tone.

The press unanimously disapproved of sections 20 and 23 of the Indian Post Office Act empowering officers in charge of Post Offices to detain any postal article suspected to have been sent by post in contravention of section 21, several papers observing that these provisions were obviously intended to curtail the freedom of the press, and that the new law would merely serve as an engine of oppression.

IV.—Miscellaneous.

Complaints were made by the press as to the discomforts to which third class passengers were subjected, and in this connection, numerous theories were advanced to account for the spread of plague, namely, the overcrowding of carriages, the want of a proper supply of drinking water, the sale of raw decayed fruits, and half-cooked, adulterated, and rotten food at railway stations.

Reference was also made to the increasing crime and number of assaults committed on railways, and the Railway authorities were urged to adopt measures to ensure the safety of passengers.

Considerable discussion followed the deputation of the Nágarí Pracháríni Sabhá, which waited on Sir Antony MacDonnell at Allahabad, praying for the adoption of Hindi in place of Urdu. The Hindu organs, headed by the *Bhárat Jiwan*, vigorously supported the movement on the grounds that Hindi was the language of the people, and that the Hindi characters were far less ambiguous than Urdu. The Muhammadan papers, on the other hand, were opposed to any alteration in the existing order of things.

The sedition laws created considerable irritation at the time, and some newspapers denounced the amendment of the existing law as a means of gagging the press; but otherwise the tone of the press in discussing political and administrative matters was as a rule moderate.

4.—Literary and Scientific Societies.

(For standard section, see pages 303 to 307 of report for the year ending 31st March 1893.)

5.—Arts and Sciences.

(Blank.)

CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

Epigraphical Section.

On the afternoon of the 28th of October 1898 Dr. A. Führer, the Archæological Surveyor, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, resigned his appointment under Government, and Mr. Edmund W. Smith, the Architectural Surveyor, was appointed to the charge of that office in addition to his other duties. Mr. Puran Chander Mukerji was temporarily employed in the Archæological Department with effect from the forenoon of the 9th January 1899.

Mr. Smith's time was fully occupied with his investigations in Agra, preparing reports for conservation works. Mr. Puran Chander Mukerji was employed on exploration work in the Nepal Tarái, where excavations had been made during the previous year.

After Dr. Führer's retirement, Mr. Smith, under directions received from the Local Government, sent a number of inscriptions which had been collected during past years by Dr. Führer to the Governments of Burma and the Panjáb, and to Professor Kielhorn, Göttingen, Germany.

During the year the final part of Mr. Smith's report on the Moghal Architecture of Fatehpur-Sikri was finished off and published. The work on the Architecture of Fatehpur-Sikri has been brought out in four parts, fully illustrated with drawings, coloured illustrations and photographs.

Most of the proofs for Mr. Smith's book on the Moghal Colour Decoration of Agra have been put through the press, and Mr. Smith commenced preparing a monograph on Akbar's Tomb at Sikandra. In addition, Mr. Smith contributed articles to the *Journal of Indian Art* and sent a number of plates to the *Technical Art Series* with descriptive letter press.

The greater part of the drawings made in pencil of Akbar's Tomb at Sikandra while on tour were finished up, and a number were inked in.

In November the Archæological Surveyor returned to Agra to proceed with the survey of the Jahangiri Mahál, which was commenced towards the close of the last camping season.

In January His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Antony MacDonnell, visited the fort with Mr. Smith and examined the historical buildings with a view to their restoration. The Chief Engineer also personally examined the buildings with the Executive Engineer and the Archæological Surveyor. Subsequently a report was called for from the Archæological Surveyor on the state of the ancient buildings generally in Agra, which was duly prepared and submitted, as also a note on the state of the buildings at Fatehpur-Sikri.

In February the Archæological Surveyor visited the celebrated shrine of Saiyid Salar at Bahraich, and prepared a report on its conditions with a view to its being surveyed and restored. The building is one of great interest and was built about the 13th century. It was visited in A.D. 1340 by Sultán Muhammad Tughlaq, and in A.D. 1374 by Firuz Sháh Tughlaq.

When working in the Fort, Agra, Mr. Smith brought to light some interesting mural decorations which have been copied, and will be published in due course. It

has been arranged that the paintings found in the historical buildings at Agra and Fatehpur-Sikri shall be restored under the immediate superintendence of the Archæological Surveyor and that his services shall be more fully utilized in conservation work, all estimates being examined and noted on by him before submission to Government.

When working in the Fort Mr. Smith also prepared, in addition to the drawings of the Jahangiri Mahál, several casts of the rich carved ornamentations upon the walls, columns, brackets, &c.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1.—Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

(For standard section, see page 315 of the Administration Report for 1892-93.)

2.—Ecclesiastical. 3.—Stationery.

(For standard sections, see page 199 of the Administration Report for 1874-75.)

4.—Wards' Institution.

(See Court of Wards.)

5.—Government Press.

The abstract account for the year, compared with that of the previous year and with the estimates, is as follows :—

	Receipts.		*Expenditure.*	
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Estimated	57,400	31,400	4,91,588	4,85,567
Actuals	35,551	45,835	4,91,093	5,20,310
	—21,849	+14,435	—495	+34,743

[The figures for 1897-98 differ from those shown in last year's report by the amount of certain adjustments made after the close of the year.]

The large increase in the receipts is due to the supply of printing for a new examination conducted by the Educational Department; to the supply of 1,000 copies of the North-Western Provinces Famine Report to the Secretary of State; and to the payments by District Boards for certain forms supplied to them. On the expenditure side there was a saving of about Rs. 4,000 owing to the High Court giving out the printing of private appeal cases direct to private firms. In other respects the charges of the Press were normal; but the cost of stationery procured from the Central Stores, Calcutta, rose by Rs. 33,000. There is a large amount of raw material still in hand.

The estimated value of the outturn of the Press was Rs. 6,31,129 as against Rs. 6,52,170 in the previous year. The High Court required Rs. 29,256 more than last year, when the old stock of forms had been redistributed and absorbed: but decreased outlay was found possible in the accounts of the Civil Secretariat (Rs. 36,449), the Inspector-General of Registration (Rs. 20,972), and other offices. The cessation of the printing work due to scarcity was the main factor making for economy.

The Naini Central Jail Branch Press has been fully utilized during the year; but much of the machinery in use there is old and in need of replacement. Three hundred and ten convicts were employed at the end of the year, and a few of them were trained to assist in the composing department. The estimated value of work done at the jail was Rs. 44,565. The actual cost of the work to the Press was Rs. 38,940, a sum which included Rs. 20,052, the largest amount yet paid for convict labour.

The Book Depôt accounts show receipts of Rs. 15,286 and expenditure of Rs. 4,140, against Rs. 14,019 and Rs. 4,035, the corresponding figures for the previous year.

PART III.—APPENDICES.

INDEX TO THE APPENDICES

TO THE

N.-W. P. AND OUDH ADMINISTRATION REPORT, 1898-99.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—Physical Geography.

	Pages.
1.—Physical geography of the territories under the control of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh ...	1
Form A.—Showing total acreage, classification of areas, irrigation, crops, current fallows, and stock in each district of the North-Western Provinces, during the Agricultural year ending 30th June 1898...	2—7
Form A.—Showing total acreage, classification of areas, irrigation, crops, current fallows, and stock in each district of the Province of Oudh, during the Agricultural year ending 30th June 1898	8—9
2.—Statement showing rainfall, temperature, and prevailing winds in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1898	10

B.—Political Relations.

.—Native States	11
2.—Statement of Native Chiefs in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh	*ib.*

C.—Civil Divisions of British Territory.

In the districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the Financial year 1898-99	12—13

D.—Population.

For the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the Calendar year 1898	14—15

E.—Fiscal.

1*(a)*.—Statement showing the area, cost, and rate per square mile of Surveys in the districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year ending 30th September 1898	16
1*(b)*.—Settlement, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the Revenue year 1897-98...	17
Form C.—Incidence of the Land Revenue on area and population in the districts of the North-Western Provinces during the year 1897-98	18—19
Form C.—Incidence of the Land Revenue on area and population in the districts of the Province of Oudh during the year 1897-98	20—21
Form D.—Varieties of tenures held direct from Government in the North-Western Provinces during the year 1897-98	22
Form D.—Varieties of tenures held direct from Government in the Province of Oudh during the year 1897-98	23
5.—Register of transfers of landed property in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for 1897-98	24—26
6.—Land Revenue for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 1897-98	27
Statement showing the gross Revenues in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1898-99, exclusive of transfer adjustments	28—31

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A.—Legislative.

1.—Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the Legislature of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in 1898-99	32
2.—Statement of Acts passed by the Legislative Council of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in 1898-99, and sanctioned as required by law	*ib.*

B.—Judicial (Civil, Revenue, and Criminal).

Statement showing the number of Judicial Divisions and the number of officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh on the last day of the year 1898, with the cost of Tribunals—No. 1 (Civil, Revenue, and Criminal)	33

PAGES.

Statement of offences reported and of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted of each class of offence in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1898—No. 2 (Criminal) ... ... 34—35

Statement of miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1898—No. 3 (Criminal) ... 36

Statement showing the general results of Criminal trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1898—No. 4 (Criminal) 37

Statement showing the punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1898—No. 5 (Criminal) ... 38

Statement showing the result of appeal and revision in Criminal cases in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1898—No. 6 (Criminal) 39

Statement showing the number and description of Civil and Revenue suits instituted in the Courts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1898—No. 7 (Civil) 40

Statement showing number and value of suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1898—No. 8 (Civil) ... 41

Statement showing the general result of the trial of Civil and Revenue cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1898, Part I—Suits—No. 9 (Civil) 42

Statement showing the general result of the trial of Civil and Revenue cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1898, Part II—Miscellaneous cases (Judicial)—No. 9 (Civil) 43

Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1898, Part I—Appeals from decrees—No. 10 (Civil) 44

Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1898, Part II—Miscellaneous (Judicial) cases before Appellate Courts—No. 10 (Civil) 45

Statement showing the result of proceedings on application for the execution of the decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1898—No. 11 (Civil) 46

Statement showing the number and result of applications and proceedings under Chapter XX, Act XIV of 1882, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1898—No. 12 (Civil) 47

Statement showing use of Jurors and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1898—No. 13 (Civil and Criminal), 48

B.—JUDICIAL (REGISTRATION), NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

1.—Statement of deeds registered in each Registration District of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1898-99 ... ... 49—53

2.—Statement showing the aggregate value of deeds registered in each Registration District of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the years 1896-97, 1897-98, and 1898-99 ... ... 54—55

C.—PRISONS.

Statement showing the distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1898 ... 56—62

1.—Statement showing the number and disposal of the convicts in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1898 63

2.—Statement showing the religion, age, state of education, and previous occupation of the convicts admitted into the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1898... 64

3.—Statement showing the convicts admitted into the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1898, and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences 65

4.—Statement showing the convicts admitted into the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1898 who had been previously convicted ... 66

5.—Statement showing the offences committed by the convicts and the punishments inflicted on them in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1898 67

6.—Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1898, excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations, and repairs ... 68—70

7.—Statement showing the employment of convicts in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1898 71

8.—Statement showing the sickness and mortality among prisoners of all classes in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1898 ... 72

PAGES.

9.—Statement showing particulars regarding prisoners under trial in the Jail Lock-ups of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1898 73

D.—POLICE.

1.—Return of cases instituted by complaint to a Magistrate or by a Magistrate *suo motu* in the year 1898—Part I.—Return of cognizable crime for the year 1898 ... 74—77
1.—Return of persons concerned in cases instituted by complaint to a Magistrate or by a Magistrate *suo motu* in the year 1898—Part II.—Return of cognizable crime for the year 1898 ... ... 78—81
1.—Return of cases reported at a police station, or taken up by the Police, in the year 1898—Part III.—Return of cognizable crime for the year 1898 ... ... 82—89
1.—Return of persons concerned in cases reported at a police station, or in cases taken up by the Police—Part IV.—Return of cognizable crime for the year 1898 ... 90—93
1.—Return of non-cognizable cases—Part V.—Return of non-cognizable crime for the year 1898 ... ... 94—97
1.—Return of persons concerned in non-cognizable cases—Part VI.—Return of non-cognizable crime for the year 1898 ... ... 98—101
2.—Return of professional crime for the year 1898 102
3.—Statement of additional Police quartered as a punitive measure during the year 1898 103
4.—Statement showing strength, cost, distribution, and employment of District Police in the year 1898 ... ... 104—106
5.—Return showing equipment, discipline, and general internal management of the Force for 1898 ... ... 107—108
Memorandum showing the number of pension cases sanctioned from 1st January to 31st December 1898 109
6.—Statement showing the race and religion or caste of officers and men employed in the Police during the year 1898 ... ... 110—111

G.—MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION, N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.

1.—Statement showing the income and expenditure of the Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1898-99 ... ... 112—117
2.—Statement showing the receipts and expenditure in towns administered under Act XX of 1856 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1898-99 118
I.—Statement showing the actual income and expenditure of District Boards, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for 1898-99 119

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

1.—Account of Provincial Services and Incorporated Local Funds of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1898-99 ... ... 120—121
2.—Statement showing distribution of Land Revenue of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1898-99 122
3.—Receipts and charges on account of Excluded Local Funds for the year ending 31st March 1899 123
4.—Statement showing demands, collections, refunds, remissions, and balances of Excise Revenue for the year ending 30th September 1898 124
5.—Statement showing the receipts and charges under the Indian Stamp and Court Fees Acts, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year ending 31st March 1899 125

C.—IRRIGATION.

I.—Crops cultivated in acres during the official year 1898-99 126
II.—Statement showing the expenditure incurred in the Irrigation Branch, North-Western Provinces, for the official year 1898-99 ... ... 127—129
III.—General abstract of Financial results, showing the estimated cost of construction of Irrigation and Navigation Works, the Capital Outlay thereon, the Revenue derived therefrom, the Working expenses, and the Interest on the Debt incurred in respect of those works ... ... 130—131
IV.—Statement showing expenditure on Repairs in each Canal Division during the year 1898-99 132

E.—PRICES OF LABOUR.

FORM III-E(2).—Statement showing prices of labour in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the Agricultural year ending 30th June 1898 ... ... 133—135

PAGES.

H.—FOREIGN TRADE WITH THIBET AND NEPÁL.

1.—Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1898-99, compared with the imports of the preceding two years, 1896-97 and 1897-98 ... ... 136—145
2.—Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1898-99, compared with the exports of the preceding two years, 1896-97 and 1897-98 ... ... 146—154

I.—COINAGE AND CURRENCY.

1.—Coinage 155
2.—Paper Currency.—Statement of Currency Notes in circulation and of the Currency Reserve in Coin and Government Securities held on the 31st March 1899 ... *ib.*

J.—CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Return of Charitable Institutions in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1898 ... ... 156—159

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

Return of persons according to religious denominations in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1898 160

B.—EDUCATION.

1.—Abstract return of colleges, schools, and scholars in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh at the end of the official year 1898-99 161
2.—Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public schools for general education in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh at the end of the official year 1898-99 ... 162—163
3.—Return showing the results of prescribed examinations in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the official year 1898-99 ... ... 164—165

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY.

Return of Literary and Scientific Societies in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1898 ... ... 166—171
Annual return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March 1899 ... ... 172—184

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

A.—DEATHS.

1.—Statement of deaths registered in the districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1898 185
2.—Statement of deaths registered in the districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during each month of the year 1898 ... ... 186—187
3.—Statement of deaths registered from different causes in the districts (exclusive of towns) of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1898 ... 188—189
4.—Statement of deaths registered from different causes in the towns (having a population of 10,000 and upwards) of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1898 ... ... 190—193

B.—HOSPITALS.

1.—Statement showing the number of Dispensaries in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1898 194
2.—Abstract return of the principal diseases in the Dispensaries of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1898 195
3.—Abstract statement showing the classes and sexes of the in-door and out-door patients treated in the Dispensaries of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1898 196
4.—Statement showing the current income and expenditure of the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1898 ... 197—198

C.—VACCINATION.

1.—Statement showing particulars of Vaccination in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1898-99 199

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—Physical Geography.

1.—*Physical Geography of the Territories under the control of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh.*

	Latitude.	Longitude.	Remarks.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh,	Between 23° 51′ and 30° 7′ north,	Between 77° 4′ and 84° 40′ east,	The territories commonly called the North-Western Provinces and Oudh are bounded on the north by the snowy range of the Kumaun Himálayas and Nepál; on the south by the Ságar district of the Central Provinces and the Native States of Bundelkhand and Rewah; on the west by the river Tons until its junction with the Jumna, thence by the Jumna to the 28th degree of latitude; on the south-west by the Native States of Gwalior, Dholpur, and Bharatpur; and on the east and south-east by the Sáran, Sháhabad, and Palamau districts of Lower Bengal and the Province of Behar. The non-regulation portions of the North-Western Provinces are the districts of Almora, Garhwál, and Naini Tal to the extreme north; the following tappas in the Mirzapur district:— (1) the tappas of Agori Khas and South Kon in the pargana of Agori; (2) the tappa of British Singrauli in the pargana of Singrauli; (3) the tappas of Púlwa, Dúdhi, and Barha in the pargana of Bechipar; and (4) the portions lying to the south of the Kaimur range; and the tract of country known as Jaunsár-Báwar in the Dehra Dún district.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

A.—PHYSICAL

FORM A.—*Showing total acreage, classification of areas, irrigation, crops, current Agricultural year ending*

North-Western Provinces.	Dehra Dún.	Saháran-pur.	Muzaffar-nagar.	Meerut.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
A.-1.—Total acreage—				
1. Area according to professional survey	763,520	1,425,920	1,054,080	1,511,680
2. Deduct (*a*) Feudatory and Tributary States ...	...	...	...	...
2. Deduct (*b*) Area for which no returns exist ...	...	...	...	...
3. Net area by professional survey	763,520	1,425,920	1,054,080	1,511,680
4. Corresponding area in village papers	758,289	1,425,884	1,062,710	1,511,978
A.-2.—Classification of area shown in column 4 of A.-1—				
1. Forests	459,315	243,686	...	...
2. Not available for cultivation	104,614	149,021	152,841	175,065
3. Culturable waste other than fallow	90,354	157,285	171,618	215,664
4. Current fallows	7,926	53,239	53,037	52,874
5. Net area cropped during the year	96,080	822,653	685,214	1,068,375
6. Irrigated during the year from— (*a*) Government canals	15,456	121,491	195,067	172,254
6. Irrigated during the year from— (*b*) Private canals	...	...	...	...
6. Irrigated during the year from— (*c*) Tanks	...	2,415	2,631	2,661
6. Irrigated during the year from— (*d*) Wells	28	46,037	82,017	90,710
6. Irrigated during the year from— (*e*) Other sources	10,375	2,096	1,897	287
Total area irrigated ...	25,859	172,039	281,612	265,912
7. Crops irrigated. (*a*) Wheat	12,123	84,618	146,529	89,774
7. Crops irrigated. (*b*) Other cereals and pulses ...	20,792	71,722	74,847	51,131
7. Crops irrigated. (*c*) Miscellaneous food crops ...	1,019	2,833	2,809	4,100
7. Crops irrigated. (*d*) Ditto non-food crops ...	3,524	33,983	84,337	140,306
A.-3.—Acreage under crops—				
Cereals and pulses. 1. Rice	25,182	178,297	72,408	34,110
2. Wheat	31,388	293,791	238,460	361,607
3. Barley	11,519	63,031	33,290	59,902
4. Cholum or juár (millet) ...	...	14,018	31,023	89,415
5. Cumbu or bájra (millet) ...	67	56,228	20,934	15,148
6. Ragi or mandua	16,552	4,588	5,247	54
7. Maize	4,700	85,714	45,884	83,295
8. Gram (pulse)...	1,881	122,551	101,390	232,089
9. Other food grains, including pulses...	14,262	62,439	54,833	90,125
Oil-seeds ... 10. Linseed	52	1,385	114	4
Oil-seeds ... 11. Til or jinjili	5,293	174	33	38
Oil-seeds ... 12. Others	1,390	3,715	587	1,587
13. Condiments and spices	124	576	594	3,138
Sugar ... 14. Sugarcane	1,057	43,364	76,295	113,793
Sugar ... 15. Others	...	...	...	...
Fibres ... 16. Cotton	372	29,845	20,770	59,898
Fibres ... 17. Jute	...	...	...	...
Fibres ... 18. Others	5	586	654	432
Dyes ... 19. Indigo	...	913	3,476	13,677
Dyes ... 20. Others	...	...	...	...
Drugs and narcotics. 21. Opium	226	...	...	...
Drugs and narcotics. 22. Coffee	...	...	...	...
Drugs and narcotics. 23. Tea	4,806	...	...	...
Drugs and narcotics. 24. Tobacco	373	1,244	1,480	2,994
Drugs and narcotics. 25. Cinchona	...	...	...	...
Drugs and narcotics. 26. Indian hemp...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and narcotics. 27. Others	...	...	...	...
28. Fodder crops	1,840	78,488	96,672	130,713
29. Orchards and garden produce ...	1,737	4,856	4,504	7,052
30. Miscellaneous crops Food ...	5,621	991	3,113	283
30. Miscellaneous crops Non-food ...	3,106	4,868	3,079	11,973
31. Total ...	131,553	1,051,662	814,840	1,311,327
32. Area cropped more than once ...	35,473	229,009	129,626	242,952
33. (31)—(32). Net area cropped during the year.	96,080	822,653	685,214	1,068,375
A.-4.—Stock, &c.—	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Bulls and bullocks...	34,975	192,795	143,785	230,710
2. Cows	51,641	95,084	82,020	132,530
3. Male buffaloes	495	2,378	77[illegible]	3,152
4. Cow buffaloes	6,246	51,156	46,399	115,391
5. Young stock (calves and buffalo calves) ...	16,184	70,027	77,901	160,746
6. Sheep	28,551	35,348	38,462	59,227
7. Goats	42,868	22,574	23,225	39,617
8. Horses and ponies...	3,506	10,726	9,051	12,798
9. Mules and donkeys	545	7,816	11,045	21,025
10. Camels	...	37	158	533
11. Ploughs	14,407	53,380	50,576	97,869
12. Carts	2,596	17,157	18,628	33,065

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

GEOGRAPHY.

fallows, and stock in each District of the North-Western Provinces during the 30th June 1898.

Buland-shahr.	Aligarh.	Muttra.	Agra.	Farukh-abad.	Mainpuri.	Etáwah.	Etah.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1,214,080	1,252,480	932,480	1,187,840	1,100,160	1,086,080	1,084,160	1,107,934
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,214,080	1,252,480	932,480	1,187,840	1,100,160	1,086,080	1,084,160	1,107,934
1,221,413	1,247,324	924,887	1,181,092	1,102,197	1,086,550	1,082,367	1,112,538
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130,670	203,112	63,368	217,592	241,648	318,913	241,000	217,659
194,817	108,901	113,737	143,807	223,471	151,840	266,303	198,376
19,249	20,727	16,642	36,848	93,718	34,954	33,471	41,549
876,677	914,584	731,140	782,845	543,360	580,843	541,593	654,954
181,549	134,655	78,312	33,865	64,775	132,272	165,408	106,812
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8,478	5,783	28	346	14,636	18,605	6,774	14,464
174,744	316,906	134,599	185,513	162,370	165,225	61,580	174,071
5,607	7,650	486	430	11,920	8,882	2,150	6,633
370,378	464,994	213,425	220,154	253,701	324,984	235,912	301,980
172,315	238,232	87,515	90,267	83,959	150,872	91,155	163,185
159,091	218,456	101,949	116,800	128,963	169,913	140,300	127,627
9,645	13,086	3,705	8,222	16,889	6,975	5,308	7,323
101,315	57,539	43,103	16,678	49,168	53,927	67,722	45,960
5,173	6,512	27	263	31,629	29,595	23,146	17,393
268,799	262,040	92,065	96,730	115,258	166,269	99,520	215,398
145,940	170,480	128,990	121,715	115,398	101,094	80,412	126,657
106,342	120,681	172,046	101,090	73,312	77,291	63,044	71,396
66,384	95,551	56,686	201,717	34,932	50,282	65,354	78,243
55	348	89	902	2,802	7,589	3,294	3,534
118,505	97,837	14,680	14,474	87,562	80,310	56,582	80,265
122,251	133,948	136,209	150,807	59,080	65,113	98,978	52,727
73,337	76,078	61,423	109,734	52,113	55,145	71,360	54,693
4	13	...	35	52	...	23	14
6	19	82	1,690	56	98	44	67
3,055	173	5,356	5,484	295	203	52	271
9,104	710	517	3,498	458	787	344	608
25,387	4,135	808	539	10,922	6,256	7,960	11,792
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61,972	68,318	76,924	65,369	25,488	28,793	43,218	32,698
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
328	1,196	1,410	752	2,765	3,103	2,397	1,677
47,970	36,099	13,193	4,417	12,209	25,572	45,307	26,812
701	107	48	4	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	18,389	15,759	11,499	7,348
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,224	4,856	1,366	1,397	3,836	2,470	797	4,132
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	99	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33,931	40,981	39,856	20,398	3,662	8,606	3,047	11,020
9,716	15,883	5,109	9,934	18,021	7,873	6,266	9,335
4,199	614	2	1,222	9,606	1,904	2,888	1,032
775	4,754	176	1,914	4,270	1,024	991	257
1,109,158	1,141,333	807,062	914,085	682,214	735,136	686,523	807,369
232,481	226,749	75,922	131,240	138,854	154,293	144,930	152,415
876,677	914,584	731,140	782,845	543,360	580,843	541,593	654,954
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
198,281	187,931	95,807	131,898	157,938	162,926	146,905	172,050
90,632	74,003	76,750	69,881	79,163	64,469	87,877	81,009
8,065	22,694	12,699	27,274	19,083	27,940	28,440	23,026
94,725	121,759	58,006	65,281	56,558	85,332	74,260	75,463
109,907	154,420	73,896	103,889	94,188	89,881	121,441	94,427
46,724	56,678	50,847	36,590	36,199	31,623	20,099	29,724
43,881	61,553	47,627	84,776	71,799	55,108	95,876	44,357
12,776	18,053	11,169	15,881	12,260	15,318	15,731	11,813
19,735	21,084	13,014	13,496	5,218	8,108	4,662	9,394
310	1,097	1,101	1,564	184	667	859	356
82,035	85,731	48,908	69,956	75,066	74,674	72,938	73,403
14,521	9,923	5,511	4,806	10,650	8,508	8,702	11,811

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

A.—PHYSICAL

FORM A.—*Showing total acreage, classification of areas, irrigation, crops, current Agricultural year ending*

North-Western Provinces.	Bareilly.	Bijnor.	Budaun.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
A.-1.—Total acreage—			
1. Area according to professional survey	1,018,318	1,196,902	1,273,005
2. Deduct (*a*) Feudatory and Tributary States ...	...	...	...
(*b*) Area for which no returns exist ...	...	...	...
3. Net area by professional survey	1,018,318	1,196,902	1,273,005
4. Corresponding area in village papers	1,010,988	1,147,205	1,289,726
A.-2.—Classification of area shown in column 4 of A.-1—			
1. Forests	...	59,582	...
2. Not available for cultivation	117,671	131,555	120,904
3. Culturable waste other than fallow	106,956	240,587	252,314
4. Current fallows	58,821	97,141	42,215
5. Net area cropped during the year	727,540	618,340	873,293
6. Irrigated during the year from— (*a*) Government canals	68,821	17,990	...
(*b*) Private canals	...	...	...
(*c*) Tanks	21,434	2,435	37,956
(*d*) Wells	53,750	22,800	120,078
(*e*) Other sources	18,056	4,089	24,838
Total area irrigated ...	162,061	47,314	182,872
7. Crops irrigated. (*a*) Wheat	45,754	11,880	92,697
(*b*) Other cereals and pulses ...	105,507	9,459	48,030
(*c*) Miscellaneous food crops ...	6,540	1,666	11,179
(*d*) Ditto non-food crops ...	54,082	25,096	40,525
A.-3.—Acreage under crops—			
Cereals and pulses. 1. Rice	200,442	217,048	83,951
2. Wheat	135,594	139,043	266,227
3. Barley	72,350	73,564	126,390
4. Cholum or juár (millet) ...	27,732	373	95,799
5. Cumbu or bájra (millet) ...	78,553	41,509	144,204
6. Ragi or mandua	866	538	518
7. Maize	68,351	9,028	60,096
8. Gram (pulse)...	119,102	60,976	76,932
9. Other food grains, including pulses,	109,270	69,365	84,339
Oil-seeds ... 10. Linseed	10,391	2,114	207
11. Til or jinjili	13	38	15
12. Others	833	8,425	2,138
13. Condiments and spices	431	179	354
Sugar ... 14. Sugarcane	55,969	70,549	26,744
15. Others	...	...	...
Fibres ... 16. Cotton	12,230	27,373	19,145
17. Jute	...	...	...
18. Others	5,238	879	2,702
Dyes ... 19. Indigo	1,686	...	5,414
20. Others	...	33	8
Drugs and narcotics. 21. Opium	9,808	...	21,722
22. Coffee	...	...	...
23. Tea	...	...	...
24. Tobacco	1,845	883	2,748
25. Cinchona	...	...	...
26. Indian hemp...	...	...	...
27. Others	...	...	...
28. Fodder crops	15,459	12,197	20,611
29. Orchards and garden produce ...	11,049	4,259	16,239
30. Miscellaneous crops Food ...	1,159	3,757	1,595
Non-food ...	725	328	445
31. Total ...	939,096	742,458	1,058,543
32. Area cropped more than once ...	211,556	124,118	185,250
33. (31)—(32). Net area cropped during the year.	727,540	618,340	873,293
A.-4.—Stock, &c.—	No.	No.	No.
1. Bulls and bullocks	224,248	190,801	194,249
2. Cows	80,953	113,459	103,036
3. Male buffaloes	37,233	12,303	18,558
4. Cow buffaloes	41,479	33,131	73,408
5. Young stock (calves and buffalo calves) ...	89,945	67,760	108,293
6. Sheep	29,364	31,946	29,535
7. Goats	87,414	23,631	55,037
8. Horses and ponies	15,205	6,858	10,479
9. Mules and donkeys	4,670	7,016	6,023
10. Camels	19	19	267
11. Ploughs	97,946	60,433	90,268
12. Carts	21,911	27,637	20,004

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

GEOGRAPHY.

fallows, and stock in each District of the North-Western Provinces during the 30th June 1898—(continued).

Morad-abad.	Sháhja-háupur.	Pilibhít.	Cawnpore.	Fatehpur.	Bánda.	Hamírpur.	Allahabad.	Jhánsi.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1,473,920	1,117,941	878,642	1,514,368	1,043,840	2,129,152	1,751,680	1,813,184	2,295,870
...	...	...	...	...	169,984	286,976	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97,920
1,473,920	1,117,941	878,642	1,514,368	1,043,840	1,959,168	1,464,704	1,813,184	2,197,950
1,458,894	1,121,166	876,272	1,518,383	1,047,143	1,958,437	1,464,759	1,826,735	2,199,606
...	...	95,543	...	...	73,278	6,610	...	121,320
112,643	111,079	73,246	408,970	267,934	290,075	231,485	401,397	369,319
256,813	203,331	249,088	274,370	200,482	610,836	409,195	298,214	809,297
104,880	95,425	68,625	48,791	71,143	275,208	232,722	170,146	294,825
984,558	710,831	389,770	786,252	507,584	709,040	584,747	956,978	604,845
...	...	14,685	194,933	112	...	3,128	...	2,117
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14,650	4,012	21,828	11,817	41,735	591	812	86,162	3,072
69,815	28,737	40,806	95,586	116,384	3,674	16,127	155,587	53,910
9,598	5,225	14,069	1,858	1,095	390	116	958	242
94,063	37,974	91,388	304,194	159,326	4,655	20,183	242,707	59,341
30,750	72,237	41,726	92,040	45,256	792	3,608	59,232	29,303
10,292	31,953	20,764	211,851	124,031	1,563	12,398	172,849	29,403
8,375	8,314	3,205	8,881	3,833	912	1,590	6,266	2,438
47,361	58,256	27,286	56,965	11,197	1,510	2,758	20,000	1,686
181,497	159,084	147,139	46,722	66,324	17,719	3,746	193,575	24,261
308,280	154,808	86,961	109,095	53,696	14,006	9,832	79,050	83,557
106,800	44,198	39,238	152,670	86,128	26,651	15,275	205,288	23,330
44,743	25,190	1,429	137,593	88,064	160,428	141,462	106,157	148,469
99,323	67,569	13,957	22,403	24,669	30,093	31,607	90,660	7,283
890	948	1,229	1,955	13,420	964	25	25,818	565
31,942	4,073	6,634	71,935	577	180	108	1,546	8,593
96,844	58,118	60,309	167,101	119,922	254,419	208,383	166,617	92,492
140,667	78,999	61,983	106,429	76,108	166,861	107,691	188,421	189,310
2,283	997	9,702	66	874	6,655	12,208	35,519	1,798
24	10	2	278	365	23,995	26,811	1,590	65,982
3,323	83	1,078	126	45	81	9	381	717
110	540	170	355	325	11	233	297	424
56,158	62,854	38,561	8,934	3,147	13	1,933	7,795	740
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23,779	7,988	2,129	70,542	27,616	61,010	47,768	14,196	18,838
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,673	823	4,323	4,173	2,933	1,406	1,472	7,629	1,516
22	1,233	401	38,924	112	18	526	5,596	65
15	72	17	8	81	...	160	63	211
...	13,665	...	7,925	7,123	862	...	7,536	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,595	937	238	1,104	435	441	685	1,099	584
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30,632	15,516	2,534	4,136	9,200	461	143	7,319	1,020
17,075	11,621	4,652	9,910	4,781	1,845	2,536	13,276	2,252
3,432	5,582	1,290	6,339	2,438	1	2,294	1,368	1,547
1,478	57	604	569	480	1,688	557	1,855	335
1,154,085	714,965	484,580	969,292	588,863	769,808	615,464	1,162,731	673,889
169,527	4,134	94,810	183,040	81,279	60,768	30,717	205,753	69,044
984,558	710,831	389,770	786,252	507,584	709,040	584,747	956,978	604,845
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
273,321	203,052	103,415	188,702	118,467	138,810	116,655	310,415	163,836
137,663	100,226	63,014	128,481	74,830	174,358	124,035	162,535	206,207
28,294	34,293	23,548	43,236	33,616	9,516	5,769	24,114	6,494
58,564	36,041	12,470	76,739	47,805	52,098	36,074	81,017	67,356
106,254	57,979	36,012	167,996	88,581	114,857	83,085	160,047	123,406
36,491	31,952	12,094	32,020	68,903	30,018	31,121	122,876	65,484
32,035	92,535	29,058	139,069	75,445	80,817	88,267	96,214	109,195
10,383	11,304	5,106	17,528	10,450	11,971	7,300	14,522	7,791
8,996	2,467	481	7,297	4,558	1,658	773	9,227	3,890
56	73	2	273	115	51	82	427	119
114,460	95,768	46,712	95,816	71,062	62,266	45,937	138,796	69,856
32,455	21,331	12,796	24,375	10,163	13,039	19,085	2,361	18,815

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

A.—PHYSICAL

FORM A.—*Showing total acreage, classification of areas, irrigation, crops, current Agricultural year ending*

North-Western Provinces.	Jalaun.	Benares.	Mirzapur.	Jaunpur.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
A.-1.—Total acreage—				
1. Area according to professional survey	1,000,212	646,061	3,342,720	992,640
2. Deduct (a) Feudatory and Tributary States ...	54,528	75,680	554,000	...
2. Deduct (b) Area for which no returns exist ...	...	...	1,174,590	...
3. Net area by professional survey	945,684	570,381	1,614,130	992,640
4. Corresponding area in village papers	946,986	569,586	1,615,066	991,867
A.-2.—Classification of area shown in column 4 of A.-1—				
1. Forests	...	...	78,848	...
2. Not available for cultivation	175,294	62,356	300,448	164,041
3. Culturable waste other than fallow	186,115	71,508	508,783	150,778
4. Current fallows	84,306	30,103	221,292	70,365
5. Net area cropped during the year	501,271	405,619	505,695	606,683
6. Irrigated during the year from— (a) Government canals	38,369	...	...	...
6. Irrigated during the year from— (b) Private canals	...	...	...	...
6. Irrigated during the year from— (c) Tanks	286	31,694	14,793	75,675
6. Irrigated during the year from— (d) Wells	6,815	117,145	35,855	291,021
6. Irrigated during the year from— (e) Other sources	181	2,988	27,270	780
Total area irrigated ...	45,651	151,827	77,918	367,476
7. Crops irrigated. (a) Wheat	11,442	18,703	6,769	47,385
7. Crops irrigated. (b) Other cereals and pulses ...	29,346	103,293	61,463	270,505
7. Crops irrigated. (c) Miscellaneous food crops ...	929	5,155	1,522	3,910
7. Crops irrigated. (d) Ditto non-food crops ...	4,458	22,422	10,525	58,914
A.-3.—Acreage under crops—				
Cereals and pulses. 1. Rice	817	101,497	129,054	145,671
Cereals and pulses. 2. Wheat	40,316	34,071	54,091	48,121
Cereals and pulses. 3. Barley	18,908	103,841	83,736	229,632
Cereals and pulses. 4. Cholum or juár (millet)	66,613	16,031	20,662	36,592
Cereals and pulses. 5. Cumbu or bájra (millet) ...	40,814	12,716	26,000	7,462
Cereals and pulses. 6. Ragi or mandua	7	2,870	1,585	16,354
Cereals and pulses. 7. Maize	91	13,290	10,335	82,258
Cereals and pulses. 8. Gram (pulse)	227,895	43,752	83,486	34,463
Cereals and pulses. 9. Other food grains, including pulses ...	66,628	117,117	180,303	114,435
Oil-seeds ... 10. Linseed	25,019	5,013	26,796	5,954
Oil-seeds ... 11. Til or jinjili	2,104	9	4,103	82
Oil-seeds ... 12. Others	95	37	1,615	59
13. Condiments and spices	5,141	183	626	396
Sugar ... 14. Sugarcane	703	16,433	8,908	45,442
Sugar ... 15. Others	...	...	...	...
Fibres ... 16. Cotton	31,204	3	692	79
Fibres ... 17. Jute	...	...	...	...
Fibres ... 18. Others	1,221	9,058	957	7,764
Dyes ... 19. Indigo	576	1,670	178	12,499
Dyes ... 20. Others	99	9	10	...
Drugs and narcotics. 21. Opium	...	5,236	2,831	2,079
Drugs and narcotics. 22. Coffee	...	...	...	...
Drugs and narcotics. 23. Tea	...	...	...	...
Drugs and narcotics. 24. Tobacco	167	46	50	784
Drugs and narcotics. 25. Cinchona	...	...	...	...
Drugs and narcotics. 26. Indian hemp	...	...	...	...
Drugs and narcotics. 27. Others	...	...	...	...
28. Fodder crops	1,460	3,574	1,688	2,113
29. Orchards and garden produce ...	1,931	7,223	3,309	5,827
30. Miscellaneous crops Food ...	3,229	3,977	899	823
30. Miscellaneous crops Non-food ...	137	93	852	219
31. Total ...	535,175	497,749	642,796	799,108
32. Area cropped more than once ...	33,904	92,130	137,101	192,425
33. (31)—(32). Net area cropped during the year.	501,271	405,619	505,695	606,683
A.-4.—Stock, &c.—	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Bulls and bullocks	66,009	139,931	217,351	245,902
2. Cows	53,744	63,539	216,915	114,560
3. Male buffaloes	2,976	3,246	3,732	10 191
4. Cow buffaloes	20,400	28,857	51,258	63,498
5. Young stock (calves and buffalo calves) ...	54,373	36,744	68,395	63,550
6. Sheep	26,025	74,268	79,109	104,278
7. Goats	46,272	22,848	52,786	62,019
8. Horses and ponies	6,860	3,217	3,516	4,011
9. Mules and donkeys	4,198	4,349	2,469	4,313
10. Camels	154	132	102	564
11. Ploughs	27,349	55,593	62,803	112,174
12. Carts	11,092	1,201	1,113	1,523

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

GEOGRAPHY.

fallows, and stock in each District of the North-Western Provinces during the 30th June 1898—(concluded).

Gházipur.	Ballia.	Gorakhpur.	Basti.	Azamgarh.	Almora.	Garhwál.	Naini Tal.	Grand Total for the N.-W. Provinces.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
890,277	792,151	2,941,440	1,761,792	1,374,080	3,466,267	3,602,560	1,701,093	57,018,529
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,421,168
...	* 6,531	...	...	...	64,080	163,929	233,928	1,740,978
890,277	785,620	2,941,440	1,761,792	1,374,080	3,402,187	3,438,631	1,467,165	50,856,383
891,153	794,099	2,934,571	1,786,851	1,376,967	3,402,187	3,438,631	1,467,165	50,851,672
...	...	110,333	...	...	3,162,503	3,176,147	892,241	8,479,406
120,063	125,723	262,480	187,653	319,419	...	...	53,780	6,623,038
131,961	97,909	402,983	309,685	177,716	...	...	227,432	8,213,026
57,923	43,337	173,085	75,987	134,226	...	...	50,681	2,966,481
581,206	527,130	1,985,690	1,213,526	745,606	239,684	262,484	243,031	24,569,721
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86,005	1,828,076
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,865	3,865
53,831	26,342	248,761	212,875	134,667	...	...	20	1,122,269
151,177	136,133	250,868	202,304	257,897	...	...	38	3,820,307
5,699	16,792	96,853	121,455	63,961	...	...	189	475,115
210,707	179,267	596,482	536,634	456,525	...	...	90,117	7,249,632
12,106	15,633	179,649	183,787	48,916	...	...	32,750	2,492,959
158,858	128,172	354,374	285,727	337,797	...	...	71,938	3,966,164
3,323	3,208	8,249	4,961	4,521	...	...	258	181,649
46,952	36,713	57,874	63,967	96,378	...	...	3,499	1,445,986
118,953	95,175	766,842	695,142	224,071	...	...	125,616	4,168,081
31,168	37,135	252,334	205,345	51,994	...	...	64,505	4,500,554
150,955	123,864	361,804	117,166	243,638	...	...	35,380	3,599,234
20,778	5,868	2,385	519	1,139	...	...	4,584	2,072,268
28,180	4,018	5,409	335	1,421	...	...	910	1,520,621
8,347	12,712	52,154	6,937	29,651	...	...	3,814	227,221
14,470	47,477	128,536	44,297	33,849	...	...	26,123	1,433,597
62,306	65,781	98,220	130,070	33,971	...	...	18,747	8,556,930
224,421	220,008	615,063	292,738	213,506	...	...	31,619	4,230,823
9,611	4,268	155,322	47,571	7,797	...	...	7,356	379,217
15	31	5,361	299	49	...	...	15	138,921
199	798	10,348	3,684	149	...	...	24,816	81,705
160	274	1,684	295	385	...	...	426	33,457
21,752	33,813	69,229	45,656	54,215	...	...	4,046	935,902
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	1,347	695	157	42	...	...	3,974	884,479
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
342	182	1,055	157	3,187	...	...	346	75,341
8,762	684	10,991	255	35,331	...	...	...	354,588
...	6	2,712	1	11	...	...	...	4,376
15,957	4,532	15,244	20,158	6,379	...	...	...	194,278
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2,678	350	131	7,965
394	469	251	69	631	...	...	452	46,076
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,546	398	3,206	8,893	1,754	...	...	737	616,891
7,218	6,857	11,217	4,293	3,576	...	...	1,632	252,864
55	328	16,860	11,446	941	...	...	1,334	102,169
403	242	2,480	47	200	...	...	2,467	53,448
728,999	666,267	2,589,402	1,635,530	947,885	2,678	350	359,030	29,471,005†
147,793	139,137	603,712	422,004	202,279	...	...	115,999	5,400,424
581,206	527,130	1,985,690	1,213,526	745,606	* 239,684	* 262,484	243,031	24,569,721
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
170,276	124,204	598,557	466,733	318,459	124,841	119,127	84,379	6,757,741
90,447	96,285	491,687	320,067	213,002	155,307	158,836	115,773	4,544,017
2,508	1,828	8,385	6,394	10,012	1,471	7,942	18,993	530,475
41,051	37,733	127,588	102,209	93,731	66,070	27,796	15,378	2,139,326
70,315	45,755	213,128	151,022	119,648	69,778	83,389	36,524	3,383,743
74,774	30,803	69,980	41,488	67,121	101,739	93,306	8,648	1,763,415
33,992	34,744	211,507	98,657	99,573	81,632	139,958	9,727	2,435,693
2,529	3,486	12,877	11,642	3,916	4,023	1,230	5,921	341,209
5,049	4,715	13,903	9,376	6,448	212	95	759	248,082
19	13	76	88	129	...	...	1	9,647
70,337	55,731	270,562	208,585	149,131	67,210	58,392	33,927	2,960,056
1,171	954	23,840	16,149	2,169	324	7	9,201	438,630

* Details of the areas under crops in Almora and Garhwál are not available, except those of tea, as annual papers are not prepared in those districts.

† The total area cropped does not correspond with totals of 32 and 33, owing to the details of crop statistics not being available for the Almora and Garhwál districts.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

A.—PHYSICAL

FORM A.—*Showing total acreage, classification of areas, irrigation, crops, current Agricultural year ending*

Oudh.	Lucknow.	Unao.	Rae Bareli.	Sitapur.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
A.-1.—Total acreage—				
1. Area according to professional survey	625,280	1,111,385	1,121,280	1,411,840
2. Deduct (a) Feudatory and Tributary States ...	...	...	...	...
2. Deduct (b) Area for which no returns exist ...	...	...	...	...
3. Net area by professional survey	625,280	1,111,385	1,121,280	1,411,840
4. Corresponding area in village papers	618,896	1,133,364	1,120,319	1,441,333
A.-2.—Classification of area shown in column 4 of A.-1—				
1. Forests	...	...	...	...
2. Not available for cultivation	126,585	233,290	243,821	156,448
3. Culturable waste other than fallow	129,839	270,268	281,633	263,389
4. Current fallows	31,672	54,464	58,737	69,137
5. Net area cropped during the year	330,800	575,342	536,128	952,359
6. Irrigated during the year from— (a) Government canals	...	...	...	...
(b) Private canals	...	...	...	...
(c) Tanks	26,183	58,763	74,791	67,854
(d) Wells	87,493	161,503	215,156	115,433
(e) Other sources...	5,265	12,724	2,409	6,407
Total area irrigated ...	118,941	232,990	292,356	189,694
7. Crops irrigated. (a) Wheat	61,676	88,929	91,750	116,451
(b) Other cereals and pulses ...	40,968	125,438	197,068	40,349
(c) Miscellaneous food crops ...	7,175	7,161	5,127	4,062
(d) Ditto non-food crops ...	14,020	15,904	30,293	31,012
A.-3.—Acreage under crops—				
Cereals and pulses. 1. Rice	51,613	70,386	132,937	181,281
2. Wheat	72,427	105,349	94,845	197,408
3. Barley	30,934	129,572	79,233	151,819
4. Cholum or juár (millet) ...	21,724	57,485	57,635	10,053
5. Cumbu or bájra (millet) ...	31,324	46,954	19,518	39,295
6. Ragi or mandua	6,453	7,948	30,367	9,265
7. Maize	14,693	57,030	515	37,049
8. Gram (pulse)...	40,309	70,991	64,282	125,635
9. Other food grains, including pulses...	103,837	115,129	173,837	342,995
Oil-seeds ... 10. Linseed	777	499	476	9,549
11. Til or jinjili	109	1,528	390	2,947
12. Others	21	72	58	994
13. Condiments and spices	635	219	281	400
Sugar ... 14. Sugarcane	2,650	7,780	2,048	27,254
15. Others	...	...	...	...
Fibres ... 16. Cotton	2,508	12,474	197	2,033
17. Jute	...	...	...	...
18. Others	565	3,522	1,142	1,148
Dyes ... 19. Indigo	79	1,222	453	11
20. Others	8	...	40	3
Drugs and narcotics. 21. Opium	10,236	6,512	26,188	16,263
22. Coffee	...	...	...	...
23. Tea	...	...	...	...
24. Tobacco	412	928	1,141	2,187
25. Cinchona	...	...	...	...
26. Indian hemp...	...	...	...	...
27. Others	...	...	...	...
28. Fodder crops...	1,487	2,387	2,183	4,738
29. Orchards and garden produce ...	13,061	11,559	8,386	9,093
30. Miscellaneous crops Food ...	1,100	3,475	4,108	9,136
30. Miscellaneous crops Non-food ...	178	540	120	549
31. Total ...	407,140	713,964	700,377	1,181,105
32. Area cropped more than once ...	76,340	138,622	164,249	228,746
33. (31—32). Net area cropped during the year.	330,800	575,342	536,128	952,359
A.-4.—Stock, &c.—	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Bulls and bullocks...	121,709	176,869	229,586	275,971
2. Cows	55,732	94,348	120,323	224,485
3. Male buffaloes	6,420	19,883	7,854	28,080
4. Cow buffaloes	28,984	62,112	74,210	64,987
5. Young stock (calves and buffalo calves)... ...	55,065	126,174	112,419	160,137
6. Sheep	21,622	44,786	73,961	35,094
7. Goats	42,320	80,296	80,139	126,118
8. Horses and ponies...	7,512	12,935	13,674	16,606
9. Mules and donkeys	3,688	6,002	5,904	3,250
10. Camels	147	157	287	124
11. Ploughs...	56,047	88,443	111,461	138,699
12. Carts	3,799	9,516	5,259	7,312

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

GEOGRAPHY.

fallows, and stock in each District of the Province of Oudh during the the 30th June 1898.

Hardoi.	Kheri.	Fyz-abad.	Gonda.	Bahraich.	Sultánpur.	Partáb-garh.	Bara Banki.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
1,463,040	1,896,320	1,092,319	1,804,150	1,700,506	1,088,640	933,120	1,089,966	15,337,846	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,463,040	1,896,320	1,092,319	1,804,150	1,700,506	1,088,640	933,120	1,089,966	15,337,846	
1,488,659	1,910,659	1,117,719	1,853,544	1,712,995	1,096,144	922,995	1,126,034	15,542,661	
...	278,148	...	100,144	211,311	...	...	...	589,603	
* 204,682	172,268	194,081	182,885	147,160	256,279	244,829	154,817	2,317,145	
* 359,089	536,075	227,873	355,315	373,700	209,389	154,294	232,218	3,393,582	
* 116,272	207,359	45,797	155,470	67,440	32,747	52,153	32,193	923,441	
808,616	716,809	649,968	1,059,730	913,384	597,229	471,719	706,806	8,318,890	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
76,879	7,082	140,672	57,866	42,514	115,184	87,146	98,660	853,594	
162,122	19,574	178,981	155,753	20,950	160,101	177,355	138,092	1,592,513	
15,400	347	7,452	4,840	2,608	3,917	2,262	4,104	67,735	
254,401	27,003	327,105	218,459	66,072	279,202	266,763	240,856	2,513,842	
122,689	9,033	108,814	80,587	47,718	80,088	60,519	141,198	1,009,452	
97,852	3,579	164,683	101,024	22,890	166,006	200,541	67,224	1,227,602	
9,640	1,394	2,273	1,528	792	4,269	3,678	5,004	52,103	
29,344	20,015	60,482	41,347	4,395	29,334	26,692	31,875	334,713	
56,755	243,383	239,227	478,728	357,062	235,961	106,086	210,689	2,364,108	
195,314	100,092	111,693	154,644	153,726	83,983	62,682	165,410	1,497,573	
176,972	125,560	71,972	91,975	99,593	98,332	135,717	52,719	1,244,398	
43,284	10,106	29,510	5,806	10,643	31,049	35,594	17,243	330,132	
91,110	15,442	223	367	103	1,927	27,621	3,406	277,290	
4,132	5,864	9,387	7,120	2,144	11,678	29,375	8,511	132,244	
45,474	50,677	28,445	186,232	118,616	3,606	2,384	46,435	591,156	
91,182	103,848	99,662	132,427	154,355	81,093	45,326	154,646	1,163,756	
175,399	180,471	191,951	259,015	206,287	153,221	130,059	243,380	2,275,581	
1,859	11,309	10,664	55,558	39,773	2,973	4,340	2,662	140,439	
180	364	5	1,114	1,770	18	533	38	8,996	
121	6,891	32	12,505	30,753	15	69	69	51,600	
26	2,526	304	550	1,416	20	163	620	7,160	
14,258	39,012	41,653	24,885	3,260	18,283	9,420	21,749	212,252	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16,897	1,199	79	178	300	46	72	25	36,008	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,536	464	551	299	232	2,152	8,367	730	20,708	
235	1	10,525	...	63	4,225	7,611	26	24,451	
...	518	10	184	1,389	...	31	18	2,201	
14,654	4,219	10,035	26,244	7,071	5,600	9,415	18,235	154,672	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,118	1,931	511	557	1,355	773	842	991	12,746	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2,731	3,133	7,157	3,713	3,182	5,737	894	9,178	46,520	
11,721	8,278	4,634	4,442	4,166	4,564	5,369	10,104	95,777	
1,852	10,611	4,073	14,982	4,079	10,083	705	418	64,622	
530	56	200	592	133	278	192	73	3,441	
947,340	925,955	872,503	1,462,117	1,201,471	755,617	622,867	967,375	10,757,831	
138,724	209,146	222,535	402,387	288,087	158,388	151,148	260,569	2,438,941	
808,616	716,809	649,968	1,059,730	913,384	597,229	471,719	706,806	8,318,890	
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
240,325	218,333	255,635	404,658	282,793	252,018	202,209	238,713	2,898,819	
147,421	280,925	104,497	288,315	285,086	108,359	93,215	126,019	1,928,725	
25,225	27,055	4,730	6,667	14,139	7,563	12,997	6,655	167,268	
61,951	53,213	54,532	85,872	77,207	72,899	58,635	67,175	761,777	
144,099	112,865	91,400	174,310	96,274	80,860	74,769	103,867	1,332,239	
48,139	44,559	50,843	65,140	57,039	78,908	81,907	27,117	629,115	
90,958	68,710	65,321	104,132	105,754	84,484	79,683	108,451	1,036,366	
17,643	15,642	8,258	14,082	13,138	9,396	9,140	9,446	147,472	
2,927	1,563	4,643	8,378	6,196	1,555	3,521	6,725	54,352	
69	30	180	106	29	445	595	109	2,278	
107,771	91,058	120,533	165,804	119,608	123,629	94,313	112,708	1,330,074	
9,770	13,935	3,372	15,673	8,849	1,488	855	8,067	87,895	

* Increase due to the completion of survey and settlement operations.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—Physical Geography.

2.—*Statement showing Rainfall, Temperature, and Prevailing Winds in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1898.

Number.	Station where observation was made.	Rainfall in inches.				Average Temperature.									Prevailing Winds.			Remarks.
						May.			*July.*			*December.*						
		January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.				
1	Chakráta	11·42	57·94	4·65	74·01	55·3	73·0	64·2	58·6	68·1	63·4	37·8	53·2	45·5	N.-W.	S.-E.	N.	
2	Mussooree	10·33	101·48	7·27	119·08	59·0	76·0	67·5	60·5	69·9	65·2	38·9	49·3	44·1	N.-W.	N.-W.	N.-W.	
3	Ránikhet	8·74	42·74	3·41	54·89	60·6	79·5	70·1	62·8	73·5	68·2	41·8	54·0	47·9	S.-W. & N.-E.	S.-W.	S.-E.	
4	Dehra Dún	6·65	109·88	4·32	120·85	69·0	95·4	82·2	73·3	85·2	79·3	46·9	67·0	57·0	N.-W.	S.-E.	S.-W.	
5	Roorkee	5·77	36·22	3·10	45·09	72·5	102·7	87·6	77·3	91·0	84·2	45·2	70·7	58·0	N.-W.	S.-E.	N.-E. & N.-W.	
6	Meerut	6·07	20·33	0·54	26·94	74·1	102·1	88·1	79·3	92·9	86·1	47·6	71·5	59·6	S.-W.	S.-E.	N.-W.	
7	Bareilly	5·20	34·17	0·90	40·27	75·4	102·6	89·0	78·8	90·7	84·4	49·1	72·3	60·7	N.-W.	S.-E.	N.-E., S.-W.,& N.-W.	
8	Agra	3·14	21·82	0·71	25·67	80·6	106·1	93·4	81·5	94·5	88·1	52·5	75·8	64·2	S.-W.	S.-E. & S.-W.	N.-W.	
9	Mainpuri	3·78	35·55	0·56	39·89	77·1	106·5	91·9	79·4	93·2	86·3	49·5	74·6	62·1	N.-W.	S.-E.	S.-W.	
10	Cawnpore	1·63	40·18	0·34	42·15	78·9	107·0	93·0	79·2	91·2	85·2	49·5	76·7	63·1	S.-W.	S.-E.	N.-E., S.-W.,& N.-W.	
11	Bahraich	4·71	32·15	0·70	37·56	76·5	103·5	90·0	79·1	91·1	85·1	49·1	75·6	62·4	N.-W. & S.-E.	S.-E.	N.-E , S.-E.,& N.-W.	
12	Lucknow	5·66	36·03	3·93	45·62	77 9	106·9	92·5	79·3	90·8	85·1	49·3	76·0	62·7	N.-W.	E.	N.-W.	
13	Allahabad	2·48	51·79	0·33	54·60	79 0	107 8	93·4	79·7	90·1	84 9	50 3	77·4	63 9	S.-W.	S.-W.	N.-W.	
14	Benares	2·22	45·52	0·17	47·91	77·9	106·7	92·3	79 0	89·8	84·4	50·1	76·4	63·3	S.-W.	S.-W.& S.-E.	S.-W.	
15	Gorakhpur	4·62	57·73	0·07	62·42	76·7	103·5	90·1	79·4	?	?	51·4	74·8	63·1	N.-W.	N.-E.	N.-W.	
16	Jhánsi	2·30	34·33	0·98	37·70	84·3	109·4	96·9	78·4	90·2	84·3	54 2	78·2	66·1	S.-W.	S.-W.	S.-W.	
	General Mean ...	3·97	37·15	1·03	42·15	77·6	105·4	91·5	79 2	91·4	85·3	49·9	75·0	62·4				

N.B.—In striking out the general mean, stations numbering 1 to 4 have been left out on account of their exceptionally high situations.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

B.—Political Relations.

1.—*Native States.*

Nil.

2.—*Statement of Native Chiefs in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.*

Division.	Name of Chief and State.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Families follow primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
Rohilkhand.	Muhammad Hamid Ali Khan, Bahádur, Nawáb of Rámpur.	Jágírdár. Has criminal and civil powers within his territory.	Pathán, Musalmán.	23	By private tutor deputed by Government from the Educational Department.	In the management of his estate.	Yes ...	Yes ...	No male heirs.	The Rámpur jágír has an area of about 945 square miles, and a population of 551,249. The post of Minister was held by Muhammad Ishak Khan, whose services have been lent to the State for a further period of two years. The income of the State for 1897-98 was Rs. 32,21,124, and the expenditure Rs. 31,79,035. The capital, Rámpur, has 76,733 inhabitants, and the next largest town 8,772. Rice, sugar, hides, and a kind of damask are the principal exports, and the imports consist mainly of elephants, English cloth, groceries, and salt. A military force of 2,556 men of all arms (including the Imperial Service Troops) was maintained during the year.
Benares.	Sir Prabhu Narayan Singh, Bahádur, G.C.I.E., Mahárája of Benares.	Rája of Benares.	Bráhman (Bhuinhár).	43	Privately ...	In the management of his estate.	Yes ...	Yes ...	Yes ...	The Rája of Benares is a descendant of Rája Balwant Singh, father of Rája Chet Singh, who was deposed by Warren Hastings in 1781. The Family Domains of the Mahárája of Benares consist of the parganas of Kaswar Rája in the Benares district, and Kera Mangraur and Bhadohi in the Mirzapur district. Their united area is 983·8 square miles, containing 1,766 villages, with a population of 439,951 and an average rental of Rs. 11,27,000, of which Rs. 3,03,700 are paid by the Mahárája to the Government as revenue. The Civil and Revenue Courts are those of the Mahárája and his principal and deputy principal officers. The procedure is that of Act XII of 1881, supplemented, where necessary, by the Civil Procedure Code. In 1861 the Governor-General granted the Rája the right of adoption in accordance with Hindu law and custom of his race. The Family Domains have been especially exempted from the operation of Act III of 1878 (the Local Rates Act). The Mahárája succeeded his uncle, Sir Ishri Parshad Narayan Singh, Bahádur, G.C.S.I., on the 13th June 1889.
Kumaun.	Kirti Sah, Rája of Tehri-Garhwál.	Rája of Tehri,	Rájput,	25	Was educated at the Ajmere College.	In the management of his estate.	Yes ...	Yes ...	Yes ...	Succeeded on the 6th February 1887 on the death of his father. The area of Tehri is 4,180 square miles, the population is 241,242, and the income from all sources was Rs. 3,50,966 and the expenditure Rs. 3,18,357. The Rájas of Tehri pay no tribute, but are required to give free passage to British subjects passing through their territories, and in case of emergency give assistance to the Paramount Power. The principal article of production is grain No mines are worked. During the year the Rája was created a C.S.I., and an heir was born to him.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

C.—Civil Divisions of British Territory in the Districts of the North-

Number.	Names of districts.	Number of tahsils.	Number of munsifs.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town, with population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Dehra Dún	2	1	1,193	168,135	Dehra 25,684
2	Saháranpur	4	2	2,228	1,001,280	Saháranpur 63,194
3	Muzaffarnagar	4	2	1,647	772,874	Kairana 18,420
4	Meerut	6	2	2,362	1,391,458	Meerut 119,390
5	Bulandshahr	4	2	1,897	949,914	Khurja 26,349
6	Aligarh	6	3	1,957	1,043,172	Koil 61,485
7	Muttra	5	2	1,457	713,421	Muttra 61,195
8	Agra	7	2	1,856	1,003,796	Agra 168,662
9	Farukhabad	6	3	1,719	858,687	Farukhabad 78,032
10	Mainpuri	5	2	1,697	762,163	Mainpuri 18,551
11	Etáwah	4	2	1,694	727,629	Etáwah 38,793
12	Etah	4	3	1,731	701,679	Kásganj 16,050
13	Bareilly	6	3	1,591	1,040,949	Bareilly 121,039
14	Bijnor	4	2	1,878	794,070	Nagina 22,150
15	Budaun	5	4	1,989	925,982	Budaun 35,372
16	Moradabad	6	5	2,303	1,179,398	Moradabad 72,921
17	Shábjahánpur	4	3	1,747	918,551	Shábjahánpur ... 78,522
18	Pilibhít	3	1	1,373	485,108	Pilibhít 33,799
19	Cawnpore	8	2	2,366	1,209,695	Cawnpore 188,712
20	Fatehpur	4	1	1,631	699,157	Fatehpur 20,179
21	Bánda...	8	...	3,061	705,832	Bánda 23,071
22	Hamírpur	5	1	2,289	513,720	Ráth 12,311
23	Allahabad	9	1	2,833	1,548,737	Allahabad 175,246
24	Jhánsi	6	2	3,587	683,619	Jhánsi 53,779
25	Jalaun	4	1	1,477	396,361	Kúnch 13,408
26	Benares	3	1	1,009	921,943	Benares 219,467
27	Mirzapur	5	1	5,223	1,161,508	Mirzapur 84,130
28	Jaunpur	5	2	1,551	1,264,949	Jaunpur 42,819
29	Gházipur	4	3	1,391	1,024,753	Gházipur 44,970
30	Ballia	3	2	1,238	995,327	Ballia 16,372
31	Gorakhpur	6	3	4,596	2,994,057	Gorakhpur 63,620
32	Basti	5	2	2,753	1,785,844	Basti 13,630
33	Azamgarh	5	2	2,147	1,728,625	Azamgarh 19,442
34	Naini Tal	6	...	2,658	356,881	Káshipur 14,717
35	Almora	2	...	5,416	416,868	Almora 7,826
36	Garhwál	1	...	5,629	407,818	
37	Lucknow	3	2	977	774,163	Lucknow 273,028
38	Unao	4	3	1,737	953,636	Unao 12,831
39	Rae Bareli	4	2	1,752	1,036,521	Rae Bareli 18,798
40	Sítapur	4	2	2,206	1,075,413	Sítapur 21,380
41	Hardoi	4	2	2,286	1,113,211	Hardoi 11,152
42	Kheri	3	2	2,963	903.615	Lakhimpur 8,073
43	Fyzabad	4	2	1,707	1,216,959	Fyzabad 78,921
44	Gonda	3	3	2,819	1,459,229	Gonda 17,423
45	Bahraich	3	2	2,657	1,000,432	Bahraich 24,046
46	Sultánpur	4	2	1,701	1,075,851	Sultánpur 8,751
47	Partábgarh	3	2	1,458	910,895	Bela 6,486
48	Bara Banki	4	2	1,703	1,130,906	Nawábganj 14,432
	Grand Total ...	217	94	107,140	46,904,791	
	Gross Revenue, N.-W. P. and Oudh.	...	...	...	...	...

‖ The following items make up the "Gross Revenue of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh":—

	1898-99.	
	Imperial and Provincial.	Local.
	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	6,75,12,812	33,518
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation, ...	3,60,924	...
Stamps	74,17,252	...
Excise	56,84,847	...
Provincial Rates	13,74,614	93,88,320
Assessed Taxes	24,08,030	...
Registration	4,13,425	...
Interest	4,90,308	18,343
Law and Justice	4,56,010	...
Law and Justice—Jails	3,55,647	...
Police	4,46,510	...
Education	1,18,305	2,59,040
Medical	40,025	1,58,322
Scientific	1,35,125	5,674
Receipts in aid of Superannuation, ...	1,66,254	...
Stationery and Printing	1,01,250	...
Miscellaneous	2,51,141	1,10,428
Major Works	4,15,773	...
Minor Works	19,050	...
Civil Works	5,80,412	1,02,054
Total ...	8,87,47,714	1,00,75,699

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1898-99.

Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance (in miles) of villages from nearest court.	Average distance (in miles) of villages from nearest court.	Number of police.	Total cost of Administration.	Land Revenue and Rates.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
						Rs.	Rs.	
539	6	19	45	13	410		1,08,584	
1,990	17	25	27	21	2,599		17,68,629	
1,061	11	32	24	12	1,839		*18,13,095	
1,716	25	26	18	17	3,152		26,12,535	
1,615	11	33	31	8	2,799		22,68,542	
1,813	20	32	25	7	2,957		25,20,165	
887	13	24	39	15	2,462		18,47,546	
1,241	22	26	26	7	3,769		21,62,104	
1,825	18	23	29	19	2,898		14,03,406	
1,435	14	16	15	10	2,370		15,15,334	
1,561	11	15	24	13	2,097		15,71,776	
1,545	12	9	33	25	2,157		13,27,472	
2,109	23	25	38	18	3,030		16,91,229	
2,966	11	19	38	10	2,425		16,46,949	
2,093	22	18	26	20	2,674		15,28,161	
2,930	21	41	28	11	3.249		18,46,737	
2,379	16	18	30	10	2,773		16,31,557	
1,259	8	13	21	12	1,432		9,00,296	
3,588	21	28	44	15	3,985		28,32,477	
1,592	10	9	19	11	2,359		18,21,477	
1,268	16	19	32	9	2,311		13,91,085	
929	10	9	25	11	1,658		12,47,429	
4,000	25	31	21	10	4,773		32,99,937	
1,460	19	16	33	14	2,697		9,04,129	
937	9	10	22	16	1,740	§2,22,87,841	13,10,486	
2,328	16	28	34	1	2,459		11,87,685	
5,323	14	19	60	40	2,129		11,47,870	
3,455	16	23	22	16	2,562		17,41,317	
3,548	18	20	24	20	2,223		12,84,442	
2,531	11	11	42	19	1,686		8,38,171	
8,602	21	22	40	2	3,151		31,33,252	
7,619	13	20	32	12	3,688		23,93,673	
5,526	19	15	29	25	2,726		23,67,849	
1,744	9	15	50	25	599		7,45,629	
5,736	7	10	140	18	67		2,55,941	
5,213	5	7	70	17	130		1,93,113	
965	14	22	25	10	2,673		11,60,031	
1,779	14	12	22	*8	1,150		20,97,690	
1,768	17	23	16	10	2.415		18,96,413	
2,363	18	23	30	15	†3,587		17,10,874	
1,984	15	26	25	9	2,323		20,19,767	
1,776	10	15	50	36	2,753		10,28,210	
2,571	18	27	23	7	3,182		15,63,386	
2,837	15	20	32	24	3,033		18,36,083	
‡1,938	10	13	49	16	2,656		12,44,183	
2,526	16	13	25	9	2,566		16,44,090	
2,215	11	12	31	9	766		15,96,538	
2,095	13	17	28	13	3,167		22,51,919	
121,180	711	949	...	...	116,306	§2,22,87,841	7,83,09,263	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	‖9,88,23,413	

* The decrease in miles is due to the fact that the return for the last year gave the average distance of the most distant villages from each court, *i.e.*, the average maximum distance of villages from the nearest court.

† The increase in police is due to the conversion of *jágír*-paid *chaukidárs* into cash-paid *chaukidárs* in 11 parganas of the district.

‡ The increase in the number of villages is not real, the previous years' figures having been incorrectly reported.

§ Figures under the following heads are included in the "Total cost of Administration":—

3. Land Revenue, District Administration (Provincial and Local).
18. General Administration (Provincial and Local).
6. Stamps (Imperial and Provincial).
7. Excise (Imperial and Provincial).
8. Provincial Rates (Provincial).
10. Assessed Taxes (Imperial and Provincial).
19A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law (Provincial), *minus* corresponding receipt heads.
19B. Law and Justice—Jails (Provincial), ditto.
20. Police (Provincial and Local), ditto.
22. Education (Provincial and Local), ditto.
24. Medical (Provincial and Local), ditto.
30. Stationery and Printing (Provincial and Local), less the figures under XXIII, "Stationery and Printing" (Provincial).
45. Civil Works (Provincial and Local), less the figures under XXXII, "Civil Works" (Provincial and Local).

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

D.—Population for the North-Western Prov

Number.	District.	*Inhabited houses.*			Population.					
		Number of masonry dwellings.	Number of all other kinds.	Total.	Men.	Women.	*Children up to 14 years.*			Number per square mile.
							Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	N.-W. Provinces.									
1	Dehra Dún ...	...	...	31,525	71,094	42,249	29,230	25,562	168,135	141
2	Saháranpur ...	...	...	204,311	343,693	293,074	196,658	167,855	1,001,280	449
3	Muzaffarnagar ...	...	...	112,236	268,758	229,878	149,470	124,768	772,874	469
4	Meerut ...	...	...	252,996	484,428	423,695	262,816	220,519	1,391,458	589
5	Bulandshahr ...	...	...	170,212	322,809	296,441	178,812	151,852	949,914	501
6	Aligarh ...	...	...	176,078	364,527	321,795	194,216	162,634	1,043,172	533
7	Muttra ...	...	...	129,750	254,050	223,345	128,610	107,416	713,421	490
8	Agra ...	...	...	183,989	352,766	305,873	187,693	157,464	1,003,796	541
9	Farukhabad ...	...	...	132,481	303,113	259,667	161,227	134,680	858,687	499
10	Mainpuri ...	...	...	131,785	267,940	226,938	148,859	118,426	762,163	449
11	Etáwah ...	...	...	121,173	253,148	210,888	143,627	119,966	727,629	430
12	Etah ...	...	...	110,486	253,163	213,515	129,825	105,176	701,679	405
13	Bareilly ...	...	...	179,357	346,695	307,139	208,925	178,190	1,040,949	654
14	Bijnor ...	...	...	141,438	261,484	239,073	156,728	136,785	794,070	424
15	Budaun ...	...	...	162,479	315,912	275,398	182,437	152,235	925,982	465
16	Moradabad ...	...	...	203,618	391,247	354,857	232,325	200,969	1,179,398	516
17	Sháhjahánpur ...	...	...	144,806	312,932	267,541	182,374	155,704	918,551	527
18	Pilibhít ...	...	...	78,932	159,306	141,167	98,956	85,679	485,108	353
19	Cawnpore ...	...	...	237,984	430,960	369,104	217,132	192,499	1,209,695	511
20	Fatehpur ...	...	...	138,027	231,281	221,291	128,540	118,045	699,157	429
21	Bánda ...	...	...	142,119	216,812	219,415	140,082	129,523	705,832	231
22	Hamírpur ...	...	...	92,175	160,549	162,390	100,054	90,727	513,720	224
23	Allahabad ...	...	...	298,265	485,946	489,084	295,563	278,144	1,548,737	547
24	Jhánsi ...	...	...	128,034	213,754	201,093	142,210	126,562	683,619	191
25	Jalaun ...	...	...	70,440	126,160	122,993	77,930	69,278	396,361	268
26	Benares ...	...	...	135,413	290,236	281,030	177,217	173,460	921,943	913
27	Mirzapur ...	...	...	206,591	340,059	362,077	236,282	223,090	1,161,508	222
28	Jaunpur ...	...	...	222,405	375,069	390,618	259,881	239,381	1,264,949	816
29	Gházipur ...	...	...	174,458	298,468	324,248	208,352	193,685	1,024,753	736
30	Ballia ...	...	...	144,903	271,908	327,771	205,210	190,438	995,327	805
31	Gorakhpur ...	...	...	504,354	864,821	892,151	632,463	604,622	2,994,057	651
32	Basti ...	...	...	295,081	531,931	533,935	375,406	344,572	1,785,844	649
33	Azamgarh ...	...	...	282,781	509,887	530,066	357,724	330,948	1,728,625	805
34	Naini Tal ...	...	...	61,267	134,193	97,458	65,156	60,074	356,881	134
35	Almora ...	...	...	70,157	126,561	127,052	84,507	78,748	416,868	78
36	Garhwál ...	...	...	72,018	119,684	127,764	80,635	79,735	407,818	724
	Total, N.-W. P....	...	...	5,944,124	11,055,344	10,412,073	6,757,132	6,029,411	34,253,960	412
	Oudh.									
1	Lucknow ...	...	...	148,960	270,163	240,462	137,038	126,500	774,163	792
2	Unao ...	...	...	167,832	305,905	297,107	183,607	167,017	953,636	549
3	Rae Bareli ...	...	...	193,807	314,846	340,467	198,134	183,074	1,036,521	592
4	Sítapur ...	...	...	173,903	352,375	313,364	214,807	194,867	1,075,413	487
5	Hardoi ...	...	...	182,716	371,485	317,525	225,012	199,189	1,113,211	486
6	Kheri ...	...	...	156,320	303,201	262,146	178,834	159,434	903,615	305
7	Fyzabad ...	...	...	233,679	374,158	385,048	238,444	219,309	1,216,959	713
8	Gonda ...	...	...	251,378	447,756	445,300	298,647	267,526	1,459,229	517
9	Bahraich ...	...	...	181,045	323,815	296,291	199,752	180,574	1,000,432	377
10	Sultánpur ...	...	...	205,868	320,444	352,780	210,042	192,585	1,075,851	632
11	Partábgarh ...	...	...	172,455	259,960	293,958	185,211	171,766	910,895	625
12	Bara Banki ...	...	...	212,998	364,176	357,468	212,939	196,323	1,130,906	664
	Total, Oudh ...	...	...	2,280,961	4,008,284	3,901,916	2,482,467	2,258,164	12,650,831	528
	Grand Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh.	...	...	8,225,085	15,063,628	14,313,989	9,239,599	8,287,575	46,904,791	438

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

INCES AND OUDH FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1898.

Classification of Population.								Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration by sea during the year.	Number.	Remarks.
Christians.													
Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed classes.	Natives.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Jews and Pársis.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.				
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1,705	163	875	145,257	19,896	3	236	...	81,628	86,507	Hindustani ...	...	1	
1,204	282	488	668,782	324,432	8	6,084	...	447,210	554,070	Ditto ...	...	2	
42	4	81	544,361	218,990	...	9,396	...	362,772	410,102	Ditto ...	...	3	
3,924	378	1,133	1,052,671	316,971	1	16,380	...	658,087	733,371	Urdu ...	...	4	
79	21	110	769,401	179,019	...	1,284	...	491,195	458,719	Hindustani ...	...	5	
143	119	203	919,848	120,338	14	2,507	...	472,283	570,889	Ditto ...	...	6	
661	12	173	647,513	62,657	2	2,403	...	354,755	358,666	Urdu and Hindi ...	...	7	
2,497	775	1,486	880,848	104,433	41	13,716	...	497,501	506,295	Urdu ...	...	8	
405	51	372	757,095	99,476	8	1,280	...	462,272	396,415	Do. ...	...	9	
61	15	56	714,742	41,529	...	5,760	...	468,993	293,170	Hindustani ...	...	10	
68	16	50	683,051	42,325	2	2,117	...	452,759	274,870	Urdu ...	...	11	
50	77	393	623,361	72,849	4	4,945	...	397,173	304,506	Hindustani ...	...	12	
2,437	252	2,582	790,479	245,072	12	115	...	565,754	475,195	Ditto ...	...	13	
30	12	866	525,002	267,162	...	998	...	427,924	366,146	Urdu and Hindi ...	...	14	
19	10	2,552	774,779	148,393	...	229	...	616,530	309,452	Ditto ...	...	15	
272	79	2,956	774,381	400,705	3	1,002	...	665,602	513,796	Ditto ...	...	16	
499	53	776	787,920	129,266	1	36	...	599,243	319,308	Hindustani ...	...	17	
17	4	344	402,279	82,453	...	11	...	295,086	190,022	Urdu ...	...	18	
2,027	423	586	1,104,668	101,541	35	415	...	624,549	585,146	Hindi ...	...	19	
22	22	27	621,942	77,061	...	83	...	448,982	250,175	Hindi and Urdu ...	...	20	
34	14	26	664,810	40,662	...	286	...	472,593	233,239	Ditto ...	...	21	
17	26	7	480,263	33,281	19	107	...	274,394	239,326	Hindustani ...	...	22	
3,013	1,590	1,330	1,342,089	199,853	26	836	...	906,549	642,188	Urdu and Hindi ...	...	23	
1,322	457	161	640,529	29,013	70	12,067	...	372,691	310,928	Ditto ...	...	24	
30	17	20	370,621	25,501	4	168	...	189,441	206,920	Urdu ...	...	25	
727	121	516	831,782	88,401	3	393	...	514,658	407,285	Hindustani ...	...	26	
156	130	179	1,085,522	75,240	...	281	...	752,358	409,150	Hindi ...	...	27	
23	22	48	1,148,506	116,344	...	6	...	881,446	383,503	Urdu ...	...	28	
96	70	410	923,960	100,186	4	27	...	633,798	390,955	Hindi ...	...	29	
7	6	2	926,358	68,952	2	...	...	597,303	398,024	Do. ...	...	30	
186	138	852	2,691,167	301,630	40	44	...	2,157,939	836,118	Hindustani ...	...	31	
23	5	38	1,510,049	275,729	...	...	...	1,165,165	620,679	Urdu and Hindi ...	...	32	
43	10	21	1,502,911	225,639	1	...	...	1,071,326	657,299	Urdu, Hindi, and Bhojpuri.	...	33	
483	69	363	270,887	85,006	...	73	...	230,374	126,507	Hindi, Pahári, and Népáli.	...	34	
126	45	538	413,984	2,170	...	5	...	380,977	35,891	Hindi and hill language.	...	35	
54	7	512	403,605	3,605	...	35	...	374,459	33,359	Pahári ...	...	36	
22,502	5,495	21,132	29,395,423	4,725,780	303	83,325	...	20,365,769	13,888,191	...	...		
3,699	1,234	836	605,969	161,369	66	990	...	358,250	415,913	Urdu and Hindi ...	...	1	
30	11	65	877,602	75,920	...	8	...	603,528	350,108	Urdu ...	...	2	
50	15	80	950,388	85,965	...	23	...	718,036	318,485	Hindustani ...	...	3	
561	18	138	916,818	157,639	4	235	...	685,979	389,434	Ditto ...	...	4	
30	19	118	998,355	114,674	...	15	...	726,550	386,661	Hindi and Urdu ...	...	5	
24	19	462	785,043	118,057	...	10	...	609,607	294,008	Hindustani ...	...	6	
949	82	223	1,077,057	138,461	26	161	...	840,316	376,643	Urdu ...	...	7	
53	56	139	1,253,556	205,425	...	...	...	933,301	525,928	Urdu and Hindi ...	...	8	
28	23	73	830,459	169,798	3	48	...	697,468	302,964	Hindustani ...	...	9	
20	10	23	958,952	116,846	...	...	...	633,564	442,287	Hindi and Urdu ...	...	10	
28	28	21	819,850	90,838	...	130	...	645,381	265,514	Hindi ...	...	11	
21	30	96	943,778	185,938	..	1,043	...	675,986	454,920	Hindustani ...	...	12	
5,493	1,545	2,274	11,017,827	1,620,930	99	2,663	...	8,127,966	4,522,865	...	...		
27,995	7,040	23,406	40,413,250	6,346,710	402	85,988	...	28,493,735	18,411,056	...	...		

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

1(a).—Statement showing the area, cost, and rate per square mile of Surveys in the Districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year ending 30th September 1898.

District.	Area previously surveyed in square miles.			*Previous cost per mile.*		*Surveyed during the year from 1st October 1897 to 30th September 1898, with total cost and cost per mile.*		Remarks.
	Topographical.	*Revenue.*		Topographical.	Revenue.	Topographical.	Revenue.	
		By villages.	By fields.					
					Rs.		*Traverse Survey.*	
Sháhjahánpur	...	...	1,738	...	29·7	...		
Kheri ...	...	...	2,546	...	30·1	...	Area = 128 square miles. Cost = Rs. 3,394. Rate = Rs. 26·5.	NOTE.—The cost of season 1897-98 is exclusive of Rs. 4,197, debitable to late No. 2 Party, and Rs. 13,349 cost of North-Western Provinces Drawing Office.
Pilibhít ...	...	...	1,168	...	27·1	...	Area = 189 square miles. Cost = Rs. 5,013. Rate = Rs. 26·5.	
Farukhabad,	...	...	...	...	...	...	Area = 1,310 square miles. Cost = Rs. 34,744. Rate = Rs. 26·5.	
Gonda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Area = 1,081 square miles. Cost = Rs. 28,671. Rate = Rs. 26·5.	
Azamgarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Area = 1,143 square miles. Cost = Rs. 30,315. Rate = Rs. 26·5.	
							Topographical Survey.	
Jhánsi (Lalitpur Sub-Division).	...	...	...	...	...	...	Area = 104 square miles. Cost = Rs. 4,205. Rate = Rs. 40·4.	

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—Fiscal.

1(*b*).—*Settlement, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the Revenue Year* 1897-98.

Nature of settlement.			Area in square miles.	Annual revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of settlement.	Remarks.
1			2	3	4	5
				Rs.		
Settled in perpetuity	N.-W. Provinces	...	9,964	44,61,761		
	Oudh	...	1,972	8,27,708		
Settled for 30 years or upwards.	N.-W. Provinces	...	52,630	3,66,16,650	Various between the years 1898 and 1928.	
	Oudh	...	20,857	1,43,82,320	Various between the years 1895 and 1931.	
Settled for 10 years or under 30 years.	N.-W. Provinces	...	13,820	29,98,805	Various between the years 1901 and 1915.	
	Oudh	...	79	38,520	Various between the years 1906 and 1913.	
Settled under 10 years	N.-W. Provinces	...	4,249	10,22,633	Various between the years 1898 and 1902.	
	Oudh	...	432	1,72,557	Various between the years 1892 and 1904.	
Settlements in progress	N.-W. Provinces	...	2,503	7,15,955		
	Oudh	...	625	3,91,826		
Total	N.-W. Provinces	...	83,166	4,58,15,804		
	Oudh	...	23,965	1,58,12,931		
Settlements previously made, including full records of rights.	N.-W. Provinces	...	80,458	4,54,81,674		
	Oudh	...	18,436	1,28,07,296		
Settlements without such records.	N.-W. Provinces	...	2,235	1,62,438		
	Oudh	...	3,220	8,47,013		
Settlements during the year. Detailed,	N.-W. Provinces	...	46	24,144		
	Oudh	...	2,266	21,39,347		
Summary,	N.-W. Provinces	...	427	1,47,548		
	Oudh	...	43	19,275		
Total	N.-W. Provinces	...	83,166	4,58,15,804		
	Oudh	...	23,965	1,58,12,931		

FORM C.—*Incidence of the Land Revenue on Area and Population in the*

District and nature of tenure.	Total area by Survey, less Feudatories (column 2 of Table A1 *minus* column 3 of same table).	*Deduct*— (1) Area not fully assessed.	*Deduct*— (2) Area for which returns, so far as required by the table, are not available.	*Balance*, i.e. *fully assessed area for which returns are available.* Total.	*Balance*, i.e. *fully assessed area for which returns are available.* Cultivated.	Total Land Revenue assessment (excluding cesses) of district (column 2).
1	2	3(*a*)	3(*b*)	4(*a*)	4(*b*)	5
N.-W. PROVINCES.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.
Zamíndári and village communities (temporarily settled).						
Dehra Dún ...	763,520	511,683	...	251,837	87,912	90,731
Saháranpur ...	1,425,920	187,468	252,699	985,753	714,445	15,08,696
Muzaffarnagar ...	1,054,080	47,775	...	1,006,305	627,348	15,48,826
Meerut	1,511,680	15,767	...	1,495,913	1,068,375	21,92,841
Bulandshahr ...	1,214,080	37,572	6,736	1,169,772	814,272	19,56,560
Aligarh	1,252,480	2,862	1,513	1,248,105	889,182	21,31,604
Muttra	932,480	76,800	...	855,680	677,224	14,92,841
Agra	1,187,840	49,231	...	1,138,609	654,102	17,45,640
Farukhabad ...	1,100,160	54,965	1,017	1,044,178	476,587	11,53,244
Mainpuri	1,086,080	1,856	...	1,084,224	494,779	12,44,913
Etáwah	1,084,160	10,849	...	1,073,311	459,395	13,24,272
Etah	1,107,934	16,079	...	1,091,855	561,919	11,14,696
Bareilly	1,018,318	38,029	...	980,289	691,768	13,37,354
Bijnor	1,196,902	166,698	...	1,030,204	568,302	11,82,469
Budaun	1,273,005	22,582	...	1,250,423	840,827	10,43,229
Moradabad ...	1,473,920	245,336	...	1,228,584	940,935	14,61,955
Sháhjahánpur ...	1,117,941	4,036	...	1,113,905	708,063	11,66,442
Pilibhít	878,642	7,018	169,614	702,010	375,640	7,01,772
Cawnpore ...	1,514,368	176	6,025	1,508,167	737,157	21,46,288
Fatehpur	1,043,840	...	...	1,043,840	306,988	13,14,857
Bánda	1,959,168	128,947	...	1,830,221	662,855	11,14,209
Hamírpur	1,464,704	12,444	...	1,452,260	596,650	10,49,464
Allahabad	1,813,184	25,859	...	1,787,325	871,400	23,74,197
Jhánsi	2,295,870	431,621	102,415	1,761,834	519,988	7,00,601
Jalaun	945,684	9,750	...	935,934	280,182	10,16,405
Gorakhpur ...	2,941,440	442,503	...	2,498,937	1,837,598	24,88,142
Basti	1,761,792	44,593	471,091	1,246,108	1,169,877	19,36,674
Azamgarh	1,248,538	2,056	...	1,246,482	516,223	17,34,170
Naini Tal	1,701,093	17,568	1,154,560	528,965	218,256	2,20,472
Almora	3,466,267	28,314	1,192,374	245,579	239,684	2,04,371
Garhwál	3,602,560	349,830	2,968,438	284,292	262,484	1,50,043
Zamíndári (permanently settled).						
Benares	570,381	10,521	...	559,860	388,804	7,72,846
Mirzapur	2,788,720	101,831	1,253,438	1,433,451	385,808	7,29,328
Jaunpur	992,640	3,437	730	988,473	597,821	12,48,832
Gházipur	890,277	4,046	...	886,231	555,992	10,33,526
Ballia	792,151	20,823	...	771,328	494,029	6,86,490
Azamgarh	125,542	...	...	125,542	76,844	22,878
Total, Zamíndári (temporarily settled).	46,437	2,990,267	8,326,482	35,129,901	19,906,417	4,08,47,978
Total, Zamíndári (permanently settled).	6,159,711	1,254,168	1,254,168	4,764,885	2,499,298	44,73,900
GRAND TOTAL ...	52,597,361	3,130,925	9,580,650	39,885,786	22,405,715	4,53,21,878

NOTE.—The sum of the area in column 4(*b*) *plus* the cultivated portion of the area not fully assessed agrees according to the revised

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

FISCAL.

Districts of the North-Western Provinces during the year 1897-98.

Population of district (column 2).	Land Revenue assessed per head of population (columns 5 and 6).	Land Revenue assessed on fully assessed area [column 4(a)].	*Incidence per acre of Land Revenue (column 8) on fully assessed area (column 4).* For total area.	*Incidence per acre of Land Revenue (column 8) on fully assessed area (column 4).* For cultivated area.	Population of fully assessed area.	Land Revenue assessment per head of population of fully assessed area (columns 8 and 11).	*Towns of over* 10,000 *inhabitants.* Number of towns.	*Towns of over* 10,000 *inhabitants.* Aggregate population.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
No.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	No.	Rs. a. p.	No.	No.
168,135	0 8 8	90,711	0 5 9	1 0 6	133,767	0 10 10	1	25,684
1,001,280	1 8 1	15,00,975	1 8 4	2 1 7	976,185	1 8 7	6	750,980
772,874	2 0 1	15,48,762	1 8 7	2 7 6	755,952	2 0 9	2	36,586
1,391,458	1 9 2	21,92,641	1 7 5	2 0 10	1,380,492	1 9 4	5	166,934
949,914	2 0 11	19,45,105	1 10 7	2 6 3	927,315	2 1 7	4	70,107
1,043,172	2 0 8	21,31,604	1 11 4	2 6 4	1,017,329	2 1 6	4	129,098
713,421	2 1 5	14,97,207	1 12 0	2 3 4	674,700	2 3 6	2	92,806
1,003,796	1 11 10	17,44,763	1 8 6	2 10 8	778,728	2 3 10	2	183,940
858,687	1 5 6	11,51,162	1 1 8	2 6 8	...	...	2	95,680
762,163	1 10 2	12,44,714	1 2 4	2 8 3	761,023	1 10 2	1	18,551
727,629	1 13 1	13,23,424	1 3 8	2 14 1	714,515	1 13 8	1	38,793
701,679	1 9 5	11,13,962	1 0 3	1 15 8	687,897	1 9 11	3	40,735
1,040,949	1 4 6	13,37,354	1 5 9	1 14 11	889,709	1 8 0	2	134,598
794,070	1 7 10	11,79,559	1 2 4	2 1 2	771,103	1 8 6	7	111,275
925,982	1 2 0	10,38,466	0 13 3	1 3 9	907,470	1 2 3	2	50,973
1,179,398	1 3 10	14,29,651	1 2 7	1 8 4	1,064,780	1 5 6	5	183,792
918,551	1 4 4	11,66,561	1 0 9	1 10 4	914,399	1 4 4	2	95,787
485,108	1 7 2	7,01,772	1 15 11	1 13 10	485,108	1 7 2	1	33,799
1,209,695	1 12 5	21,26,581	1 6 7	2 14 2	1,020,961	2 1 4	1	188,712
699,157	1 14 1	13,14,440	1 4 2	4 4 6	899,157	1 14 1	1	20,071
705,832	1 9 3	11,13,980	0 9 9	1 10 11	704,513	1 9 4	1	12,311
513,720	2 0 8	10,49,118	0 11 7	1 12 2	509,065	2 1 0	1	175,246
1,548,737	1 8 6	23,75,522	1 5 3	2 11 7	1,526,040	1 8 10	1	84,802
683,619	1 0 5	6,60,481	0 6 0	1 4 4	500,122	1 5 2	3	26,121
396,361	2 9 0	10,13,308	1 1 4	3 9 10	392,896	2 9 3	2	75,041
2,994,057	0 13 4	24,87,010	0 15 11	1 5 3	...	...	2	24,621
1,785,844	1 1 4	19,36,516	1 8 10	1 10 6	...	...	2	49,361
1,673,496	1 0 7	17,34,170	1 6 3	3 5 9	1,670,198	1 0 7	3	14,717
356,881	0 9 11	2,18,728	0 6 9	1 0 0	321,979	0 10 10	1	...
416,868	0 7 10	1,90,612	0 12 5	0 12 9	316,154	0 9 8	...	...
407,818	0 5 11	1,46,526	0 8 2	0 8 11	...	...	...	...
832,009	0 14 10	7,72,793	1 6 1	1 15 10	820,307	0 15 1	2	230,560
799,376	0 14 7	6,95,984	0 7 9	1 12 10	760,464	0 14 8	3	107,184
1,264,949	0 15 10	12,46,971	1 4 2	2 1 4	1,259,808	0 15 10	1	42,819
1,024,753	1 0 2	10,33,525	1 2 8	1 13 9	974,274	1 0 11	4	79,216
995,327	0 11 0	6,86,157	0 14 3	1 6 3	963,084	0 11 5	3	38,616
55,129	0 0 10	2,878	0 0 4	0 0 7	55,129	0 0 10	...	...
28,830,351	1 6 8	4,07,05,385	1 2 6	2 0 8	21,501,557	1 10 0	70	2,354,300
4,971,543	0 14 4	44,38,308	0 14 10	1 12 4	4,833,066	0 14 8	13	498,395
33,801,894	1 5 5	4,51,43,693	1 2 1	2 12 4	26,334,623	1 7 11	83	2,852,695

with that entered under head 30 of Form A, except in the case of Garhwál, in which the fully assessed area settlement is stated.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

E.—

FORM C.—*Incidence of the Land Revenue on Area and Population*

District and nature of tenure.	Total area by Survey, less Feudatories (column 2 of Table A1 *minus* column 3 of same table).	*Deduct*— (1) Area not fully assessed.	*Deduct*— (2) Area for which returns, so far as required by the table, are not available.	*Balance*, i.e. *fully assessed area for which returns are available.* Total.	*Balance*, i.e. *fully assessed area for which returns are available.* Cultivated.	Total Land Revenue assessment (excluding cesses) of district (column 2).
1	2	3(*a*)	3(*b*)	4(*a*)	4(*b*)	5
OUDH.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.
LUCKNOW—						
Temporarily settled... ...	572,892	43,448	...	529,444	257,965	7,62,978
Permanently settled... ...	52,388	52,388	...	...	...	52,916
UNAO—						
Temporarily settled	992,093	2,071	...	990,022	508,397	14,03,033
Permanently settled... ...	119,292	101,854	...	17,438	8,954	1,30,030
RAE BARELI—						
Temporarily settled	1,121,280	59,216	...	1,062,064	459,608	14,57,306
SÍTAPUR—						
Temporarily settled	1,411,840	28,774	...	1,383,066	874,472	13,62,120
HARDOI—						
Temporarily settled... ...	1,421,907	37,070	...	1,384,837	875,135	14,46,620
Permanently settled... ...	41,133	41,133	...	...	...	42,620
KHERI—						
Temporarily settled	1,896,320	110,859	278,148	1,507,313	716,809	8,28,595
FYZABAD—						
Temporarily settled	1,092,319	20,871	...	1,071,448	612,955	11,46,657
GONDA—						
Temporarily settled	1,252,842	148,359	304,298	800,185	649,520	11,21,773
Permanently settled... ...	551,308	263,650	73,467	214,191	193,089	4,18,349
BAHRAICH—						
Temporarily settled	1,351,706	13,423	...	1,338,283	697,056	7,86,907
Permanently settled... ...	348,800	222,621	...	126,179	92,130	1,72,503
SULTÁNPUR—						
Temporarily settled	1,088,640	3,267	...	1,085,373	596,042	13,02,576
PARTÁBGARH—						
Temporarily settled	933,120	4,565	...	928,555	461,533	12,32,832
BARA BANKI—						
Temporarily settled	1,089,966	41,645	...	1,048,321	649,210	17,24,401
TOTAL—						
Temporarily settled	14,224,925	513,568	582,446	13,128,911	7,358,702	1,45,75,818
Permanently settled... ...	1,112,921	681,646	73,467	357,808	294,173	8,16,718
GRAND TOTAL ...	15,337,846	1,195,214	655,913	13,486,719	7,652,875	1,53,92,536

NOTE.—The tenure in Oudh is all zamíndári.

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

FISCAL.

in the Districts of the Province of Oudh during the year 1897-98.

Population of district (column 2).	Land Revenue assessed per head of population (columns 5 and 6).	Land Revenue assessed on fully assessed area [column 4(a)].	*Incidence per acre of Land Revenue (column 8) on fully assessed area (column 4).*		Population of fully assessed area.	Land Revenue assessment per head of population of fully assessed area (columns 8 and 11).	*Towns of over* 10,000 *inhabitants.*	
			For total area.	For cultivated area.			Number of towns.	Aggregate population.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
No.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	No.	Rs. a. p.	No.	No.
731,560	1 0 8	7,62,978	1 7 0	2 15 4	438,840	1 11 9	1	273,028
42,603	1 3 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
865,716	1 9 11	14,03,033	1 6 8	2 12 2	848,973	1 10 5	2	23,294
87,920	1 7 8	15,731	0 14 5	1 12 1	9,796	1 9 8	...	...
1,036,521	1 6 6	14,34,971	1 5 7	3 1 11	984,790	1 3 4	2	30,724
1,075,413	1 4 3	13,62,085	0 15 9	1 8 11	1,045,940	1 4 10	3	46,605
1,087,615	1 5 3	14,44,886	1 0 8	1 10 5	983,817	1 7 6	5	71,469
25,596	1 10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
903,615	0 14 8	8,29,136	0 8 9	1 2 6	805,616	1 0 5	...	...
1,216,959	0 15 1	11,46,657	1 1 1	1 13 1	1,199,882	0 15 3	2	98,645
1,103,682	1 0 3	11,18,700	1 6 4	1 11 6	1,079,237	1 0 7	1	17,423
355,547	1 2 9	1,86,808	0 13 11	0 15 5	157,190	1 3 0	1	14,849
729,195	0 15 10	7,86,902	0 9 4	1 2 0	771,902	1 0 3	1	24,046
208,237	0 13 3	1,23,510	0 15 7	1 5 5	75,889	1 10 0	...	...
1,075,851	1 3 4	13,02,695	1 3 2	2 3 0	1,073,214	1 3 5	...	...
910,895	1 5 8	12,32,832	1 5 3	2 10 9	902,211	1 5 10	...	...
1,130,906	1 8 5	17,13,116	1 10 2	2 10 3	1,105,349	1 8 10	2	26,199
11,930,928	1 3 7	1,45,37,991	1 1 9	1 15 7	11,239,771	1 4 8	19	611,433
719,903	1 2 2	3,26,049	0 14 7	1 1 9	242,875	1 5 6	1	14,849
12,650,831	1 3 6	1,48,64,040	1 1 8	1 15 1	11,482,646	1 4 9	20	626,282

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—Fiscal.

FORM D.—*Varieties of Tenures held direct from Government in the North-Western Provinces during the year* 1897-98.

Nature of tenure.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area (in acres).	Average area (in acres) of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Acres.	Acres.	Rs.
1. Revenue-payers paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue. (*a*).—Individuals under law of primogeniture...	1,542	1,475	498	765,445	496	311
(*b*).—Individuals and families under ordinary law	1,340	1,345	2,293	543,478	406	475
(*c*).—Village communities	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Revenue-payers paying from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 5,000 revenue. (*a*).—Individuals under law of primogeniture ...	1,195	1,864	1,884	780,327	653	634
(*b*).—Individuals and families under ordinary law	4,524	7,988	30,039	3,524,284	779	961
(*c*).—Village communities	519	334	11,208	167,670	323	579
3. Revenue-payers paying from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 100 revenue. (*a*).—Individuals under law of primogeniture ...	187	230	211	160,452	858	1,165
(*b*).—Individuals and families under ordinary law	62,400	65,522	1,297,481	25,821,507	414	449
(*c*).—Village communities	5,323	3,848	94,541	2,062,488	387	515
4. Revenue-payers paying less than Rs. 100 revenue. (*a*).—Individuals under law of primogeniture ...	6	5	6	441	73	65
(*b*).—Individuals and families under ordinary law	54,861	45,039	1,326,207	7,926,341	144	140
(*c*).—Village communities	3,121	2,142	37,267	233,622	75	71
5. Peasant proprietors paying separately	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Holders of wholly or partially revenue-free tenures. In perpetuity	4,496	5,380	94,585	1,890,314	420	146
For life or lives	74	126	1,766	49,210	665	343
7. Landowners who have redeemed the revenue	64	63	275	37,330	583	224
8. Purchasers of waste lands	91	130	110	78,709	865	610
9. Others	...	...	...	...	...	...

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

FORM D.—*Varieties of Tenures held direct from Government in the Province of Oudh during the year* 1897-98.

Nature of tenure.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area (in acres).	Average area (in acres) of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Acres.	Acres.	Rs.
1. Revenue-payers paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue. (*a*).—Individuals under law of primogeniture	53	7,440	102	4,435,854	83,695	81,362
(*b*).—Individuals and families under ordinary law	2	355	5	182,001	91,000	90,921
(*c*).—Village communities	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Revenue-payers paying from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 5,000 revenue. (*a*).—Individuals under law of primogeniture	214	7,511	316	3,168,698	14,807	16,354
(*b*).—Individuals and families under ordinary law	74	1,570	173	821,949	11,107	10,401
(*c*).—Village communities	45	456	5,590	242,650	5,392	6,888
3. Revenue-payers paying from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 100 revenue. (*a*).—Individuals under law of primogeniture	244	566	161	278,879	1,143	1,382
(*b*).—Individuals and families under ordinary law	1,734	3,206	7,220	1,177,580	679	690
(*c*).—Village communities	7,658	11,816	172,210	3,887,934	507	656
4. Revenue-payers paying less than Rs. 100 revenue. (*a*).—Individuals under law of primogeniture	9	9	11	322	36	61
(*b*).—Individuals and families under ordinary law	637	992	1,441	47,870	75	42
(*c*).—Village communities	2,185	2,681	14,648	113,084	51	55
5. Peasant proprietors paying separately	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Holders of wholly or partially revenue-free tenures. In perpetuity	202	279	2,323	68,609	339	...
For life or lives	362	489	1,675	101,617	281	(*a*) 2
7. Landowners who have redeemed the revenue	6	6	42	2,241	373	743
8. Purchasers of waste lands	88	155	160	158,463	1,801	(*b*) 88
9. Others	5	13	12	2,774	555	552

(*a*) Average assessment of 64 estates.

(*b*) Average assessment of 29 estates.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

5.—*Register of Transfers of Landed Property in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for* 1897-98.

Division.	District and nature of tenure.	*Number of transfers.*		*Total area transferred (in acres).*	
		By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.	By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.
		1897-98.	1897-98.	1897-98.	1897-98.
	1	2	3	4	5
	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.				
MEERUT.	Dehra Dún proprietors, Revenue-paying	3	64	507	4,225
	Dehra Dún proprietors, Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	2	1	303	1
	Saháranpur „ Revenue-paying	335	2,583	4,848	29,860
	Saháranpur „ Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	3	62	21	261
	Muzaffarnagar „ Revenue-paying	196	1,883	2,995	18,687
	Muzaffarnagar „ Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	9	75	35	260
	Meerut „ Revenue-paying	250	2,451	3,197	17,869
	Meerut „ Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	3	91	4	227
	Bulandshahr „ Revenue-paying	162	1,088	5,074	27,385
	Bulandshahr „ Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	5	72	5	132
	Aligarh „ Revenue-paying	190	949	7,223	21,824
	Aligarh „ Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	5	60	9	158
AGRA.	Muttra „ Revenue-paying	117	1,953	5,484	15,233
	Muttra „ Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	1	11	2	3,981
	Agra „ Revenue-paying	160	1,003	3,766	19,236
	Agra „ Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	4	18	135	75
	Farukhabad „ Revenue-paying	173	689	9,194	19,709
	Farukhabad „ Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	70	...	1,688
	Mainpuri „ Revenue-paying	121	392	9,109	15,956
	Mainpuri „ Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	...	...	...
	Etáwah „ Revenue-paying	111	379	22,269	12,590
	Etáwah „ Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	1	5	1	5
	Etah „ Revenue-paying	101	441	8,751	21,722
	Etah „ Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	3	15	67	58
ROHILKHAND.	Bareilly „ Revenue-paying	(a)49	(a)305	(a)3,451	(a)10,982
	Bareilly „ Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	(a) 7	(a) 32	(a) 130	(a)391
	Bijnor „ Revenue-paying	121	1,035	2,078	15,808
	Bijnor „ Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	7	30	116	48
	Budaun „ Revenue-paying	300	948	14,650	22,926
	Budaun „ Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	53	71	973	860
	Moradabad „ Revenue-paying	252	1,115	6,973	23,943
	Moradabad „ Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	42	456	602	6,779
	Sháhjahánpur „ Revenue-paying	215	681	13,515	25,652
	Sháhjahánpur „ Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	8	69	7	111
	Pilibhít „ Revenue-paying	33	168	5,402	16,063
	Pilibhít „ Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	1	34	4	81

(a) Excluding parganas under settlement operations.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

5.—*Register of Transfers of Landed Property in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for* 1897-98—(continued).

Division.	District and nature of tenure.		*Number of transfers.*		*Total area transferred (in acres).*	
			By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.	By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.
			1897-98.	1897-98.	1897-98.	1897-98.
	1		2	3	4	5
	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES—*(concluded).*					
ALLAHABAD.	Cawnpore proprietors,	Revenue-paying	107	664	9,810	36,575
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	...	...	...
	Fatehpur ,,	Revenue-paying	64	617	3,879	17,153
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	...	...	...
	Bánda ,,	Revenue-paying	39	1,017	8,266	51,688
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	4	...	613
	Hamírpur ,,	Revenue-paying	49	956	6,638	43,862
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	2	...	3
	Allahabad ,,	Revenue-paying	242	1,030	4,006	22,240
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	1	...	10
	Jhánsi ,,	Revenue-paying	76	576	3,914	33,589
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	1	...	7
	Jalaun ,,	Revenue-paying	46	738	2,253	17,461
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	24	...	120
BENARES.	Benares ,,	Revenue-paying	33	385	1,067	8,461
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	11	271	28	1,084
	Mirzapur ,,	Revenue-paying	16	253	895	16,704
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	2	96	6	189
	Jaunpur ,,	Revenue-paying	102	739	3,557	19,902
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	...	...	...
	Gházipur ,,	Revenue-paying	107	799	6,596	9,733
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	2	5	2	7
	Ballia ,,	Revenue-paying	106	695	2,146	18,392
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	2	...	30
GORAKHPUR.	Gorakhpur ,,	Revenue-paying	356	5,596	4,999	32,981
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	1	...	9
	Basti ,,	Revenue-paying	241	2,504	5,733	16,726
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	8	6	23
	Azamgarh ,,	Revenue-paying	284	1,573	4,293	18,080
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	3	4	28	21
KUMAUN.	Almora ,,	Revenue-paying	56	1,174	89	1,556
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	18	...	21
	Garhwál ,,	Revenue-paying	57	1,010	105	1,680
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	...	...	...
	Naini Tal ,,	Revenue-paying	43	1,185	1,161	5,143
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	Revenue-paying	4,913	39,638	197,893	711,596
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	173	1,609	2,484	17,253
	GRAND TOTAL, N.-W. PROVINCES ...		5,086	41,247	200,377	728,849

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—Fiscal.

5.—*Register of Transfers of Landed Property in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for* 1897-98—(concluded).

Division.	District and nature of tenure.		*Number of transfers.*		*Total area transferred (in acres).*	
			By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.	By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.
			1897-98.	1897-98.	1897-98.	1897-98.
	1		2	3	4	5
	OUDH.					
LUCKNOW.	Lucknow proprietors ...	Revenue-paying	81	934	3,074	17,569
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	7	39	260	1,253
	Unao „ ...	Revenue-paying	54	1,433	1,783	14,190
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	...	...	...
	Rae Bareli „ ...	Revenue-paying	29	1,455	570	22,205
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	2	25	5	68
	Sitapur „ ...	Revenue-paying	69	472	6,138	19,613
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	1	5	18	72
	Hardoi „ ...	Revenue-paying	107	1,460	5,159	19,588
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	5	...	7
	Kheri „ ...	Revenue-paying	39	154	3,349	6,978
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	5	...	174
FYZABAD.	Fyzabad „ ...	Revenue-paying	189	3,129	2,385	10,574
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	2	31	8	60
	Gonda „ ...	Revenue-paying	68	1,178	1,617	7,158
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	14	...	49
	Bahraich „ ...	Revenue-paying	...	145	...	3,243
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	6	...	40
	Sultánpur „ ...	Revenue-paying	14	1,333	587	8,317
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	...	...	...
	Partábgarh „ ...	Revenue-paying	25	2,057	212	12,017
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	11	...	28
	Bara Banki „ ...	Revenue-paying	98	2,137	7,314	12,013
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	3	...	6
	Total ...	Revenue-paying	773	15,887	32,188	153,465
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	12	144	291	1,757
	GRAND TOTAL, OUDH ...		785	16,031	32,479	155,222
	GRAND TOTAL, N.-W. P. AND OUDH ...		5,871	57,278	232,856	884,071

E.—Fiscal.

6.—*Land Revenue for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh*, 1897-98.

Description of revenue.	*Revenue of year* 1896-97. Assessed.	*Revenue of year* 1896-97. Realized.	*Revenue of year* 1897-98. Assessed.	*Revenue of year* 1897-98. Realized.	Cost of collections.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balance.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
(1) Settled estates bearing revenue in past years. N.-W.P. ...	4,54,35,897	...	4,55,07,057	...	...	...	...	...	...
(1) Settled estates bearing revenue in past years. Oudh ...	1,48,72,027	...	1,53,84,934	...	...	...	...	...	...
(2) Settled estates added to revenue-roll during present year. N.-W. P. ...	1,28,219	...	3,13,935	...	...	...	...	...	...
(2) Settled estates added to revenue-roll during present year. Oudh ...	5,66,970	...	4,13,673	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... N.-W. P. ...	4,55,64,116	...	4,58,20,992	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... Oudh ...	1,54,38,997	...	1,57,98,607	...	...	...	...	...	...
(3) Settled estates taken off revenue-roll during present year (deduct). N.-W. P. ...	57,059	...	91,382	...	...	...	...	...	...
(3) Settled estates taken off revenue-roll during present year (deduct). Oudh ...	54,063	...	68,367	...	...	...	...	...	...
(4) Difference ... N.-W. P. ...	4,55,07,057	3,52,14,979	4,57,29,610	4,46,59,973	8,02,284	4,38,57,689	10,69,637	2	2,267
(4) Difference ... Oudh ...	1,53,84,934	1,09,41,494	1,57,30,240	1,54,78,163	1,65,194	1,53,12,969	2,52,077	...	...
(1) Collections from Government estates. N.-W. P. ...	6,27,746	4,73,170	7,03,733	5,75,728	66,868	5,08,860	1,28,005	...	...
(1) Collections from Government estates. Oudh ...	36,219	19,059	31,625	30,131	3,065	27,066	1,494	...	...
(2) Income from sale of Government estates. N.-W. P. ...	3,989	3,977	24,646	24,634	...	24,634	12	...	...
(2) Income from sale of Government estates. Oudh ...	7,291	7,291	5,141	5,141	...	5,141	...	...	...
(3) Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above. N.-W. P. ...	2,01,624	1,44,037	2,52,428	1,86,972	616	1,86,356	65,456	...	...
(3) Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above. Oudh ...	22,955	10,941	14,116	8,375	...	8,375	5,741	...	...
Grand Total ... N.-W. P. ...	4,63,40,416	3,58,36,163	4,67,10,417	4,54,47,307	8,69,768	4,45,77,539	12,63,110	2	2,267
Grand Total ... OUDH ...	1,54,51,399	1,09,78,785	1,57,81,122	1,55,21,810	1,68,259	1,53,53,551	2,59,312	...	...

Cause of increase or decrease of revenue, with explanation of any items realized in addition to the annual assessed revenue.

	N.-W. P.	*Oudh.*	*Total.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Demand for 1896-97 ...	4,55,07,057	1,53,84,934	6,08,91,991
Ditto for 1897-98 ...	4,57,29,610	1,57,30,240	6,14,59,850
Increase ...	2,22,553	3,45,306	5,67,859
Decrease ...	...	...	...
Increase.			
By lapse or resumption of revenue tenures ...	4,941	6,241	11,182
,, revision of assessment at regular settlement...	2,65,555	3,95,764	6,61,319
,, alluvion	16,453	2,597	19,050
,, territorial transfer ...	354	...	354
,, progressive assessment,	12,477	7,536	20,013
,, land released from occupation	404	69	473
,, any other cause ...	13,751	1,466	15,217
Total ...	3,13,935	4,13,673	7,27,608
Decrease.			
By revision of assessment at regular settlement ...	27,942	46,239	74,181
,, summary reductions ...	28,016	11,959	39,975
,, diluvion	20,115	4,303	24,418
,, territorial transfer ...	354	...	354
,, Government appropriation	8,244	2,664	10,908
,, grant of land free of revenue	...	...	...
,, any other cause ...	6,711	3,202	9,913
Total ...	91,382	68,367	1,59,749
Net increase ...	2,22,553	3,45,306	5,67,859

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

E.—

Statement showing the Gross Revenues in the North-Western Provinces

Division.	Number.	District.	I.—Land Revenue.	II.—Opium.	IV.—Stamps.	V.—Excise.
		N.-W. Provinces.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Meerut.	1	Dehra Dún	91,534	9	48,920	1,73,355
	2	Saháranpur	15,20,181	...	2,33,167	1,98,114
	3	Muzaffarnagar ...	15,50,680	...	1,59,365	50,875
	4	Meerut	22,44,047	...	3,19,085	2,76,895
	5	Bulandshahr ...	19,47,359	...	1,68,563	63,797
	6	Aligarh	21,73,442	...	2,99,784	94,522
	7	Roorkee	...	...	...	...
Agra.	8	Muttra	15,76,509	...	1,32,938	50,165
	9	Agra	18,59,326	196	2,95,926	1,47,404
	10	Farukhabad	12,03,171	25	1,64,431	1,13,640
	11	Mainpuri	13,13,094	...	1,25,474	44,330
	12	Etáwah	13,51,857	...	95,874	43,706
	13	Etah	11,41,333	...	1,24,858	37,699
Rohilkhand.	14	Bareilly	14,55,476	8	2,39,848	2,08,221
	15	Bijnor	14,22,722	...	1,44,128	69,975
	16	Budaun	13,13,689	...	1,85,046	42,190
	17	Moradabad	15,52,057	...	2,93,403	1,15,968
	18	Sháhjahánpur ...	13,92,376	...	1,91,033	5,62,270
	19	Pilibhít	7,78,100	...	71,519	50,714
Allahabad.	20	Cawnpore	24,03,917	34	2,71,832	4,39,486
	21	Fatehpur	15,84,287	9	60,318	49,960
	22	Bánda	11,67,144	4	58,338	38,715
	23	Hamírpur	10,47,606	...	34,654	26,078
	24	Allahabad	28,10,950	...	4,25,151	2,89,679
	25	Jhánsi	7,66,037	...	70,826	69,965
	26	Jalaun	10,94,240	...	55,221	25,238
Benares.	27	Benares	10,22,338	25	2,39,228	4,22,973
	28	Mirzapur	9,70,418	8	1,41,056	1,62,016
	29	Jaunpur	14,88,131	...	1,85,091	1,14,007
	30	Gházipur	10,90,309	9	1,82,040	90,629
	31	Ballia	6,76,715	...	1,53,789	68,528
Gorakhpur.	32	Gorakhpur	27,12,809	9	2,72,231	2,90,306
	33	Basti	20,61,331	...	1,08,697	41,675
	34	Azamgarh	20,54,142	...	1,56,009	83,648
Kumaun.	35	Naini Tal	5,56,658	...	99,341	1,13,761
Departmental accounts.	36	Almora ...	3,08,024	...	...	...
	37	Garhwál ...	20,508	...	...	...
	38	Tarái ...	2,52,072	...	...	...
		Total, N.-W. P. ...	4,99,74,589	336	58,07,184	46,70,504
		Oudh.				
Lucknow.	39	Lucknow	9,96,572	60	2,73,095	3,98,941
	40	Unao	18,91,015	...	1,24,165	1,79,175
	41	Rae Bareli	16,41,775	...	1,23,278	1,19,996
	42	Sitapur	15,21,920	17	1,40,732	1,23,098
	43	Hardoi	17,51,626	...	1,26,889	62,314
	44	Kheri	9,33,440	8	69,499	53,920
Fyzabad.	45	Fyzabad	13,51,005	9	1,48,315	2,10,225
	46	Gonda	15,94,095	...	1,67,169	60,158
	47	Bahraich	11,04,505	17	95,509	59,370
	48	Sultánpur	14,23,606	...	1,03,791	90,965
	49	Partábgarh	14,33,796	...	1,09,910	76,132
	50	Bara Banki	19,53,866	...	1,28,246	90,937
		Total, Oudh ...	1,75,97,221	111	16,10,598	15,25,231
		Grand Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh.	6,75,71,810	* 447	74,17,782	† 61,95,735

* Proceeds of opium sold at cost price to District
† Includes Rs. 5,10,723 on account of cost price of
‡ Forest receipts for North-Western Provinces
§ Includes an erroneous credit of Rs. 2,500 on

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

FISCAL.

and Oudh for the year 1898-99, *exclusive of Transfer Adjustments.*

VI.—Provincial Rates.	VII.—Customs.	VIII.—Assessed Taxes.	IX.—Forests.	X.—Registration.	XI.—Tributes from Native States.	XII.—Interest.	XVIA.—Law and Justice: Courts of Law.	Number.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
17,050	...	47,971	...	2,395	...	6,158	3,597	1
2,48,442	...	68,302	...	15,060	...	993	10,034	2
2,62,416	...	56,203	...	12,851	...	619	8,240	3
3,68,489	...	1,39,101	...	17,434	...	29,331	15,496	4
3,21,183	...	49,003	...	10,113	...	1,157	9,589	5
3,46,724	...	84,372	...	12,191	...	2,533	8,482	6
...	...	3,601	...	...	...	112	...	7
2,71,037	...	56,278	...	10,175	...	4,909	5,700	8
3,02,778	...	1,04,217	...	11,567	12,500	26,412	11,803	9
2,00,236	...	42,345	...	9,609	...	1,816	9,761	10
2,02,241	...	31,594	...	6,288	...	1,306	11,558	11
2,19,942	...	36,064	...	6,493	...	1,946	6,176	12
1,86,139	...	33,052	...	6,883	...	3,842	9,799	13
2,35,700	...	68,202	...	12,071	...	4,301	15,194	14
2,24,226	...	30,626	...	10,022	...	1,496	4,936	15
2,14,472	...	38,488	...	10,489	...	1,419	8,922	16
2,94,680	...	63,023	...	18,199	...	670	10,600	17
2,39,196	...	50,163	...	6,929	...	5,355	9,614	18
1,22,195	...	20,516	...	7,845	...	1,418	4,018	19
4,28,862	51,003	1,66,095	...	10,895	...	28,932	11,678	20
2,37,190	...	22,469	...	3,683	...	8,695	5,801	21
2,28,555	...	16,906	...	2,882	...	8,281	6,900	22
1,99,823	...	15,328	...	2,346	...	3,972	4,655	23
4,89,834	...	1,49,007	...	11,666	...	71,221	48,426	24
1,38,159	...	56,669	...	2,466	...	3,969	5,623	25
2,16,245	...	18,625	...	2,722	...	3,043	3,225	26
1,66,897	...	91,100	...	14,071	...	93,233	12,552	27
1,77,304	...	52,527	...	13,279	...	4,667	7,394	28
2,53,193	...	36,925	...	9,867	...	818	11,148	29
1,94,145	...	45,906	...	7,405	...	1,195	8,147	30
1,61,457	...	31,367	...	9,318	...	896	6,791	31
4,19,803	...	1,47,892	...	18,874	...	4,554	15,182	32
3,31,505	...	25,889	...	12,396	...	2,810	8,873	33
3,13,710	...	33,167	...	9,563	...	3,367	10,576	34
82,266	...	39,110	...	3,876	...	2,475	9,787	35
...	...	332	...	...	...	...	...	36
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
...	...	68	...	...	...	...	...	38
83,16,094	51,003	19,72,503		3,21,923	12,500	3,37,921	3,40,277	
1,63,459	...	1,28,614	...	13,972	...	55,664	13,085	39
2,06,675	...	19,681	...	6,427	...	4,351	8,193	40
2,54,638	...	22,056	...	6,438	...	14,439	6,670	41
1,88,954	...	20,485	...	7,936	...	12,529	8,971	42
2,68,141	...	26,437	...	10,632	...	12,940	9,440	43
94,770	...	22,267	...	3,968	...	2,293	7,494	44
2,12,376	...	43,852	...	7,765	...	2,192	13,380	45
2,41,988	...	27,072	...	8,257	...	2,574	10,865	46
1,39,678	...	20,695	...	3,652	...	2,543	6,660	47
2,20,484	...	18,038	...	6,283	...	8,598	10,135	48
1,61,129	...	16,512	...	5,716	...	3,473	9,924	49
2,98,155	...	40,314	...	10,464	...	12,299	9,822	50
24,50,447	...	4,06,023		91,510	...	1,33,995	1,14,639	
1,07,66,541	51,003	23,78,526	‡ 15,68,037	4,13,433	§ 12,500	4,71,916	4,54,916	

Boards' dispensaries.
opium at Rs. 8½ per sér.
and Oudh as shown in the books of this office, including transfer adjustments.
account of the Kerowli Darbár since transferred to Account Current with India.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

E.—

Statement showing the Gross Revenues in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh

Division.	Number.	District.	XVIII.—Law and Justice: Jails.	XVII.—Police.	XIX.—Education.	XX.—Medical.	XXI.—Scientific, &c.
		N.-W. Provinces.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Meerut.	1	Dehra Dún	1,285	2,720	1,222	4,364	507
	2	Saháranpur	2,275	10,820	7,535	3,941	24,626
	3	Muzaffarnagar ...	899	6,310	8,583	4,565	598
	4	Meerut	4,991	10,505	6,388	5,773	16,183
	5	Bulandshahr ...	964	10,688	8,437	3,351	523
	6	Aligarh	3,156	13,146	16.136	5,966	2,213
	7	Roorkee	...	177	36,491	844	...
Agra.	8	Muttra	1,248	9,950	6,933	3,316	82
	9	Agra	46,967	15,422	3,894	3,832	19,517
	10	Farukhabad... ...	16,214	13,292	6,813	2,669	174
	11	Mainpuri	1,802	13,382	3,319	2,021	296
	12	Etáwah	1,746	17,074	6,153	2,202	441
	13	Etah	2,951	9,261	4,706	3,616	80
Rohil-khand.	14	Bareilly	26,428	9,758	11,836	28,563	73
	15	Bijnor	2,035	7,512	7,545	3,490	86
	16	Budaun	2,189	8,216	7,587	4,868	5,661
	17	Moradabad	4,754	9,542	12,893	4,386	2,457
	18	Sháhjahánpur ...	2,323	7,771	8,483	2,277	132
	19	Pilibhít	...	4,853	8,386	2,074	...
Allahabad.	20	Cawnpore	4,759	18,351	11,312	6,762	6,703
	21	Fatehpur	1,373	6,578	5,792	2,852	163
	22	Bánda	1,163	7,192	2,633	2,182	40
	23	Hamírpur	895	8,773	1,528	1,311	...
	24	Allahabad	22,802	12,912	35,943	9,644	28,090
	25	Jhánsi	2,723	10,019	2,615	3,952	10
	26	Jalaun	1,035	6,695	1,036	3,306	...
Benares.	27	Benares	37,955	11,477	21,194	2,734	100
	28	Mirzapur	1,906	7,874	3,284	3,983	...
	29	Jaunpur	4,217	3,854	7,398	2,552	30
	30	Gházipur	3,679	5,908	2,880	3,241	9,098
	31	Ballia	53	6,696	5,845	2,888	...
Gorakhpur.	32	Gorakhpur	3,564	19,367	4,455	5,780	20
	33	Basti	5,029	10,356	1,594	5,033	...
	34	Azamgarh	2,930	9,242	3,665	3,011	32
Kumaun.	35	Naini Tal	1,471	12,230	11,129	6,723	963
Departmental accounts.	36	Almora ...	...	...	...	...	...
	37	Garhwál ...	...	...	...	...	...
	38	Tarái ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total, N.-W. P. ...	2,17,781	3,37,923	2,95,643	1,58,072	1,18,898
		Oudh.					
Lucknow.	39	Lucknow	39,240	16,543	6,010	7,483	17,501
	40	Unao	2,654	9,853	7,062	1,991	925
	41	Rae Bareli	3,855	8,515	6,510	4,436	742
	42	Sitapur	6,794	12,552	7,830	4,308	20
	43	Hardoi	3,460	8,018	7,673	3,590	78
	44	Kheri	2,358	10,104	5,988	2,195	2,213
Fyzabad.	45	Fyzabad	3,577	5,465	12,182	3,136	...
	46	Gonda	4,840	10,064	5,646	2,507	...
	47	Bahraich	4,160	13,225	5,343	2,593	30
	48	Sultánpur	2,727	5,627	5,808	2,463	25
	49	Partábgarh	2,444	4,042	5,862	3,013	...
	50	Bara Banki	2,679	6,274	7,454	2,191	20
		Total, Oudh ...	78,788	1,10,282	83,368	39,906	21,554
		Grand Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh.	2,96,569	4,48,205	3,79,011	1,97,978	1,40,452

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

FISCAL.

for the year 1898-99, *exclusive of Transfer Adjustments*—(concluded).

XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation.	XXIII.—Stationery and Printing.	XXV.—Miscellaneous.	XXIX.—Irrigation, Major Works.	XXX.—Irrigation, Minor Works, &c.	XXXII.—Civil Works.	TOTAL.	Number.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
3,133	943	2,365	...	4,272	34,248	4,46,048	1
2,407	225	6,541	2,449	...	5,869	23,60,981	2
698	230	2,230	9,116	...	3,205	21,37,683	3
5,667	973	7,742	59,796	...	34,129	35,62,025	4
718	319	15,439	3,278	...	23,932	26,38,413	5
2,948	588	7,551	28,641	2	2,617	31,05,014	6
408	3,509	239	...	...	126	45,507	7
2,445	299	5,555	25,858	...	14,938	21,78,335	8
7,954	347	38,461	6,410	...	13,374	29,28,307	9
1,682	386	6,008	12,957	...	31,866	18,37,095	10
2,085	373	2,261	24,419	...	7,213	17,93,056	11
645	207	3,253	79,652	...	25,316	18,98,747	12
898	270	2,836	26,977	...	3,466	15,98,666	13
6,210	390	8,980	...	7,679	26,591	23,65,529	14
999	107	2,437	...	4,131	11,543	19,48,016	15
773	326	2,884	...	...	16,379	18,63,598	16
9,248	535	10,083	...	...	10,176	24,12,674	17
2,686	517	5,255	...	...	9,915	24,96,295	18
615	477	2,289	...	2,969	2,092	10,80,080	19
2,323	348	13,777	71,537	...	13,916	39,62,522	20
652	171	3,078	...	...	17,613	20,10,684	21
923	587	4,788	...	...	7,745	15,54,978	22
434	352	2,793	...	...	5,592	13,56,140	23
30,122	36,799	12,256	...	...	36,790	45,21,292	24
3,027	254	3,149	...	...	7,090	11,46,553	25
...	207	2,187	...	...	3,742	14,36,767	26
3,718	167	5,209	...	...	29,788	21,74,759	27
2,225	236	6,471	...	...	33,097	15,87,745	28
659	516	3,795	...	...	15,239	21,37,440	29
1,766	304	2,583	...	...	48,790	16,98,034	30
282	195	484	...	...	22,649	11,47,953	31
3,177	348	6,043	...	...	14,369	39,38,783	32
135	461	1,032	...	...	15,312	26,32,128	33
1,106	340	1,424	...	...	10,264	26,96,196	34
14,695	818	2,850	...	...	10,362	9,68,515	35
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,08,356	36
...	...	...	...	...	...	20,508	37
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,52,140	38
1,17,463	53,124	2,04,328	3,51,090	19,053	5,69,353	7,42,47,562	
13,742	7,898	52,929	...	...	12,112	22,16,920	39
429	157	2,487	...	...	579	24,65,819	40
458	134	4,833	...	...	2,012	22,20,785	41
2,019	287	3,659	...	...	12,410	20,74,521	42
1,439	109	4,229	...	...	4,638	23,01,653	43
530	363	1,947	...	...	17,023	12,30,380	44
4,582	230	29,271	...	...	13,438	20,61,100	45
6,128	175	18,666	...	...	14,632	21,74,836	46
2,408	308	3,698	...	...	11,116	14,75,510	47
803	229	2,181	...	...	13,538	19,15,301	48
...	224	2,060	...	...	1,323	18,35,560	49
1,650	327	4,079	...	...	9,767	25,78,544	50
34,188	10,441	1,30,039	...	...	1,12,588	2,45,50,929	
1,51,651	63,565	3,34,367	3,51,090	19,053	6,81,941	10,03,66,528*	

* Includes Rs. 15,68,037 on account of IX, Forest.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A.—Legislative.

1.—*Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the Legislature of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in* 1898-99.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Bill.	In what stage.
1	2	3	4
1. The North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Acts Amendment Bill.	Government ...	To make better provision for the organization and administration of municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Under consideration of a Select Committee.
2. The North-Western Provinces and Oudh Court of Wards Bill.	Ditto	To consolidate and amend the law relating to the Court of Wards in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Ditto.

2.—*Statement of Acts passed by the Legislative Council of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in* 1898-99, *and sanctioned as required by Law.*

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Date on which sanctioned.
1	2	3	4
1. The North-Western Provinces and Oudh Steam Boilers and Prime Movers Act, 1899.	Government ...	To provide for the inspection of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers attached thereto in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Passed on 24th January 1899. Received the assent of the Governor-General on the 7th April 1899 and is now Act No. I of 1899.
2. An Act to provide for the collection in certain cases of Municipal and other Taxes by Railway Administrations.	Ditto ...	To provide for the collection in certain cases of Municipal and Cantonment Taxes by Railway Administration.	Passed on 24th January 1899. Received the assent of the Governor-General on the 11th May 1899 and is now Act No. II of 1899.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 1 (Civil, Revenue, and Criminal).

Statement showing the number of Judicial Divisions and the number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh on the last day of the year 1898, *with the cost of Tribunals.*

Provinces.	Area.	Population.	Number of divisions.	Number of districts.	Number of sub-districts.	Total number of Officers exercising Original or Appellate Jurisdiction.					Total number of cases decided.				Total Receipts of the Courts.	Total Charges of the Courts.	Remarks.
											Original.		Appeals.				
						Judges of Chief Court of Provinces.	Judges of other Courts superior to Chief District Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of Districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other Subordinate Courts.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Sq. miles.														Rs.	Rs.	
Civil Jurisdiction. — Territory subject to the High Court of Judicature, North-Western Provinces.	81,751	33,072,687	19	33	76	(a)6	...	22	32	68	100,275	47,136	9,577	455			
Civil Jurisdiction. — Territory subject to the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh.	23,992	12,650,831	12	12	25	(b)3	...	8	12	44	53,782	40,143	4,590	448			
Civil Jurisdiction. — Territory not subject to High Court or Judicial Commissioner.																	
(1) Kumaun Division	13,742	1,181,567	1	3	...	(c)1	...	3	13	5	4,599	532	394	52			
(2) Family Domains of the Mahárája of Benares.	984	452,062	1	1	2	(d)1	1	1	...	...	390	2,219	91	21			
(3) Non-regulation tracts of the Mirzapur district.	608	39,949	...	...	...	(d)1	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	...			
(4) Jaunsár Báwar	477	50,677	1	1	1	(e)1	...	1	1	2	224	108	7	...	64,71,577	81,74,668	
Criminal Jurisdiction. — Territory subject to the High Court of Judicature, North-Western Provinces.	83,350	34,254,254	20	36	180	6	22	36	1	580	91,457	6,487	13,005	3,510			
Criminal Jurisdiction. — Territory subject to the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh.	23,992	12,650,831	6	12	...	3	7	12	60	152	32,108	2,779	3,208	709			
Revenue Jurisdiction. — Territory not subject to the High Court of Judicature, North-Western Provinces, Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, or the Board of Revenue.	13,742	1,181,567	1	3	9	(c)1	...	3	13	3	748	9	100	...			
Revenue Jurisdiction. — The remainder of the North-Western Provinces.	68,559	32,620,625	6	33	162	(f) 2	25	33	185	162	150,106	80,456	4,232	6,743			
Revenue Jurisdiction. — Oudh	24,217	12,650,831	2	12	43		8	12	54	43	35,791	11,839	3,314	77			
Charges on account of buildings in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	302,366	
Total ...	107,502	46,905,085	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469,516	191,708	38,518	12,015	64,71,577	84,77,034	

(a) Judges of the High Court.
(b) Judicial Commissioner.
(c) Commissioner of the Kumaun Division.
(d) Commissioner of the Benares Division.
(e) Commissioner of the Meerut Division.
(f) Members of the Board of Revenue.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 2 (Criminal).

Statement of Offences reported and of Persons tried, convicted, and acquitted of each class of offence in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1898.

Description of offence.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Number of persons.					Remarks.
				Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred to another province.	Remaining under trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code	11	7	7	15	8	7	...	...	
Ditto relating to the Army and Navy, Chapter VII	1	1	2	2	...	2	...	...	
Ditto against the public tranquillity, Chapter VIII	1,712	1,433	1,447	7,666	2,507	4,572	25	562	
Ditto by or relating to public servants, Chapter IX	339	214	211	295	134	139	2	20	
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X	3,617	3,371	3,323	5,253	1,828	3,325	9	90	
False evidence and offences against public justice, Chapter XI	2,382	2,127	2,127	2,839	1,075	1,611	19	134	
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, Chapter XII	231	218	218	256	88	163	...	5	
Ditto relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII	213	195	191	226	94	125	...	7	
Ditto affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals, Chapter XIV	1,016	893	884	1,802	368	1,416	3	15	
Ditto relating to religion, Chapter XV	261	133	121	273	169	75	...	29	
Ditto affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Offences affecting life	2,070	1,950	1,929	2,784	951	1,582	24	227	
Ditto affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and the concealment of births	187	158	163	183	60	115	1	7	
Ditto affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Hurt	36,392	23,818	19,739	37,459	28,603	8,185	25	646	
Ditto affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	1,253	619	572	1,103	853	228	...	22	
Ditto affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Criminal force and assault	7,718	4,924	4,262	7,661	5,593	1,938	3	127	

Offences against property, Chapter XVII.	Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery, and forced labour ...	673	403	382	635	288	310	2	35		
	Rape	231	163	164	195	109	73	...	13		
	Unnatural offence	78	71	70	85	29	46	1	9		
	Theft	18,474	14,926	14,858	19,879	5,566	13,987	31	295		
	Extortion	700	245	207	378	292	75	1	10		
	Robbery and dakáiti	1,504	966	931	2,559	1,018	1,253	3	285		
	Criminal misappropriation of property	385	225	204	282	119	150	...	13		
	Criminal breach of trust	1,529	988	953	1,100	512	531	12	45		
	Receiving of stolen property	4,264	4,124	4,123	5,496	1,314	4,023	16	143		
	Cheating	1,325	606	534	756	474	248	7	27		
	Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	47	19	18	34	21	13	...	...		
	Mischief	6,576	3,857	3,262	5,915	4,396	1,399	1	119		
	Criminal trespass	13,703	10,457	10,116	14,812	6,067	8,323	21	401		
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII		284	170	173	315	183	90	10	32		
Criminal breach of contract of service, Chapter XIX		64	49	46	94	69	25	...	...		
Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX		4,749	2,409	1,990	2,545	2,161	322	9	53		
Defamation, Chapter XXI		655	249	237	430	353	59	1	17		
Criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance, Chapter XXII		1,308	556	445	770	593	156	1	20		
Offences under the Criminal Procedure Code and offences against special and local laws...		52,588	47,969	46,788	67,568	14,503	52,271	41	753		
Total ...		166,540	128,513	120,697	191,665	80,399	106,837	268	4,161		

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 3 (Criminal).

Statement of Miscellaneous Proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1898.

Nature of proceedings.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VI*(c)* and section 485...	119	166	57	83	
2. Proceedings under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace ...	1,425	4,693	1,999	2,593	
3. Proceedings under Chapter VIII, security for good behaviour ...	3,322	4,014	708	3,152	
4. Proceedings against public nuisances, Chapter X	1,007	1,878	514	1,125	
5. Possession, Chapter XII	367	1,011	392	597	
6. Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Chapter XX, section 560 (now section 250 of Act V of 1898).	1,272	1,382	126	1,255	
7. Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, Chapter XXIII	100	105	70	28	
8. Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI	1,286	1,291	1,001	269	
9. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLII	243	319	105	206	
Total ...	9,141	14,359	4,972	9,308	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 4 (Criminal).

Statement showing the General Results of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1898.

Class of Courts.	Total number of persons under trial.	Persons whose cases were disposed of.					Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.		Number of witnesses examined.	Remarks.
		Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted—		Committed or referred.						
				On regular trial.	On summary trial.				N.-W. P.	Oudh.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		11	12
Subordinate Magistrates. Unpaid Special Magistrates, section 14	3,579	1	2,006	1,462	...	70	40	2,116	7	1·46	6,522	
Subordinate Magistrates. Stipendiary Special Magistrates, section 14...	9,429	10	3,165	4,887	1,141	76	150	4,652	4	7·31	10,580	
Subordinate Magistrates. Other Stipendiary Magistrates, section 12	141,485	214	62,650	59,127	9,941	6,567	2,986	85,378	9	8·57	330,658	
Subordinate Magistrates. Benches of Magistrates, section 15	33,328	6	9,860	12,363	10,620	107	372	25,084	4	3·96	25,598	
District and Divisional Magistrates' cases referred under sections 347 and 349, Criminal Procedure Code.	2,894	1	258	2,565	46	13	11	1,835	2	1·04	31	
Chief Magistrates of Districts	2,575	5	755	812	683	235	85	1,538	11	7·48	6,517	
Deputy Commissioners under section 30, Act X of 1882 ...	105	...	42	62	...	...	1	60	...	11·96	480	
Courts of Sessions	5,432	32	1,676	3,207	...	16	501	2,661	40	38·86	22,712	
High Courts	9	...	6	2	...	...	1	7	25	...	51	
Total	198,836	269	80,418	84,487	22,431	7,084	4,147	123,331	8	...	403,149	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 5 (Criminal).

Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1898.

Class of Tribunals.	Persons sentenced to								Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace or sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Detail of punishment.																Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a Reformatory School.
				Imprisonment.							*Fine.*									*Imprisonment.*					*Whipping.*			
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.			Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realized during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days and under.	Six months and under.	Two years and under.	Seven years and under.	Above seven years.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
																	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
Subordinate Magistrates. Unpaid Special Magistrates, section 14.	...	...	...	272	28	...	1,070	65	59	8	993	76	...	1	...	...	4,190	3,647	588	84	169	52	...	...	33	24	8	...
Stipendiary Special Magistrates, section 14.	...	...	...	530	61	...	5,386	181	27	1	5,270	95	18	2	1	...	17,212	16,118	1,754	181	349	62	...	...	38	104	39	...
Other Stipendiary Magistrates, section 12.	...	...	1	23,840	1,519	...	36,067	7,207	5,283	2,938	30,160	5,364	442	103	8	...	2,99,969	2,55,314	50,711	3,469	13,226	10,762	51	...	2,196	3,568	1,443	33
Benches of Magistrates, section 15.	...	...	...	387	116	...	22,471	...	2	...	22,316	151	2	2	...	...	22,526	21,762	1,903	222	281	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District and Divisional Magistrates' cases referred under sections 347 and 349 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	...	...	3	506	36	...	82	1,949	30	13	51	28	1	2	...	...	1,328	938	321	120	247	187	1	...	876	881	192	15
Chief Magistrates of Districts.	...	...	...	533	58	1	618	150	233	149	423	138	26	25	5	1	22,611	12,954	2,520	86	299	251	64	2	52	79	19	8
Section 34	...	...	...	62	...	...	2	8	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	35	59	87	...	5	17	40	...	...	1	7	1
Courts of Sessions ...	45	399	1	2,520	37	3	212	130	18	73	49	110	26	16	9	2	36,339	10,991	6,796	26	175	568	1,499	362	5	45	80	2
High Courts	91	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	136	399	6	28,651	1,855	4	65,908	9,690	5,652	3,182	59,262	5,964	515	151	23	3	4,04,210	3,21,783	64,680	4,188	14,751	11,900	1,655	364	3,200	4,702	1,788	59

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 6 (Criminal).

Statement showing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1898.

Tribunals.	Number of persons.											Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.		Remarks.
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts.	Died, escaped or transferred to another province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further inquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		14
Appeals.												*N.-W. P.*	*Oudh.*	
To Chief Magistrates of Districts	6,604	2	719	3,921	...	544	1,085	15	127	...	191	14	11·03	
To Courts of Sessions	13,496	14	4,052	5,826	...	1,153	1,825	...	165	4	457	17	11·03	
To Superior Courts ... By persons convicted	2,922	1	344	1,976	...	235	178	...	4	...	184	32	42·28	
To Superior Courts ... By Government from judgments of acquittal.	48	...	1	6	...	1	12	...	17	...	9	103	76·71	
Total ...	23,070	17	5,116	11,729	...	1,933	3,100	15	313	4	841	18	13·60	
Revisions.														
By Chief Magistrates of Districts	614	1	2,644	367	...	...	134	31	580	133	121	15	8·94	
By Courts of Sessions	2,170	...	2,883	297	...	...	163	35	212	314	138	21	9·57	
By Superior Courts	1,953	...	410	765	91	142	335	64	78	...	212	27	34·5	
Total ...	4,737	1	5,937	1,429	91	142	632	130	870	447	471	20	15·08	
Grand Total ...	27,807	18	11,053	13,158	91	2,075	3,732	145	1,183	451	1,312	19	...	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 7 (Civil).

Statement showing the number and description of Civil and Revenue Suits instituted in the Courts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1898.

Tribunals.	Suits for money or moveable property.	*Suits under the Rent Law.*								*Title and other suits.*							
		Arrears of rent with or without ejectment or cancelment of lease.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	Relating to distraint.	Damages for extortion or withholding receipts or on account of illegal restraint or other cause.	For *pattahs* or *kabuliyats*.	For ejectment or recovery of possession.	For recovery of money or accounts from agents.	All other suits under the rent law not included above.	Suits for immoveable property.	Suits for specific relief.	Suits to establish a right of pre-emption.	Mortgage suits.	Suits relating to religious and other endowments.	Matrimonial suits.	Testamentary suits.	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
1.—*Civil Courts.*																	
Unpaid Tribunals	1,337	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	1	12	...	...	4	2
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals	50,763	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,293	2,134	1,848	16,606	5	221	2	542
Small Cause Courts	63,147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	1,368	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	825	482	292	1,516	3	13	5	77
Chief Courts of Districts	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	1	5	4	4	5	...
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	116,661	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,153	2,620	2,142	18,139	12	238	16	697
2.—*Revenue Courts.*																	
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts ...	...	110,478	...	3,320	89	...	...	262	9,766	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts	...	29,661	9,244	2,592	609	168	105,595	564	9,376	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	140,139	9,244	5,912	698	168	105,595	826	19,142	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 8 (CIVIL).

Statement showing number and value of Suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1898.

Class of Tribunals.	Number of suits instituted in the different Courts.									Total value of suits.	Remarks.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Not exceeding Rs. 50.	Not exceeding Rs. 100.	Not exceeding Rs. 500.	Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits, the value of which cannot be estimated in money.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.											
I.—Civil Courts.										Rs.	
Unpaid Tribunals	390	763	137	99	...	...	...	...	...	44,658	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals	5,028	30,871	19,030	21,825	3,724	690	116	98	32	2,95,50,228	
Small Cause Courts	12,939	36,371	9,965	3,948	...	...	...	...	...	25,03,884	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts,	55	609	378	468	119	2,415	300	227	10	1,87,43,145	
Chief Courts of Districts	...	17	14	10	1	18	3	6	2	3,21,236	
Total ...	18,412	68,631	29,524	26,350	3,844	3,123	419	331	44	5,11,63,151	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
II.—Revenue Courts.											
Unpaid Local Tribunals	19	36	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,143	
Other Subordinate Courts	41,482	64,573	9,631	450	9	4	...	...	9,741	25,73,750	
District Courts	17,276	24,863	12,501	10,206	710	348	14	5	89,851	47,76,337	
Total ...	58,777	89,472	22,137	10,656	719	352	14	5	99,592	73,51,230	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 9 (CIVIL).

Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1898.

PART I.—SUITS.

Class of Courts.	Total number of suits before the Courts.	Number of suits disposed of—										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of suits.				Remarks.
		Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.				Contested.		Uncontested.		
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16		17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.														*N.-W. P.*	*Oudh.*	*N.-W. P.*	*Oudh.*	
I.—Civil Courts.																		
Unpaid Tribunals	1,531	...	282	315	209	132	31	3	...	232	94	233	23	...	111·11	...	51·20	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals ...	87,881	...	10,776	16,293	4,542	23,102	426	614	242	17,901	6,308	7,677	2,018	60·	99·08	26·	43·49	
Small Cause Courts	69,301	...	12,780	14,364	6,280	16,042	802	155	75	10,826	3,830	4,147	409	33·	46·05	25·	30·16	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	9,545	...	727	956	437	1,213	63	82	31	2,694	1,094	2,248	1,116	159·	147·66	61·	124·63	
Chief Courts of Districts	127	...	15	10	2	27	1	...	...	20	29	20	6	150·	748·60	91·	82·00	
Total ...	168,385	...	24,580	31,938	11,470	40,516	1,323	854	348	31,673	11,355	14,325	3,572	62·	77·28	27·	36·00	
Superior Courts...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	168,386	...	24,580	31,938	11,470	40,516	1,323	854	348	31,673	11,355	14,326	3,573	62·	77·28	27·	36·00	
II.—Revenue Courts.														M. d.	M. d.	M. d.	M. d.	
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts	125,728	...	12,064	8,114	21,325	44,158	7,107	73	36	20,558	4,343	7,650	139	1 9	1 2	0 25	0 23	
District Courts	82,439	...	4,442	10,543	4,722	13,304	3,601	147	53	21,136	10,619	13,872	5,993	2 11	1 21	1 16	1 4	
Total ...	208,167	...	16,506	18,957	26,047	57,462	10,708	220	89	41,694	14,962	21,522	6,132	1 27	1 13	1 0	0 28	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 9 (Civil).

Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1898.

Part II.—Miscellaneous Cases (Judicial).

Class of Courts.	Total number of cases before the Courts.	Number of suits disposed of—										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of suits.				Remarks.
		Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.				Contested.		Uncontested.		
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.			*N.-W. P.*	*Oudh.*	*N.-W. P.*	*Oudh.*	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16		17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																		
I.—Civil Courts.																		
Unpaid Tribunals	79	...	17	7	3	1	1	...	...	24	11	15	...	...	28·8	...	37·68	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals...	44,866	...	5,742	1,295	917	20,500	1,132	47	50	6,530	5,791	2,862	362	33·	36·48	21·	29·70	
Small Cause Courts... ...	4,348	...	966	188	102	331	121	4	2	1,110	1,207	317	34	27·	32·17	20·	25·58	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	10,051	...	1,113	99	162	3,174	217	2	...	2,252	1,700	1,332	432	63·	43·27	32·	25·49	
Chief Courts of Districts ...	3,795	...	491	30	14	1,467	195	3	...	510	407	678	264	93·	185·14	54·	140·23	
Total ...	63,139	...	8,329	1,619	1,198	25,473	1,666	56	52	10,426	9,116	5,204	1,092	41·	46·05	24·	34·68	
Superior Courts	383	...	20	...	...	217	16	...	...	38	56	36	7	102·	...	46·	...	
Total ...	63,522	...	8,349	1,619	1,198	25,690	1,682	56	52	10,464	9,172	5,240	1,099	...	...	...	...	
II.—Revenue Courts.														M. d.	M. d.	M. d.	M. d.	
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts ...	5,331	...	1,279	1,459	66	147	562	65	7	1,227	218	301	...	1 5	...	0 25	...	
District Courts	91,349	...	35,630	2,172	1,177	36,723	3,887	7	27	6,227	1,424	4,075	563	2 19	1 4	1 29	1 2	
Total ...	96,680	...	36,909	3,631	1,243	36,870	4,449	72	34	7,454	1,642	4,376	563	2 22	1 4	1 27	1 2	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 10 (Civil).

Statement showing the Business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1898.

Part I.—Appeals from Decrees.

Class of Courts.	Total number of appeals before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Appeals summarily rejected.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	*Heard* ex parte.				*Contested.*				Pending.	Of those pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.		Objections under section 561, Act XIV of 1882.	Remarks.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		17	18
															N.-W. P.	*Oudh.*		
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR. Appeals from Original Decrees. *A.—Civil Courts.*																		
Chief Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	7,085	...	6	214	73	28	33	10	3,229	805	986	283	1,418	682	169·	91·02	253	
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	9,242	...	28	292	69	23	29	7	2,721	588	745	222	4,518	2,886	246·	452·76	251	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Provinces ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	16,327	...	34	506	142	51	62	17	5,950	1,393	1,731	505	5,936	3,568	207·	153·98	504	
Chief Courts of Provinces ... Appeals from original decrees ...	1,253	...	3	40	48	6	5	1	216	50	75	19	790	663	502·	693·10	43	
Chief Courts of Provinces ... Appeals from appellate decrees ...	4,429	...	85	94	259	15	27	11	1,517	128	456	169	1,668	1,232	505·	656·57	80	
Appeals under section 10 of Letters Patent of High Court, North-Western Provinces.	127	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	66	2	16	1	36	16	249·	...	...	
Total ...	5,809	...	88	134	313	21	32	12	1,799	180	547	189	2,494	1,911	488·	...	123	
B.—Revenue Courts.																		
															M. d.	M. d.		
Collectors' Appellate Courts	4,560	...	62	107	57	13	19	8	2,265	346	846	353	484	72	1 7	1 4	...	
Commissioners' Appellate Courts	1,069	...	25	54	11	1	2	1	541	29	143	50	212	99	3 4	4 13	...	
District Judges' Appellate Courts	3,372	...	27	88	27	17	9	3	930	338	284	90	1,559	821	7 10	7 26	...	
Courts at the Presidency or seat of Government.																		
Board of Revenue	574	...	277	...	73	6	19	3	78	11	8	7	92	18	2 20	1 5	...	
Judicial Commissioner ... Appeals from original decrees ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	2	1	...	15 7	...	
Judicial Commissioner ... Appeals from appellate decrees ...	339	...	5	13	40	4	3	15	110	24	57	13	55	18	...	12 26	...	
High Court	240	...	8	2	8	...	1	...	65	5	28	9	114	86	16 11	...	...	
Total ...	10,164	...	404	264	216	41	53	30	3,996	754	1,366	522	2,518	1,115	2 29	4 26	...	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 10 (Civil).

Statement showing the Business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1898.

Part II.—Miscellaneous (Judicial) Cases before Appellate Courts.

Class of Courts.	Total number of miscellaneous cases before appellate Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Appeals summarily rejected.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	*Heard* ex parte.				*Contested.*				Pending.	Of those pending more than three months.	Average duration of miscellaneous cases before appellate Courts.		Objections under section 561, Act XIV of 1882.	Remarks.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																		
Appeals from Original Decrees.															*N.-W.P.*	*Oudh.*		
A.—Civil Courts.																		
Chief Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	339	...	1	32	4	...	1	...	154	19	57	36	35	...	88·	56·00	1	
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts and Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Provinces.	642	...	29	46	9	...	14	5	258	16	94	23	148	55	110·	134·47	3	
Total ...	981	...	30	78	13	...	15	5	412	35	151	59	183	55	108·	87·50	4	
Chief Courts of Provinces. Appeals from original decrees ...	342	...	6	11	12	...	10	...	131	7	37	7	121	50	165·	321·91	...	
Chief Courts of Provinces. Appeals from appellate decrees ...	141	...	3	6	21	1	3	...	53	4	25	9	16	2	...	209·53	...	
Applications for revision under section 622 of Act XIV of 1882.	403	...	133	6	58	4	16	4	91	8	40	13	30	7	...	227 64	...	
Total ...	886	...	142	23	91	5	29	4	275	19	102	29	167	59	165·	...	...	
B.—Revenue Courts.															M. d.	M. d.		
Collectors' Appellate Courts	170	...	3	6	1	...	1	...	58	24	19	19	39	6	2 6	...	...	
Commissioners' Appellate Courts	5,903	...	1,057	100	143	8	43	52	1,701	167	754	375	1,503	453	2 15	3 3	...	
Courts at the Presidency or seat of Government.																		
Court of Judicial Commissioner. Appeals from original decrees...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	6 10	...	
Court of Judicial Commissioner. Appeals from appellate decrees,	24	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	11	1	3	...	...	3 27	...	
Court of Judicial Commissioner. Applications for revision, section 622, Criminal Procedure Code.	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2 9	...	
Board of Revenue	3,277	...	1,387	3	593	18	37	206	13	...	1	4	1,015	217	2 10	...	...	
Total ...	9,381	...	2,448	109	739	26	81	258	1,781	191	788	399	2,561	677	2 13	3 19	...	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 11 (Civil).

Statement showing the Result of Proceedings on Application for the Execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1898.

Class of Courts.	Total number of applications for the execution of decrees before the Court.	Applications disposed of—				Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Amount realized.		Number of applications.												
		By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.			With the issue of process.	Without the issue of process.	On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested, but released without imprisonment.	On which moveable property		On which immoveable property			On which possession was given		On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than in the preceding columns.	Remarks.
												Was sold.	Was attached, but subsequently released.	Was sold.	Was dealt with under section 305, 322 or 326, Act XIV of 1882.	Was attached, but subsequently released under section 275.	Of moveables.	Of immoveables.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.								Rs.	Rs.													
I.—Civil Courts.																						
Unpaid Tribunals ...	616	9	127	86	285	109	16	24,631	2,364	...	2	69	93	4	...	...	17	5	...	...	42	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals,	*101,661	4,862	20,857	18,224	45,229	12,494	4,402	29,01,291	1,76,732	394	881	2,548	4,612	8,349	71	5,218	45	4,804	36	62	2,695	
Small Cause Courts ...	42,107	1,202	5,731	6,071	25,374	3,729	495	2,55,565	43,496	170	553	2,176	4,139	1	...	1	...	2	1	...	4,194	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	†15,733	1,141	3,197	2,550	5,570	3,283	1,644	48,06,301	2,37,233	25	48	334	526	1,330	28	563	7	953	11	7	605	
Chief Courts of Districts ...	406	161	89	27	73	56	24	91,437	4,647	2	3	4	11	9	1	7	...	3	...	...	37	
Total ...	160,523	7,375	30,001	26,958	76,531	19,671	6,581	80,79,225	4,64,472	591	1,487	5,131	9,381	9,693	100	5,789	69	5,767	48	69	7,573	
II.—Revenue Courts.																						
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	58	...	17	7	20	14	...	307	63	...	...	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts ...	53,415	151	21,293	9,025	17,716	5,230	431	5,70,826	34,682	186	692	7,814	14,799	780	...	837	...	...	...	...	5,214	
District Courts	30,142	223	10,177	4,608	10,522	4,612	1,460	7,25,689	59,649	206	235	4,895	5,454	398	...	693	...	...	...	...	5,354	
Chief Courts of Districts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	83,615	374	31,487	13,640	28,258	9,856	1,891	12,96,822	94,394	392	927	12,716	20,262	1,178	...	1,530	...	...	...	...	10,568	

* Difference of 5 between column 2 and columns 3 to 7 is due to the fact that 5 cases were transferred to Collector after proceedings were taken in part satisfaction which has been shown twice, once in column 3 and once in column 5.

† Difference of 8 for above reason.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 12 (Civil).

Statement showing the Number and Result of Applications and Proceedings under Chapter XX, Act XIV of 1882, *in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year* 1898.

Class of Courts.	Applications for a declaration of insolvency.								Number of insolvents discharged during the year under section 355.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of receivers to which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	*Amount of creditors' claims dealt with during the year.*		*Gross amount of insolvents' assets realized and disbursed.*		Remarks.
	Total number of hearings.	Transferred to another province, withdrawn, &c.	*Granted.*		*Rejected.*			Pending at the close of the year.			Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realized during the year.	Disbursed during the year.	
			A receiver being appointed.	A receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under section 359 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under section 359.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	61	21	6	6	13	1	...	14	3	8	52,742	23,324	3,668	3,205	
Chief Courts of Districts	238	52	12	38	71	5	1	59	4	11	288,142	2,983	3,532	8,550	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	299	73	18	44	84	6	1	73	7	19	340,884	26,307	7,200	11,755	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 13 (Civil and Criminal).

Statement showing use of Jurors and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1898.

Classes of Courts in which jurors or assessors are employed.	Established or average number of jurors or assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications.	Jury Trials.								Assessors' Trials.							Remarks.
			Cases in which the Judge			*Persons in whose cases the Judge*					*Cases in which the Judge*				*Persons in whose cases the Judge*			
		Cases tried.	Approved of the verdict.	Did not approve of the verdict.	Persons tried.	Approved of the verdict.	Did not approve of the verdict.	Made reference under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code.	Did not make reference under section 364, Criminal Procedure Code.	Cases tried.	Agreed with all the assessors.	Differed from one assessor.	Differed from both assessors.	Persons tried.	Agreed with all the assessors.	Differed from one or more, but not from all the assessors.	Differed from all the assessors.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
I.—Civil Courts.																		
Chief Courts of Districts acting under Act X of 1870. Assessors ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total, Civil Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
II.—Criminal Courts.																		
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X, Criminal Procedure Code.	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Courts of Sessions, North-Western Provinces. Jurors ...	5	...	...	...	241	221	3	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Assessors...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,390	2,400	389	601	
Courts of Sessions, Oudh ... Jurors ...	or more. 2·83	39	30	9	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Assessors...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	527	403	31	93	...	...	...	...	
High Court's Original Criminal Jurisdiction...	Jurors 9	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total, Criminal Courts ...	...	39	30	9	250	230	3	31	...	527	403	31	93	3,390	2,400	389	601	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial (Registration), North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1.—*Statement of Deeds registered in each Registration District of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1898-99.

Number.	Districts.	Number of registration offices.	Registrations affecting immovable property—Book I. Compulsory.						
			Instruments of gift [section 17 clause (*a*)].	Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100 (sections 54 and 118 of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under section 17, clauses (*b*) and (*c*) of Act III of 1877, or section 5 of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882.	Instruments of perpetual leases [section 17, clause (*d*)].	All instruments of lease (other than of perpetual lease) which have been compulsorily registered under section 17, clause (*d*).
	1	2	3	4 (*a*)	4 (*b*)	5	6	7	8
	N.-W. Provinces.								
1	Dehra Dún	4	17	153	20	168	18	39	85
2	Saháranpur	9	185	2,438	806	3,812	345	73	1,549
3	Meerut	8	133	1,449	251	2,496	147	4	754
4	Aligarh	15	174	1,784	856	3,910	480	59	2,768
5	Agra	14	116	1,470	733	2,619	599	63	821
6	Farukhabad	7	114	635	706	1,032	315	18	276
7	Mainpuri	10	112	714	598	1,225	526	16	289
8	Bareilly	8	106	910	755	781	648	5	801
9	Moradabad	18	172	2,840	1,897	3,622	963	90	2,412
10	Sháhjahánpur	5	51	509	500	716	104	6	264
11	Cawnpore	14	185	1,134	484	1,240	327	13	279
12	Bánda	14	86	621	326	687	99	3	60
13	Allahabad	10	185	718	408	1,410	162	42	118
14	Jhánsi	11	65	639	409	628	88	17	29
15	Benares	4	134	904	825	1,629	176	212	202
16	Mirzapur	7	101	888	765	2,132	171	54	493
17	Jaunpur	6	110	837	618	1,824	114	107	121
18	Gházipur	8	82	1,012	550	3,338	106	360	260
19	Gorakhpur	12	279	2,629	786	3,657	766	45	714
20	Azamgarh	6	170	687	316	1,491	113	21	129
21	Naini Tal	4	14	155	38	92	4	18	21
22	Almora	4	48	381	60	142	26	65	3
23	Garhwál	4	41	120	23	23	10	54	...
	Provincial Total, N.-W. P. ...	202	2,680	23,627	12,730	38,674	6,307	1,384	12,448
	Oudh.								
24	Lucknow	6	115	887	901	1,294	114	7	144
25	Hardoi	20	137	1,143	644	2,701	357	28	160
26	Sitapur	12	114	438	244	1,313	290	22	253
27	Gonda	13	111	617	239	1,061	349	27	1,534
28	Fyzabad	15	189	1,091	566	2,865	332	61	163
29	Rae Bareli	19	200	971	402	3,246	154	150	68
	Provincial Total, Oudh ...	85	866	5,147	2,996	12,480	1,596	295	2,322
	Total, United Provinces...	287	3,546	28,774	15,726	51,154	7,903	1,679	14,770

II.—STATISTICS OF

B.—JUDICIAL (REGISTRATION), NORTH-

1.—*Statement of Deeds registered in each Registration District of the*

Number.	Districts.	REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING IMMOVABLE				
		Compulsory—(concluded).				
		Total of compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees *paid* for the same.	Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of value less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under section 18, clauses (*a*) and (*b*).
	1	9	10	11	12	13
	N.-W. PROVINCES.		Rs. a. p.			
1	Dehra Dún	500	1,434 3 0	...	11	...
2	Saháranpur	9,208	19,527 14 0	...	1,354	350
3	Meerut	5,234	12,510 14 0	...	538	62
4	Aligarh	10,031	19,595 13 0	...	1,662	401
5	Agra	6,421	14,321 6 0	...	1,373	461
6	Farukhabad	3,096	5,771 11 0	...	828	277
7	Mainpuri	3,480	7,484 6 0	...	639	148
8	Bareilly	4,006	8,258 3 0	...	475	491
9	Moradabad	11,996	24,166 14 0	...	3,658	902
10	Sháhjahánpur	2,150	4,226 3 0	...	513	124
11	Cawnpore	3,662	9,077 9 0	...	306	52
12	Bánda	1,882	3,837 2 0	...	218	41
13	Allahabad	3,043	7,485 12 0	...	481	26
14	Jhánsi	1,875	3,670 4 0	...	264	32
15	Benares	4,082	8,878 12 0	...	1,246	30
16	Mirzapur	4,604	9,541 5 0	...	1,625	64
17	Jaunpur	3,731	7,713 7 0	...	977	19
18	Gházipur	5,708	13,797 5 0	...	758	23
19	Gorakhpur	8,876	23,261 7 0	...	1,531	864
20	Azamgarh	2,927	6,606 10 0	...	1,505	117
21	Naini Tal	342	1,064 1 0	...	19	1
22	Almora	725	1,334 7 0	...	42	18
23	Garhwál	271	580 6 0	...	1	1
	Provincial Total, N.-W. Provinces ...	97,850	2,14,145 14 0	...	20,024	4,504
	OUDH.					
24	Lucknow	3,462	7,816 7 0	...	692	27
25	Hardoi	5,170	11,970 2 0	...	1,203	199
26	Sitapur	2,674	7,254 5 0	...	516	96
27	Gonda	3,938	7,951 1 0	...	384	170
28	Fyzabad	5,267	12,328 7 0	...	1,454	124
29	Rae Bareli	5,191	12,630 10 0	...	1,313	68
	Provincial Total, Oudh ...	25,702	59,951 0 0	...	5,562	684
	TOTAL, UNITED PROVINCES ...	123,552	2,74,096 14 0	...	25,586	5,188

PROTECTION.

WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1898-99—(continued).

PROPERTY, BOOK I—*(concluded)*.						
Optional.						
Instruments of lease for one year or less [section 18, clause *(c)*] and instruments of lease exempted under the proviso of section 17.	Awards [section 17, clause *(i)*].	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immovable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Total value of immovable property transferred.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
...	...	...	...	11	7 11 0	8,03,948 11 10
498	12	...	1	2,215	1,553 3 0	52,93,784 5 2
428	13	...	...	1,041	857 6 0	30,79,736 4 11
657	19	79	...	2,818	2,019 15 0	54,84,956 5 10
420	13	9	13	2,289	1,759 0 0	61,25,805 13 4
75	20	13	...	1,213	1,096 12 0	14,12,131 14 9
49	9	57	2	904	866 4 0	21,58,446 6 9
58	12	21	...	1,057	711 13 0	46,34,108 5 0
706	88	170	2	5,526	4,285 5 0	76,31,772 1 11
54	8	32	...	731	542 10 0	14,94,512 9 4
7	12	113	15	505	766 7 0	27,76,495 5 0
3	1	2	4	269	245 2 0	7,24,326 8 1
2	3	...	9	521	517 9 0	19,20,629 6 3
1	6	...	1	304	262 9 0	7,61,581 13 0
60	8	2	...	1,346	1,134 13 0	22,88,048 13 10
80	12	29	...	1,810	1,695 1 0	19,39,468 8 2
9	...	...	...	1,005	780 11 0	17,34,223 9 5
15	3	...	...	799	793 8 0	26,08,065 0 7
9	11	66	61	2,542	2,835 9 0	53,83,284 7 5
...	1	...	...	1,623	1,295 15 0	13,22,042 15 5
...	...	...	...	20	14 9 0	9,25,115 3 6
2	...	...	...	62	46 15 0	2,52,645 8 9
...	...	...	...	2	1 8 0	91,806 3 3
3,133	251	593	108	28,613	24,090 3 0	6,08,46,986 5 6
13	...	84	...	816	736 11 0	25,76,906 3 11
32	8	8	40	1,490	1,214 8 0	31,38,314 2 1
14	8	43	...	677	606 10 0	40,88,711 9 1
165	1	46	...	766	594 6 0	47,03,241 10 0
25	1	64	...	1,668	1,160 12 0	40,76,212 13 10
26	...	9	18	1,434	1,179 2 0	52,38,063 11 2
275	18	254	58	6,851	5,492 1 0	2,38,21,450 2 1
3,408	269	847	166	35,464	29,582 4 0	8,46,68,386 7 7

II.—STATISTICS OF

B.—JUDICIAL (REGISTRATION), NORTH-

1.—*Statement of Deeds registered in each Registration District of the*

Number.	Districts.	REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING MOVABLE PROPERTY, BOOK IV.						Number of sealed covers deposited, Book V.	Number of Wills registered, Book III.
		Compulsory. Instruments of gift of movable property [section 123, clause (2) of the Transfer of Property Act].	Instruments of sale, &c., of movable property [clause (*d*), section 18].	Obligations for the payment of money [section 18, clause (*f*)].	All other documents registered under section 18, clause (*f*).	Total of registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.		
	1	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	N.-W. PROVINCES.						Rs. a. p.		
1	Dehra Dún	...	26	32	127	185	462 7 0	...	10
2	Saháranpur	1	562	1,208	536	2,307	2,693 13 0	...	112
3	Meerut	1	108	227	271	607	990 7 0	2	47
4	Aligarh	...	405	766	636	1,807	2,635 13 0	4	66
5	Agra	2	481	789	593	1,865	2,414 6 0	3	97
6	Farukhabad	...	110	108	292	510	744 5 0	...	42
7	Mainpuri	1	165	229	508	903	1,500 4 0	...	32
8	Bareilly	...	393	1,776	11,660	13,829	8,206 11 0	1	17
9	Moradabad	...	1,087	1,611	893	3,591	3,379 10 0	1	51
10	Sháhjahánpur	...	70	354	393	817	893 2 0	...	3
11	Cawnpore	3	65	96	475	639	1,373 1 0	3	68
12	Bánda	1	15	60	153	229	468 6 0	1	9
13	Allahabad	...	37	59	192	288	730 1 0	2	37
14	Jhánsi	...	14	31	215	260	564 0 0	...	6
15	Benares	12	43	139	309	503	1,063 10 0	1	228
16	Mirzapur	2	53	194	133	382	573 9 0	2	42
17	Jaunpur	...	10	85	165	260	425 10 0	...	6
18	Gházipur	...	31	105	153	289	599 12 0	...	15
19	Gorakhpur	...	59	185	562	806	1,311 1 0	1	42
20	Azamgarh	1	25	27	195	248	327 7 0	...	...
21	Naini Tal	...	9	9	56	74	183 12 0	...	7
22	Almora	...	6	2	36	44	88 9 0	1	28
23	Garhwál	...	...	1	12	13	28 6 0	...	...
	Provincial Total, N.-W. P. ...	24	3,774	8,093	18,565	30,456	31,658 2 0	22	965
	OUDH.								
24	Lucknow	6	68	339	570	983	1,921 4 0	...	85
25	Hardoi	...	223	892	470	1,585	1,793 0 0	...	39
26	Sítapur	...	154	564	599	1,317	1,760 1 0	...	55
27	Gonda	4	42	259	547	852	1,439 8 0	...	38
28	Fyzabad	4	55	899	729	1,687	2,003 7 0	1	67
29	Rae Bareli	...	47	601	542	1,190	1,882 2 0	2	95
	Provincial Total, Oudh ...	14	589	3,554	3,457	7,614	10,799 6 0	3	379
	TOTAL, UNITED PROVINCES ...	38	4,363	11,647	22,022	38,070	42,457 8 0	25	1,344

PROTECTION.

WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1898-99—(concluded).

Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by Wills, Book III.	Number of registrations under section 24.	Number of registrations under section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers-of-attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 10, 19, and 26, and the total fees paid for registration under columns 28 and 29.	Total extraordinary fees and fines.	Total expenditure.	Remarks.
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
...	37	...	7	31	118	1,928 0 0	412 2 0	1,369 0 7	
1	...	...	46	131	3,092	24,051 10 0	3,859 12 3	11,055 6 7	
...	3	...	14	114	2,030	14,472 11 0	2,411 3 0	7,081 8 11	
1	...	...	35	148	3,485	24,429 2 0	4,742 2 0	13,832 11 10	
2	6	25	45	152	1,561	18,753 9 0	2,984 12 0	11,144 10 9	
...	1	1	13	48	1,522	7,719 15 0	1,874 9 6	5,256 0 4	
...	2	2	10	78	1,653	9,928 8 0	2,852 7 0	7,227 0 1	
...	1	...	52	72	1,755	17,216 14 0	2,288 0 9	8,449 0 6	
...	...	...	108	174	4,481	31,960 15 0	6,748 15 0	17,161 9 7	
...	2	...	4	38	941	5,669 11 0	1,259 2 0	4,192 2 10	
1	12	...	18	111	1,400	11,391 2 0	2,642 7 0	8,157 0 2	
...	1	...	4	31	367	4,577 0 0	650 14 9	4,079 7 11	
...	3	...	19	113	847	8,830 0 0	1,854 13 6	7,038 9 0	
...	7	2	12	46	297	4,510 11 0	657 7 0	4,348 3 9	
...	1	...	33	190	936	11,628 0 0	2,397 10 0	7,220 11 8	
...	1	...	43	43	679	11,918 4 0	1,360 15 0	5,224 7 4	
...	1	2	31	52	517	8,935 14 0	931 1 6	4,896 8 7	
1	4	...	35	60	878	15,235 4 0	1,485 5 0	7,282 14 7	
...	11	6	131	100	2,200	27,513 15 0	3,742 12 0	12,243 0 11	
1	...	...	14	43	1,027	8,234 6 0	1,328 1 0	4,943 13 2	
...	...	...	2	29	51	1,279 10 0	179 13 3	1,069 14 4	
...	...	...	1	5	128	1,534 12 0	120 13 0	1,145 3 0	
...	1	...	1	1	46	610 4 0	51 15 0	508 6 0	
7	94	38	678	1,810	30,011	2,72,330 1 0	46,837 1 6	1,54,927 8 5	
...	...	...	15	110	1,154	10,695 11 0	2,651 11 9	7,892 3 4	
...	4	...	12	135	1,429	15,076 2 0	1,982 12 3	9,719 0 4	
...	5	...	10	174	1,159	9,754 0 0	2,139 11 0	7,153 10 10	
...	2	...	8	138	709	10,073 10 0	1,824 14 0	6,985 0 4	
1	2	...	11	110	1,391	15,652 10 0	2,472 1 3	10,002 6 3	
2	9	3	30	86	1,070	15,929 12 0	2,507 10 0	10,450 10 6	
3	22	3	86	753	6,912	77,181 13 0	13,578 12 3	52,202 15 7	
10	116	41	764	2,563	36,923	3,49,511 14 0	60,415 13 9	2,07,130 8 0	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial (Registration), North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

2.—*Statement showing the aggregate value of Deeds registered in each Registration District of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the years* 1896-97, 1897-98, *and* 1898-99.

Number.	Districts.	Affecting immovable property.						
		Deeds of gift.						*Deeds of sale or exchange (Rs. 100 and upwards).*
		Number of deeds.			Aggregate value.			Number of deeds.
	1	2			3			4
		1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
	North-Western Provinces.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
1	Dehra Dún	8	8	17	2,120 0 0	21,370 0 0	65,069 0 0	179	159	153
2	Saháranpur	214	195	185	1,56,332 0 0	1,95,368 8 0	1,56,460 0 0	3,091	2,830	2,438
3	Meerut	202	167	133	1,84,378 15 8	1,89,569 8 0	1,61,718 6 0	2,346	1,529	1,449
4	Aligarh	104	201	174	73,299 8 0	1,77,461 15 4	1,89,798 7 10	1,013	2,099	1,784
5	Agra	115	111	116	89,197 5 0	85,354 11 7	1,28,164 0 0	1,919	1,667	1,470
6	Farukhabad	114	118	114	52,117 0 0	1,17,446 0 0	1,02,285 10 8	756	697	635
7	Mainpuri	146	99	112	2,24,941 3 0	68,468 0 0	61,842 0 0	1,078	708	714
8	Bareilly	108	118	106	89,430 0 0	1,96,135 5 5	1,23,522 0 0	1,108	931	910
9	Moradabad	114	187	172	66,243 0 0	1,70,009 0 0	3,51,422 2 11	2,345	2,987	2,840
10	Sháhjahánpur	132	49	51	97,744 8 0	18,082 8 0	47,329 0 0	1,301	499	509
11	Cawnpore	164	179	185	1,33,500 0 0	1,36,799 12 0	1,52,440 13 4	1,386	1,231	1,134
12	Bánda	117	112	86	52,891 2 11	66,866 0 4	32,678 0 0	668	521	621
13	Allahabad	167	152	185	1,51,830 6 2	1,97,217 0 0	1,34,464 8 0	864	723	718
14	Jhánsi	54	55	65	29,842 9 4	26,140 2 8	67,722 3 9	761	575	639
15	Benares	131	159	134	1,08,869 0 0	1,29,872 7 3	77,646 0 0	948	1,118	904
16	Mirzapur	110	131	101	99,896 15 0	68,059 4 6	45,795 10 8	1,018	1,128	888
17	Jaunpur	122	119	110	1,68,650 13 0	57,840 5 0	56,765 15 0	1,034	1,056	837
18	Gházipur	94	70	82	67,931 0 3	57,480 5 9	62,782 12 3	1,286	1,385	1,012
19	Gorakhpur	334	361	279	2,25,407 13 0	2,40,548 10 8	3,11,617 7 10	3,396	3,464	2,629
20	Azamgarh	201	190	170	1,82,708 2 0	2,16,049 11 0	80,852 1 2	957	834	687
21	Naini Tal	6	10	14	1,071 0 0	3,010 0 0	6,148 0 0	178	155	155
22	Almora	50	61	48	12,567 0 0	15,449 0 0	10,828 0 0	386	385	381
23	Garhwál	43	42	41	10,046 0 0	13,263 0 0	13,729 0 0	195	184	120
	Provincial Total, N.-W. Provinces	2,850	2,894	2,680	22,81,015 5 4	24,67,861 3 6	24,41,081 3 5	28,213	26,865	23,627
	Oudh.									
24	Lucknow	121	111	115	75,746 0 0	89,152 0 0	3,20,890 0 0	897	896	887
25	Hardoi	144	128	137	1,13,749 0 0	93,203 12 0	70,436 15 9	1,248	1,081	1,143
26	Sitapur	108	109	114	61,300 1 0	78,489 15 0	1,03,038 5 4	541	371	438
27	Gonda	105	74	111	59,651 8 9	62,803 0 0	67,074 0 0	642	667	617
28	Fyzabad	196	167	189	2,15,517 14 3	1,90,568 1 6	1,93,576 8 0	1,116	1,168	1,091
29	Rae Bareli	189	215	200	7,50,217 1 3	1,25,993 15 0	6,45,109 14 4	1,108	1,151	971
	Provincial Total, Oudh	863	804	866	12,76,181 9 3	6,40,210 11 6	14,00,125 11 5	5,552	5,334	5,147
	Total, United Provinces	3,713	3,698	3,546	35,57,196 14 7	31,08,071 15 0	38,41,206 14 10	33,765	32,199	28,774

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial (Registration), North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

2.—*Statement showing the aggregate value of Deeds registered in each Registration District of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the years* 1896-97, 1897-98, *and* 1898-99—(concluded).

Number.	Districts.	Affecting immovable property—*(concluded)*.								
		Deeds of sale or exchange (Rs. 100 and upwards)—(concluded).			*Deeds of sale or exchange (less than Rs. 100).*					
		Aggregate value.			Number of deeds.			Aggregate value.		
	1	5			6			7		
		1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
	North-Western Provinces.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Dehra Dún	5,63,279 8 6	5,41,289 12 0	4,13,662 5 0	31	24	20	1,955 11 6	1,800 12 0	1,016 0 0
2	Saháranpur	16,91,534 14 6	16,80,656 2 10	16,64,648 12 0	1,271	1,151	806	95,371 4 1	73,649 8 6	52,051 1 7
3	Meerut	16,31,880 10 3	9,68,927 6 11	10,83,284 14 3	622	342	251	39,728 6 10	22,099 1 0	16,857 5 5
4	Aligarh	11,96,764 9 8	26,66,811 15 0	17,02,334 15 0	499	912	856	29,806 13 0	53,986 11 6	50,313 7 0
5	Agra	14,86,042 9 2	13,08,606 7 1	17,60,859 0 7	910	781	733	62,108 8 3	50,169 13 4	40,128 14 3
6	Farukhabad	8,03,948 6 10	3,42,850 0 8	4,89,602 9 0	812	786	706	40,748 14 10	41,416 6 5	37,867 4 6
7	Mainpuri	8,15,093 13 1	6,71,077 2 11	7,21,913 14 4	861	595	598	48,147 0 0	31,541 11 11	30,771 8 1
8	Bareilly	11,17,598 3 8	9,22,881 6 5	10,25,488 1 5	966	886	755	54,249 6 0	54,781 12 0	41,804 7 5
9	Moradabad	16,56,772 14 4	21,70,284 2 1	29,79,649 4 11	1,751	2,520	1,897	1,13,822 5 9	1,41,163 10 3	1,04,196 13 8
10	Sháhjahánpur	8,60,487 1 5	3,08,980 7 0	5,57,980 8 5	1,584	598	500	86,022 3 0	36,948 6 0	28,813 11 6
11	Cawnpore	15,36,986 2 6	10,39,679 9 6	9,81,155 6 1	717	643	484	40,724 6 11	39,780 12 1	34,007 12 0
12	Bánda	2,77,000 1 4	2,73,659 15 4	2,91,843 7 0	309	256	326	18,032 11 0	14,476 8 8	18,348 15 6
13	Allahabad	6,96,374 8 5	6,46,726 5 3	7,11,231 8 5	567	532	408	30,475 14 4	27,871 14 0	21,488 4 8
14	Jhánsi	3,76,295 11 3	2,46,336 5 9	3,33,288 1 8	491	463	409	31,306 5 5	29,180 0 0	26,540 10 3
15	Benares	8,13,036 8 9	8,73,165 11 10	9,19,658 5 4	1,062	1,178	825	60,534 3 7	66,165 5 2	47,660 2 11
16	Mirzapur	6,65,147 5 11	5,56,619 8 5	5,27,864 2 4	938	1,095	765	54,453 7 6	65,540 14 0	47,063 12 3
17	Jaunpur	6,10,662 5 10	5,12,250 6 7	4,19,158 7 8	795	991	618	51,866 4 8	63,515 10 3	39,541 8 0
18	Gházipur	7,08,848 2 1	11,26,986 4 7	6,54,128 15 5	705	755	580	47,507 10 9	56,812 6 1	38,099 8 9
19	Gorakhpur	24,19,619 0 0	26,96,474 10 0	23,19,177 15 10	1,404	1,190	786	91,567 3 7	78,779 13 3	52,362 4 3
20	Azamgarh	5,53,027 13 7	6,95,520 6 3	4,49,677 4 6	672	655	316	41,807 8 4	43,806 1 7	20,347 7 3
21	Naini Tal	2,29,512 10 0	1,54,389 8 0	6,38,306 4 0	47	39	38	2,300 0 0	2,224 5 0	1,784 0 0
22	Almora	1,59,154 13 0	1,47,551 1 9	1,64,822 12 6	35	54	60	2,287 0 0	3,444 4 6	3,933 0 0
23	Garhwál	88,423 8 0	91,786 10 0	59,588 8 0	37	21	23	2,205 15 0	1,605 13 0	1,677 0 0
	Provincial Total, N.-W. Provinces ...	2,09,57,491 6 1	2,06,43,511 6 2	2,08,69,325 7 8	17,086	16,467	12,730	10,47,029 4 4	10,00,761 8 6	7,56,674 15 3
	Oudh.									
24	Lucknow	6,85,451 7 10	7,78,749 14 0	8,73,418 11 10	1,089	959	901	49,970 11 3	50,584 2 2	54,412 13 6
25	Hardoi	7,74,385 5 2	7,40,686 6 5	9,12,221 3 2	1,104	780	644	50,958 11 5	37,037 10 9	33,279 13 2
26	Sitapur	6,53,822 4 3	3,73,430 1 9	7,33,497 1 1	439	335	244	18,472 2 3	14,259 6 8	11,124 13 9
27	Gonda	5,14,822 0 2	3,23,610 6 0	23,22,829 9 3	417	431	239	37,626 15 8	19,272 1 2	12,184 15 0
28	Fyzabad	6,69,317 6 5	8,28,179 5 5	10,78,612 7 11	808	804	566	37,503 1 11	36,154 3 2	24,670 0 6
29	Rae Bareli	6,93,403 7 7	9,64,450 11 3	9,70,367 7 11	605	561	402	31,038 14 3	29,172 10 8	21,232 6 9
	Provincial Total, Oudh ...	39,91,201 15 5	40,09,056 12 10	68,90,946 9 2	4,462	3,870	2,996	2,25,570 8 9	1,86,480 2 7	1,56,904 14 8
	Total, United Provinces ...	2,49,48,693 5 6	2,46,52,568 3 0	2,77,60,272 0 10	21,548	20,337	15,726	12,72,599 13 1	11,87,241 11 1	9,13,579 13 11

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

Statement showing the distribution of the Prisoners of all classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1898.

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
Serial number.	Station and place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Bareilly Central Prison ...	Convicts ...	2,618	...	2,618	1,044	...	1,044	3,662	...	3,662	1,376	...	1,376	2,286	...	2,286	2,398	...	2,398	2,403	...	2,403
		Under-trial	6	...	6	2	...	2	8	...	8	2	...	2	6	...	6	5	...	5			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
2	Agra ditto ...	Convicts ...	2,523	46	2,569	1,158	47	1,205	3,681	93	3,774	1,484	59	1,543	2,197	34	2,231	2,353	41	2,394	2,359	42	2,401
		Under-trial	7	3	10	6	29	35	13	32	45	7	32	39	6	...	6	6	1	7			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
3	Fatehgarh ditto ...	Convicts ...	2,073	77	2,150	520	53	573	2,593	130	2,723	887	74	961	1,706	56	1,762	1,821	71	1,892	1,822	73	1,895
		Under-trial	1	1	2	2	26	28	3	27	30	1	25	26	2	2	4	1	2	3			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
4	Allahabad ditto ...	Convicts ...	2,174	102	2,276	1,227	58	1,285	3,401	160	3,561	1,338	72	1,410	2,063	88	2,151	2,136	103	2,239	2,145	103	2,248
		Under-trial	10	1	11	1	...	1	11	1	12	6	1	7	5	...	5	9	...	9			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
5	Benares ditto ...	Convicts ...	2,296	165	2,461	1,085	215	1,300	3,381	380	3,761	1,233	232	1,465	2,148	148	2,296	2,048	160	2,208	2,053	163	2,216
		Under-trial	7	...	7	3	94	97	10	94	104	6	89	95	4	5	9	5	3	8			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
6	Lucknow ditto ...	Convicts ...	1,574	78	1,652	836	143	979	2,410	221	2,631	784	138	922	1,626	83	1,709	1,629	67	1,696	1,651	70	1,721
		Under-trial	27	2	29	3	71	74	30	73	103	14	72	86	16	1	17	22	3	25			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
7	Dehra Dún District Jail...	Convicts ...	65	4	69	159	6	165	224	10	234	180	8	188	44	2	46	49	2	51	56	2	58
		Under-trial	2	...	2	118	5	123	120	5	125	107	2	109	13	3	16	5	...	5			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	14	...	14	15	...	15	12	...	12	3	...	3	2	...	2			
8	Saháranpur ditto ...	Convicts ...	270	4	274	726	21	747	996	25	1,021	732	21	753	264	4	268	268	4	272	289	5	294
		Under-trial	24	2	26	398	13	411	422	15	437	398	12	410	24	3	27	17	1	18			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	41	...	41	41	...	41	39	...	39	2	...	2	4	...	4			

9	Muzaffarnagar Jail.	District	Convicts ...	159	6	165	513	13	526	672	19	691	530	16	546	142	3	145	152	5	157	174	5	179
			Under-trial	27	1	28	483	9	492	510	10	520	477	10	487	33	...	33	18	...	18			
			Civil ...	6	...	6	44	...	44	50	...	50	48	...	48	2	...	2	4	...	4			
10	Meerut	ditto ...	Convicts ...	538	10	548	1,133	41	1,174	1,671	51	1,722	1,127	36	1,163	544	15	559	523	14	537	589	16	605
			Under-trial	75	2	77	1,078	32	1,110	1,153	34	1,187	1,088	33	1,121	65	1	66	54	2	56			
			Civil ...	9	...	9	111	...	111	120	...	120	112	...	112	8	...	8	12	...	12			
11	Bulandshahr	ditto ...	Convicts ...	233	3	236	695	16	711	928	19	947	732	15	747	196	4	200	217	5	222	264	6	270
			Under-trial	34	...	34	802	13	815	836	13	849	787	13	800	49	...	49	44	1	45			
			Civil ...	5	...	5	48	...	48	53	...	53	50	...	50	3	...	3	3	...	3			
12	Aligarh	ditto ...	Convicts ...	354	4	358	865	30	895	1,219	34	1,253	870	32	902	349	2	351	368	5	373	423	6	429
			Under-trial	65	...	65	742	26	768	807	26	833	777	25	802	30	1	31	44	1	45			
			Civil ...	6	...	6	103	...	103	109	...	109	96	...	96	13	...	13	11	...	11			
13	Muttra	ditto ...	Convicts ...	230	10	240	625	28	653	855	38	893	594	30	624	261	8	269	223	6	229	265	8	273
			Under-trial	25	5	30	741	27	768	766	32	798	735	32	767	31	...	31	35	2	37			
			Civil ...	1	...	1	56	...	56	57	...	57	53	...	53	4	...	4	7	...	7			
14	Agra	ditto ...	Convicts ...	622	...	622	953	...	953	1,575	...	1,575	1,059	...	1,059	516	...	516	546	...	546	611	...	611
			Under-trial	83	...	83	1,145	...	1,145	1,228	...	1,228	1,179	...	1,179	49	...	49	52	...	52			
			Civil ...	2	...	2	137	...	137	139	...	139	125	...	125	14	...	14	13	...	13			
15	Fatehgarh	ditto ...	Convicts ...	330	...	330	953	...	953	1,283	...	1,283	921	...	921	362	...	362	324	...	324	376	...	376
			Under-trial	49	...	49	922	...	922	971	...	971	928	...	928	43	...	43	50	...	50			
			Civil ...	3	...	3	21	...	21	24	...	24	23	...	23	1	...	1	2	...	2			
16	Mainpuri	ditto ...	Convicts ...	312	5	317	668	33	701	980	38	1,018	693	29	722	287	9	296	346	5	351	393	6	399
			Under-trial	9	1	10	744	18	762	753	19	772	737	19	756	16	...	16	45	1	46			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	14	...	14	14	...	14	12	...	12	2	...	2	2	...	2			
17	Etáwah	ditto ...	Convicts ...	239	14	253	715	35	750	954	49	1,003	689	36	725	265	13	278	241	13	254	267	14	281
			Under-trial	17	1	18	709	26	735	726	27	753	711	26	737	15	1	16	23	1	24			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	41	...	41	41	...	41	34	...	34	7	...	7	3	...	3			
18	Etah	ditto ...	Convicts ...	315	6	321	671	14	685	986	20	1,006	684	15	699	302	5	307	282	6	288	314	7	321
			Under-trial	39	3	42	667	22	689	706	25	731	677	25	702	29	...	29	31	1	32			
			Civil ...	1	...	1	19	...	19	20	...	20	18	...	18	2	...	2	1	...	1			
19	Bareilly	ditto ...	Convicts ...	858	47	905	1,833	132	1,965	2,691	179	2,870	1,927	112	2,039	764	67	831	800	59	859	868	62	930
			Under-trial	67	5	72	1,216	61	1,277	1,283	66	1,349	1,220	65	1,285	63	1	64	66	3	69			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	24	...	24	24	...	24	23	...	23	1	...	1	2	...	2			

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

Statement showing the distribution of the Prisoners of all classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1898—(contd.).

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
Serial number.	Station and place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
20	Bijnor District Jail ...	Convicts ...	250	2	252	442	14	456	692	16	708	497	12	509	195	4	199	210	5	215	237	6	243
		Under-trial	14	3	17	412	16	428	426	19	445	387	16	403	39	3	42	22	1	23			
		Civil ...	2	...	2	45	...	45	47	...	47	42	...	42	5	...	5	5	...	5			
21	Budaun ditto ...	Convicts ...	304	8	312	1,040	20	1,060	1,344	28	1,372	1,080	24	1,104	264	4	268	323	10	333	377	12	389
		Under-trial	70	3	73	946	30	976	1,016	33	1,049	955	32	987	61	1	62	52	2	54			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	26	...	26	26	...	26	22	...	22	4	...	4	2	...	2			
22	Moradabad ditto ...	Convicts ...	299	16	315	953	31	984	1,252	47	1,299	936	36	972	316	11	327	293	14	307	379	15	394
		Under-trial	68	...	68	1,149	27	1,176	1,217	27	1,244	1,139	27	1,166	78	...	78	75	1	76			
		Civil ...	10	...	10	96	...	96	106	...	106	100	...	100	6	...	6	11	...	11			
23	Sháhjahánpur ditto ...	Convicts ...	377	17	394	877	24	901	1,254	41	1,295	1,009	31	1,040	245	10	255	318	13	331	364	14	378
		Under-trial	47	1	48	750	24	774	797	25	822	754	24	778	43	1	44	43	1	44			
		Civil ...	2	...	2	43	...	43	45	...	45	41	...	41	4	...	4	3	...	3			
24	Cawnpore ditto ...	Convicts ...	335	17	352	898	69	967	1,233	86	1,319	967	75	1,042	266	11	277	284	16	300	322	18	340
		Under-trial	29	1	30	853	44	897	882	45	927	852	42	894	30	3	33	36	2	38			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	26	...	26	27	...	27	26	...	26	1	...	1	2	...	2			
25	Fatehpur ditto ...	Convicts ...	340	7	347	818	43	856	1,153	50	1,203	858	45	903	295	5	300	291	9	300	314	10	324
		Under-trial	14	1	15	495	12	507	509	13	522	500	13	513	9	...	9	22	1	23			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	12	...	12	12	...	12	11	...	11	1	...	1	1	...	1			
26	Bánda ditto ...	Convicts ...	196	25	221	681	93	774	877	118	995	651	97	748	226	21	247	228	20	248	249	22	271
		Under-trial	20	1	21	563	45	608	583	46	629	546	46	592	37	...	37	21	2	23			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	10	...	10	10	...	10	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...			
27	Karwi 5th Class Jail ...	Convicts ...	18	1	19	183	16	199	201	17	218	177	17	194	24	...	24	22	1	23	29	2	31
		Under-trial	7	...	7	214	14	228	221	14	235	212	14	226	9	...	9	7	1	8			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...			

28	Hamírpur District Jail ...	Convicts ...	182	14	196	326	69	395	508	83	591	403	73	476	105	10	115	145	14	159	162	15	177
		Under-trial	13	3	16	292	31	323	305	34	339	297	32	329	8	2	10	16	1	17			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	15	...	15	15	...	15	14	...	14	1	...	1	1	...	1			
29	Allahabad ditto ...	Convicts ...	561	71	632	1,622	182	1,804	2,183	253	2,436	1,617	203	1,820	566	50	616	577	51	628	668	56	724
		Under-trial	94	5	99	1,532	123	1,655	1,626	128	1,754	1,559	122	1,681	67	6	73	89	5	94			
		Civil ...	4	...	4	27	...	27	31	...	31	30	...	30	1	...	1	2	...	2			
30	Jhánsi ditto ...	Convicts ...	182	16	198	577	86	663	759	102	861	564	91	655	195	11	206	180	16	196	207	17	224
		Under-trial	50	3	53	551	49	600	601	52	653	575	52	627	26	...	26	26	1	27			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	7	...	7	7	...	7	6	...	6	1	...	1	1	...	1			
31	Orai ditto ...	Convicts ...	138	17	155	421	66	487	559	83	642	432	81	513	127	2	129	144	11	155	161	12	173
		Under-trial	10	2	12	396	22	418	406	24	430	384	24	408	22	...	22	15	1	16			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	20	...	20	21	...	21	21	...	21	...	...	...	2	...	2			
32	Lalitpur 5th Class Jail ...	Convicts ...	70	5	75	236	29	265	306	34	340	222	30	252	84	4	88	94	3	97	100	3	103
		Under-trial	7	2	9	225	14	239	232	16	248	227	16	243	5	...	5	6	...	6			
		Civil ...	4	...	4	1	...	1	5	...	5	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...			
33	Benares District Jail ...	Convicts ...	573	...	573	1,215	2	1,217	1,788	2	1,790	1,314	2	1,316	474	...	474	523	...	523	567	...	567
		Under-trial	61	...	61	1,306	...	1,306	1,367	...	1,367	1,324	...	1,324	43	...	43	39	...	39			
		Civil ...	5	...	5	46	...	46	51	...	51	48	...	48	3	...	3	5	...	5			
34	Mirzapur ditto ...	Convicts ...	224	21	245	802	78	880	1,026	99	1,125	752	82	834	274	17	291	236	19	255	281	22	303
		Under-trial	71	5	76	759	63	822	830	68	898	769	66	835	61	2	63	40	3	43			
		Civil ...	9	...	9	82	...	82	91	...	91	86	...	86	5	...	5	5	...	5			
35	Jaunpur ditto ...	Convicts ...	283	33	316	921	114	1,035	1,204	147	1,351	896	129	1,025	308	18	326	321	22	343	352	24	376
		Under-trial	24	1	25	714	70	784	738	71	809	729	70	799	9	1	10	27	2	29			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	44	...	44	44	...	44	38	...	38	6	...	6	4	...	4			
36	Gházipur ditto ...	Convicts ...	515	7	522	814	114	928	1,329	121	1,450	835	104	939	494	17	511	469	14	483	496	16	512
		Under-trial	20	4	24	600	51	651	620	55	675	566	54	620	54	1	55	23	2	25			
		Civil ...	4	...	4	42	...	42	46	...	46	42	...	42	4	...	4	4	...	4			
37	Korantadih 5th Class Jail,	Convicts ...	29	...	29	428	40	468	457	40	497	434	34	468	23	6	29	26	2	28	34	3	37
		Under-trial	5	...	5	252	15	267	257	15	272	251	14	265	6	1	7	8	1	9			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
38	Gorakhpur District Jail	Convicts ...	344	23	367	1,356	91	1,447	1,700	114	1,814	1,277	86	1,363	423	28	451	396	23	419	466	26	492
		Under-trial	75	6	81	1,322	63	1,385	1,397	69	1,466	1,345	64	1,409	52	5	57	69	3	72			
		Civil ...	3	...	3	5	...	5	8	...	8	6	...	6	2	...	2	1	...	1			

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

Statement showing the distribution of the Prisoners of all classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1898—(contd.).

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
Serial number.	Station and place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
39	Kassia 5th Class Jail ...	Convicts ...	11	1	12	258	39	297	269	40	309	228	38	266	41	2	43	29	2	31	40	2	42
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	386	11	397	386	11	397	374	11	385	12	...	12	11	...	11			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...			
40	Basti District Jail ...	Convicts ...	367	25	392	743	75	818	1,110	100	1,210	763	86	849	347	14	361	360	24	384	400	26	426
		Under-trial	53	2	55	861	60	921	914	62	976	866	61	927	48	1	49	39	2	41			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	12	...	12	12	...	12	7	...	7	5	...	5	1	...	1			
41	Azamgarh ditto ...	Convicts ...	345	32	377	967	162	1,129	1,312	194	1,506	1,004	173	1,177	308	21	329	315	28	343	345	30	375
		Under-trial	65	14	79	941	92	1,033	1,006	106	1,112	983	101	1,084	23	5	28	29	2	31			
		Civil ...	2	...	2	11	...	11	13	...	13	13	...	13	...	...	...	1	...	1			
42	Almora ditto ...	Convicts ...	80	2	82	154	13	167	234	15	249	158	12	170	76	3	79	80	1	81	87	2	89
		Under-trial	1	...	1	123	8	131	124	8	132	123	6	129	1	2	3	7	1	8			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	4	...	4	5	...	5	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...			
43	Pauri 5th Class Jail ...	Convicts ...	14	1	15	86	8	94	100	9	109	88	6	94	12	3	15	13	1	14	16	1	17
		Under-trial	1	...	1	51	6	57	52	6	58	52	6	58	...	...	...	3	...	3			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...			
44	Lucknow District Jail ...	Convicts ...	591	1	592	1,246	2	1,248	1,837	3	1,840	1,268	1	1,269	569	2	571	538	...	538	583	...	583
		Under-trial	51	...	51	945	...	945	996	...	996	967	...	967	29	...	29	43	...	43			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	32	...	32	33	...	33	31	...	31	2	...	2	2	...	2			
45	Unao ditto ...	Convicts ...	298	20	318	658	46	704	956	66	1,022	726	53	779	230	13	243	268	14	282	311	15	326
		Under-trial	61	2	63	676	32	708	737	34	771	707	33	740	30	1	31	41	1	42			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	28	...	28	28	...	28	27	...	27	1	...	1	2	...	2			
46	Rae Bareli ditto ...	Convicts ...	684	33	717	714	120	834	1398	153	1,551	933	140	1,073	465	13	478	554	26	580	577	27	604
		Under-trial	17	...	17	615	50	665	632	50	682	613	45	658	19	5	24	22	1	23			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	10	...	10	11	...	11	10	...	10	1	...	1	1	...	1			

47	Sitapur District Jail	...	Convicts ...	740	28	768	1,134	55	1,189	1,874	83	1,957	1,184	66	1,250	690	17	707	676	19	695	720	22	742
			Under-trial	65	4	69	909	50	959	974	54	1,028	947	54	1,001	27	...	27	43	3	46			
			Civil ...	1	...	1	8	...	8	9	...	9	7	...	7	2	...	2	1	...	1			
48	Hardoi	ditto ...	Convicts ...	393	19	412	968	60	1,028	1,361	79	1,440	1,011	74	1,085	350	5	355	409	20	429	456	21	477
			Under-trial	52	2	54	944	45	989	996	47	1,043	934	44	978	62	3	65	45	1	46			
			Civil ...	2	...	2	20	...	20	22	...	22	20	...	20	2	...	2	2	...	2			
49	Kheri	ditto ...	Convicts ...	293	14	307	642	44	686	935	58	993	662	43	705	273	15	288	283	11	294	318	12	330
			Under-trial	16	...	16	792	30	822	808	30	838	791	30	821	17	...	17	34	1	35			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	4	3	...	3	1	...	1	1	...	1			
50	Fyzabad	ditto ...	Convicts ...	645	28	673	855	69	924	1,500	97	1,597	1,033	84	1,117	467	13	480	519	22	541	554	24	578
			Under-trial	28	3	31	778	62	840	806	65	871	750	61	811	56	4	60	34	2	36			
			Civil ...	1	...	1	10	...	10	11	...	11	10	...	10	1	...	1	1	...	1			
51	Gonda	ditto ...	Convicts ...	539	19	558	1,088	115	1,203	1,627	134	1,761	1,114	113	1,227	513	21	534	532	24	556	572	26	598
			Under-trial	59	3	62	986	57	1,043	1,045	60	1,105	1,026	58	1,084	19	2	21	36	2	38			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	30	...	30	30	...	30	28	...	28	2	...	2	4	...	4			
52	Bahraich	ditto ...	Convicts ...	398	16	414	633	86	719	1,031	102	1,133	663	84	747	368	18	386	360	19	379	400	21	421
			Under-trial	19	...	19	933	52	985	952	52	1,004	906	52	958	46	...	46	39	2	41			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	17	...	17	17	...	17	17	...	17	...	...	...	1	...	1			
53	Sultánpur	ditto ...	Convicts ...	395	16	411	667	65	732	1,062	81	1,143	721	69	790	341	12	353	330	14	344	361	16	377
			Under-trial	41	4	45	464	29	493	505	33	538	462	32	494	43	1	44	29	2	31			
			Civil ...	3	...	3	11	...	11	14	...	14	12	...	12	2	...	2	2	...	2			
54	Partábgarh	ditto ...	Convicts ...	224	26	250	456	137	593	680	163	843	463	141	604	217	22	239	210	25	235	229	26	255
			Under-trial	11	8	19	450	56	506	461	64	525	454	62	516	7	2	9	17	1	18			
			Civil ...	1	...	1	17	...	17	18	...	18	15	...	15	3	...	3	2	...	2			
55	Bara Banki	ditto ...	Convicts ...	407	8	415	763	47	810	1,170	55	1,225	807	42	849	363	13	376	371	9	380	408	10	418
			Under-trial	25	...	25	910	30	940	935	30	965	886	28	914	49	2	51	36	1	37			
			Civil ...	1	...	1	11	...	11	12	...	12	12	...	12	...	...	...	1	...	1			

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

Statement showing the distribution of the Prisoners of all classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1898—(concld.).

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
Number.	Station and place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
56	Chunár Temporary Jail.	Convicts ...	1,782	...	1,782	540	...	540	2,322	...	2,322	2,322	...	2,322	...	...	...	1,507	...	1,507	1,507	...	1,507
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Total ...	Convicts ...	31,209	1,170	32,379	43,556	3,209	46,765	74,765	4,379	79,144	47,909	3,402	51,311	26,856	977	27,833	29,158	1,088	30,246	30,971	1,162	32,133
		Under-trial,	*1,838	*110	1,948	34,877	1,855	36,732	36,715	1,965	38,680	35,069	1,893	36,962	1,646	72	1,718	1,676	74	1,750			
		Civil ...	*94	...	94	1,450	...	1,450	1,544	...	1,544	1,415	...	1,415	129	...	129	137	...	137			
	GRAND TOTAL ...	...	33,141	1,280	34,421	79,883	5,064	84,947	113,024	6,344	119,368	84,393	5,295	89,688	28,631	1,049	29,680	30,971	1,162	32,133	30,971	1,162	32,133

* Column 8 of last year's statement does not include the following figures of Mirzapur Lock-up as then it was outside the Jail:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under-trial ...	71	5	76
Civil prisoners ...	9	...	9

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

1.—*Statement showing the number and disposal of the Convicts in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1898.

1	2		3		4		5										6			7			
							Received from other Jails.													Transferred to other Jails.			
							A. *To undergo sentence.*						B. *In transit for transportation or to other Jails.*							A.		B.	
Provinces.	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the year.		Total.		From Jails in the Province.		From Subsidiary Jails to District Jails in the Province.		From Jails outside the Province.		From Jails in the Province.		From Jails outside the Province.		Grand Total.			To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	31,209	1,170	31,926	2,793	63,135	3,963	11,045	386	...	...	141	4	440	26	4	...	74,765	4,379	79,144	11,344	383	801	52

1	8										9		10		11		12		13		14		15		
	Released during the year.																								
	A.		B.		C.		D. *By order of Government.*																		
							(a)		(b)																
Provinces.	On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		Under remission rules.		On account of sickness.		On other grounds.		Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylums.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remained at the end of the present year.		Daily average strength.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	2,926	80	19,936	2,409	10,687	281	11	1	1,247	153	...	...	1	...	6	...	116	5	834	38	26,856	977	29,158	1,088	30,246

NOTE.—Column 5 includes 145 male and 4 female convicts received from other Provinces.

Column 7 includes the undermentioned convicts:—

	M.	F.
Sent to Alipur Jail for transportation	425	29
Sent to other Provinces	27	...
Transferred but failed to reach the Jails to which they were sent by the end of 1898 ...	23	...
Total	475	29

Column 11 includes those who escaped during the year and have not been recaptured.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

2.—Statement showing the religion, age, state of education, and previous occupation of the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1898.

1	2												3								4					5												6		
	RELIGION.												AGE.								STATE OF EDUCATION.					PREVIOUS OCCUPATION.												TOTAL.		
																										MALES.							FEMALES.						
	A.						B.		C.		D.	E.	A.		B.		C.		D.		A.	B.	C.			A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.			
	CHRISTIANS.																																						
	(a)		(b)		(c)																																		
Provinces.	Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.		Muhammadans.		Hindus and Sikhs.		Buddhists and Jains.	All other classes.	Under 16 years.		16 to 40 years.		40 to 60 years.		Above 60 years.		Able to read and write.	Able to read only.	Illiterate.			Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, or engineering operations.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.	Male.	Female.	Total.
	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.															
N.-W. P. and Oudh.	9	...	8	1	29	5	5,415	326	26,465	2,461	...	...	208	58	24,078	2,115	6,890	579	750	41	896	2	847	2	30,183	2,789	638	2,915	1,945	19,029	189	10	7,200	1,688	67	942	96	31,926	2,793	34,719

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—PRISONS.

3.—*Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1898, *and those remaining on the* 31*st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences.*

1	2																					3		
	Numbers according to length of sentence.																							
Provinces.	A. Not exceeding one month.		B. Above one month and not exceeding three months.		C. Above three months and not exceeding six months.		D. Above six months and not exceeding one year.		E. Above one year and not exceeding two years.		F. Above two years and not exceeding five years.		G. Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		H. Exceeding ten years.		I. *Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.* A. For life.		I. B. For a term.		J. Sentenced to death.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	6,205	1,206	5,036	708	5,558	375	7,502	236	4,611	162	1,655	53	806	22	36	...	356	25	14	...	147	6	31,926	2,793	34,719

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

4.—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1898 *who had been previously convicted.*

1	2			3									4			5					
Provinces.	Number admitted during the year.			*Number previously convicted.*									Ratio per cent. of column 3D to column 2.			*Youthful offenders under* 15 *years of age (Reformatory Schools Act,* 1897*).*					
				A.		B.		C.		D.						A.			B.		
				Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.						Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	31,926	2,793	34,719	2,295	153	961	56	677	37	3,933	246	4,179	12·31	8·80	12·03	198	49	247	65	3	68

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

5.—*Statement showing the offences committed by the Convicts and the punishments inflicted on them in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1898.

1	2	3	4										5	6						
			Offences dealt with by Superintendents.											Punishments inflicted.						
			a. Relating to work.		*b.* Relating to prohibited articles.		*c.* Relating to assaults, mutiny, and escapes.		*d.* All other breaches of Jail Rules.		*e.* Total.			By Superintendents.						
														Minor.						
Provinces.	Daily average population.	Offences dealt with by Criminal Courts.	(1) Dealt with by minor punishments.	(2) Dealt with by major punishments.	(1) Dealt with by minor punishments.	(2) Dealt with by major punishments.	(1) Dealt with by minor punishments.	(2) Dealt with by major punishments.	(1) Dealt with by minor punishments.	(2) Dealt with by major punishments.	(1) Dealt with by minor punishments.	(2) Dealt with by major punishments.	By Criminal Courts.	*a.* Warnings.	*b.* Penal diet.	*c.* Separate cellular and solitary confinement.	*d.* Handcuffing and link-fetters.	*e.* Other punishments.	*f.* Total.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.	30,246	33	14,274	2,314	3,104	704	304	334	12,213	1,906	29,895	5,258	33	12,449	1,440	2,742	3,705	9,559	29,895

1	7						8	9	10	11	12	13
	Punishments inflicted—*(concluded)*. By Superintendents—*(concluded)*. *Major*.											
Provinces.	*a.* Separate cellular and solitary confinement.	*b.* Penal diet with solitary confinement.	*c.* Fetters and handcuffing behind or to a staple.	*d.* Corporal punishments.	*e.* Other punishments.	*f.* Total.	Grand Total of punishments.	Ratio of column 6*f* to column 2.	Ratio of column 7*f* to column 2.	Ratio of column 8 to column 2.	Ratio of column 7*d* to column 8.	Remarks.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	981	372	2,473	352	1,080	5,258	35,186	98·83	17·38	116·33	1·00	

Note.—Out of 6,178 shown in columns 6*d* and 6*e*, 557 were only handcuffed.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

6.—*Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1898, *excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations, and repairs.*

1	2				3				4						5						
	Daily average number of prisoners.				*Establishment.*				*Dieting charges.*						*Hospital charges.*						
Provinces.	Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil prisoners.	Total.	A. Permanent.	B. Temporary.	C. Total cost.	D. Cost per head of average strength.	A. Rations.	B. Miscellaneous dieting charges.	C. Garden and agricultural expenses.	D. Proportion of dairy expenses.	E. Total cost.	F. Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	A. Sick diet and extras for patients.	B. Extra or special diet for weakly prisoners not in hospitals.	C. Medicines, hospital bedding, clothing, &c.	D. Proportion of dairy expenses.	E. Total cost.	F. Cost per head of average strength.	G. Cost per head of average number sick.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	30,246	1,750	137	32,133	4,16,360	10,297	4,26,657	13 4 5	6,93,753	12,291	6,850	318	7,13,212	22 4 7	60,667	6,134	11,092	1,649	79,542	2 7 7	52 14 10

N.B.—A sum of Rs. 36,353 was spent on account of the Office of the Inspector-General of Prisons, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

6.—*Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1898, *excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations, and repairs*—(continued).

1	6		7					8				9								10	
	Clothing and bedding of prisoners.		*Sanitation charges.*					*Charges for moving prisoners.*				*Charges for other miscellaneous services and supplies.*								*Travelling allowances.*	
	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	A.	B.	C.	D.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	A.	B.
Provinces.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Charges for conservancy, cleansing, and purifying.	Charges for water-supply.	Extraordinary charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Transfer charges and road subsistence of convicts.	Transportation charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	For lighting.	Disciplinary charges.	Annual expenses for uniform and accoutrements of warders.	Money payments as rewards for recapture and services.	Execution charges.	Other miscellaneous charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	82,564	2 9 3	2,858	4,054	12	6,924	0 3 5	30,718	11,040	41,758	1 4 9	8,277	6,313	6,596	232	897	5,118	27,433	0 13 7	2,303	0 1 1

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

6.—*Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1898, *excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations, and repairs*—(concluded).

1	11								12												13	
	Contingencies.								*Extraordinary charges for live-stock and tools and plant likely to last for three years and upwards.*												*Grand Total of Expenditure.*	
Provinces.	A. Rents, rates, and taxes.	B. Service postage.	C. Telegrams and telephone charges.	D. Current office expenses, including country stationery.	E. Office furniture.	F. Charges for registers and stationery (Stationery Department charges).	G. Total cost.	H. Cost per head of average strength.	A. Conservancy and water-supply dead stock.	B. Dietary dead stock.	C. Hospital dead stock.	D. Garden and agricultural plant.	E. Lighting dead stock.	F. Disciplinary dead stock.	G. Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	H. Dairy live-stock and plant, excluding maintenance.	I. Draught cattle, excluding keep (which goes under 9F).	J. Other miscellaneous dead stock.	K. Total cost.	L. Cost per head of average strength.	A. Grand Total of Expenditure.	B. Total cost per head of average strength.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	777	2,974	447	783	504	17,785	23,270	0 11 7	253	2,085	2,547	91	21	1,560	854	...	...	2,239	9,650	0 4 9	14,13,313	43 15 8
																					Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Add cost of mounted police over the Benares Central Jail														...	...	...	...	...			294	
Total														...	...	...	...	...			14,13,607	43 15 10
Deduct amount realized from Native States during the year														...	...	...	...	...			1,455	
Net amount														...	...	...	...	...			14,12,152	43 15 10

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

7.—*Statement showing the employment of Convicts in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1898.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7												8	9		
						Average number employed on working days.													Ratio per cent. on column 3 of those employed on working days as—		
						A.	*On prison duties.*					*On Jail buildings.*				K.	L.				
							B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	Additions and alterations.		New Jails.			A.	B.			
Provinces.	Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	Average number not employed for other reasons.	On unremunerative labour.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed on preparing articles for use or consumption in jail, *e.g.* wheat-grinding, manufacture of prison clothing, &c.	Jail repairs.	G. Under Superintendent.	H. Under Public Works Department.	I. Under Superintendent.	J. Under Public Works Department.	Manufactures.	Public works.	Other extra-mural labour.	Average number of prisoners hired out to municipalities, private individuals or departments other than the Public Works Department.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures (7K).
N.-W. P. and Oudh.	194·77	30,001·00	1,417·23	1,993·02	347·86	22·98	2,016·87	3,386·81	1,595·44	4,025·61	1,842·39	823·53	...	...	...	12,499·00	...	15·21	17·21	6·72	11·28	41·66

NOTE 1.—The total of columns 4 to 8 does not agree with column 3 as the former includes 2·16 non-labouring prisoners shown in column 2 who elected to labour.
NOTE 2.—Column 7B. excludes 3,754 convict night watchmen who according to their day duties were shown in other columns.
NOTE 3.—Prisoners shown in column 6 were not employed for reasons given below:—Prisoners on penal diet, new admissions under observation, condemned prisoners, prisoners who were hand-cuffed and under anthropometrical measurement, prisoners sent to court and those under sentence of transportation.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

8.—*Statement showing the sickness and mortality among Prisoners of all classes in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1898.

1	2			3			4			5			6			7		
Provinces.	Number of prisoners that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trials, and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	29,119	2,022	31,141	30,971	1,162	32,133	36,913	1,545	38,458	28,539	1,041	29,580	1,434·80	68·03	1,502·83	881	42	923

1	8												9
	Ratio per mille of average strength.												
	A.			B.			C.			D.			
Provinces.	Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number of sick.			Of deaths from all causes, except cholera.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.			Remarks.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	921·4	895·8	920·5	46·3	58·5	46·7	28·4	36·1	28·7	28·4	36·1	28·7	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

9.—*Statement showing particulars regarding Prisoners under trial in the Jail Lock-ups of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1898.

1	2		3		4			5			6		
Provinces.	Number remaining at the close of the previous year.		Number received.		Total.			Average daily number.			Released.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	(a)1,838	(a)110	34,877	1,855	36,715	1,965	38,680	1,676	74	1,750	13,558	605	14,163

1	7			8		9		10		11		
Provinces.	Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December 1898.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	20,008	1,219	21,227	1,457	65	2	...	44	4	1,646	72	1,718

(a) Last year the figures of Mirzapur were not taken into account as the Lock-up was outside the Jail.

II.—STATISTICS OF

D.—Po

1.—*Return of Cases instituted by complaint to a*

PART I.—RETURN OF COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Number remaining for disposal from previous year.	Number of complaints and cases instituted *suo motu* by a Magistrate.	Number of complaints dismissed after examining the complainant (section 203, Criminal Procedure Code).	Number of cases referred for investigation to the police.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ...	..	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c. ...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*				
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	1	1	...
3	231 to 263, 467, and 471... ...	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government Notes.	2	29	8	3
4	212 to 216	Harbouring an offender	1	6	...	...
4*a*	216*a*	Harbouring dakáits and robbers	...	...	...	...
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	5	77	4	5
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	10	349	139	66
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	...	2	...	1
		Total ...	18	464	152	75
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*				
8	302, 303, 396	Murder ... (by thags)	...	3	2	...
9		Murder ... („ dakáits)	...	1	1	...
10		Murder ... („ robbers)	..	1	1	...
11		Murder ... („ means of poisons) ...	...	1	...	...
12		Other murders	2	14	6	1
13	307	Attempt at murder	...	10	2	2
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	...	14	4	7
15	376	Rape	...	69	28	23
16	377	Unnatural offences	...	13	8	3
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	...	3	...	2
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	...	3	...	...
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant.	...	9	3	2
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	34	496	175	104
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	...	4	2	1
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant.	1	47	17	6
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon...	2	138	48	27
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	7	247	123	75
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	51	21	11
26	372, 373	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	6	2	2
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	4	266	81	55
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	8	4	...
		Total ...	50	1,404	528	321
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*				
30	395, 397, 398	Dakáiti	2	55	28	16
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dakáiti ...	...	2	1	...
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt. by poisonous or stupefying drugs,	...	4	2	2
		Robbery with hurt. by other means	...	36	12	6
33	392, 393	Robbery ... in dwelling-house	1	87	29	39
		Robbery ... on the highway, between sunset and sunrise.	3	87	44	21
		Robbery ... (other robberies)	13	259	112	88
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440,	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	6	254	124	57
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	1	77	33	17
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass, or house-breaking, with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	5	185	82	46

PROTECTION.

LICE.

Magistrate or by a Magistrate suo motu *in the year* 1898.

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1898.

Number otherwise investigated before issue of process.	Number dismissed after investigation under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.	Number remaining for trial.	Number declared by a Court after trial never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	NUMBER OF COGNIZABLE OFFENCES COMMITTED THAT WERE TRIED.				Percentage of convictions to total of columns 15 and 16.	Number of cognizable offences that were under investigation or trial at close of the year.	Compounded, &c.	Escaped.	Lunacy.	Death.	Remarks.
					Not referred to the Police for investigation.		*Referred to the Police for investigation.*								
					Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.	Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.							
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
4	3	20	...	...	8	6	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	
...	...	7	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24	1	77	...	...	22	41	1	2	67	9	1	1	...	...	
50	71	149	3	4	48	37	6	16	73	11	24	...	...	...	
...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
78	76	254	3	4	81	86	10	18	64	22	28	2	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	5	5	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
1	2	6	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
1	5	5	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
10	23	18	...	...	9	2	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	
1	3	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	2	4	...	...	...	2	1	1	50	...	...	...	...	...	
82	98	257	3	16	62	55	24	14	37	26	57	...	...	...	
...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	8	23	1	...	7	9	...	2	100	2	2	...	...	...	
28	27	65	2	6	24	14	3	...	...	3	13	...	...	...	
31	74	57	1	2	17	3	14	9	39	6	4	...	...	...	1 Transferred.
4	14	16	...	...	8	3	1	1	50	1	2	...	...	...	
1	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
50	52	137	...	5	39	48	9	17	65	8	10	1	...	...	
1	1	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
233	321	605	7	32	175	143	57	44	44	52	92	1	1	...	1 Transferred.
5	10	19	1	2	9	...	4	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	10	14	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	10	...	...	...	
13	45	14	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	
20	38	8	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	
55	120	40	5	3	6	5	9	4	31	5	3	...	...	...	
43	68	68	1	2	20	10	4	3	43	12	16	...	...	...	
13	22	23	1	3	8	6	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	
30	54	54	...	...	19	16	4	6	50	6	3	...	...	...	

II.—STATISTICS OF

D.—Po

1.—*Return of Cases instituted by complaint to a*

PART I.—RETURN OF COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Number remaining for disposal from previous year.	Number of complaints and cases instituted *suo motu* by a Magistrate.	Number of complaints dismissed after examining the complainant (section 203, Criminal Procedure Code).	Number of cases referred for investigation to the police.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only*—(concld.).					
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	2	111	39	40
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dakâiti or habitually,	...	3	1	...
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thags, dakâits, robbers, and thieves.	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	33	1,160	507	332
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*					
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	25	790	385	63
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	1	12	2	1
42	374	Compulsory labour	..	13	2	3
		Total ...	26	815	389	67
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*					
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	...	24	8	7
44	379 to 382	Theft ... ... (of cattle)	9	283	90	146
		Theft ... ... (ordinary)	133	3,593	1,559	876
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	23	696	259	130
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	7	140	40	24
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	107	4,872	2,168	105
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	1	74	28	6
		Total ...	280	9,682	4,152	1,294
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*					
49	295, 297	Offences against religion	...	126	53	17
50	Chapter VIII*(b)*, Criminal Procedure Code and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	23	557	163	116
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified.	Offences against Gambling Act	...	10	...	...
52		Ditto Excise Laws	...	...	...	...
53		Ditto Opium Act	...	...	...	...
54		Ditto Railway Laws	...	80	2	9
55		Ditto Salt and Customs Laws ...	...	26	2	1
56		Ditto Arms Act	...	70	3	4
56*a*	419, 420, Indian Penal Code ...	Ditto cheating by personation, &c. ...	...	1	...	...
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861 and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisance	2	1,699	27	15
		Total ...	25	2,569	250	162
	Other Special and Local Laws cognizable by the Police. (Detail.)					
58	Act I of 1879	Stamp Act	...	78	4	3
	Act VII of 1878 amended by Acts V of 1890 and XII of 1891.	Forest Laws	...	88	4	... 9
	Act XVI of 1861	Stage Carriage Act, &c., &c.	...	48	3	...
	Act XIII of 1889, amended by Acts I and XII of 1891.	Cantonment Act...	...	341	5	...
	Act III of 1897	Plague Act	...	1	...	...
	Act XI of 1890	Cruelty to Animals	...	6	...	...
	Act XVI of 1873	Village and Road Police Act	...	11	1	...
	Act V of 1870	Infanticide Act	...	23	...	...
	Act XV of 1883	Municipal Act	...	27	...	...
	Act XIII of 1880	Vaccination Act	...	1	...	...
	Act IV of 1884, amended by Act XII of 1891.	Explosives Act	...	1	...	...
	Act V of 1861	Police Act	...	17	1	...
		Oudh Land Revenue Act	...	4	1	...
	Act III of 1877, amended by Acts XII of 1879, IV of 1882, XIX of 1883, VIII of 1878, XIII of 1889, and XII of 1891.	Registration Act	1	...	...	...
	Act I of 1871, amended by Act I of 1891.	Cattle Trespass	...	1	1	...
	Act IV of 1897	Fisheries	...	1	...	...
		Total ...	1	648	20	12
		GRAND TOTAL ...	433	16,742	5,998	2,263
		GRAND TOTAL, 1897 ...	320	17,058	5,535	2,484

PROTECTION.

LICE.

Magistrate or by a Magistrate suo motu *in the year* 1898—(concluded).

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1898.

Number otherwise investigated before issue of process.	Number dismissed after investigation under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.	Number remaining for trial.	Number declared by a Court after trial never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	NUMBER OF COGNIZABLE OFFENCES COMMITTED THAT WERE TRIED.					Number of cognizable offences that were under investigation or trial at close of the year.	Compounded, &c.	Escaped.	Lunacy.	Death.	Remarks.
					Not referred to the Police for investigation.		*Referred to the Police for investigation.*		Percentage of convictions to total of columns 15 and 16.						
					Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.	Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.							
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
15	33	41	1	4	7	9	5	4	44	4	7	...	...	...	
1	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
204	403	283	10	15	76	49	30	18	38	40	45	...	...	...	
88	106	324	4	6	125	40	10	4	29	37	98	...	...	...	
4	5	6	...	...	2	2	...	1	100	...	1	...	...	...	
3	6	5	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	
95	117	335	4	6	129	43	10	5	33	37	101	...	...	...	
3	8	8	...	...	2	4	...	1	100	1	...	...	...	...	
18	127	75	4	1	19	13	13	2	13	18	5	...	...	...	
455	901	1,266	46	28	516	259	105	75	42	86	149	2	...	...	
115	142	318	6	...	122	85	24	13	35	27	34	7	...	...	
36	18	89	...	1	29	31	4	7	64	8	6	3	...	...	
632	403	2,408	19	16	755	402	31	26	46	73	1,084	2	...	...	
...	6	41	...	...	8	3	...	...	...	2	28	...	...	...	
1,259	1,605	4,205	75	46	1,451	797	177	124	41	215	1,306	14	...	...	
36	36	37	1	...	16	7	3	...	...	3	7	...	...	...	
69	55	362	1	2	60	174	55	23	44	16	20	11	...	...	
7	...	10	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
28	...	78	...	...	19	52	1	6	86	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	24	...	...	...	22	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	
15	1	66	1	...	7	50	1	5	83	2	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
364	117	1,557	...	...	107	1,397	7	31	82	5	10	...	...	...	
519	209	2,135	3	2	210	1,712	68	65	49	26	37	11	...	1	
23	2	72	2	...	10	58	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
25	...	84	1	5	22	21	33	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
6	...	45	...	...	5	33	...	6	100	1	...	...	...	...	
269	...	336	1	...	14	317	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	
1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	...	6	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	10	...	...	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	...	23	...	...	1	20	...	1	100	1	...	...	...	...	
...	...	27	...	...	1	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	100	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	16	...	...	1	3	...	12	100	...	...	...	...	...	
3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
338	3	626	4	5	61	491	34	20	37	9	2	...	...	...	
2,726	2,734	8,443	106	110	2,183	3,321	386	294	43	401	1,611	28	1	1	1 Transferred.
3,272	3,129	8,714	225	154	2,528	3,214	209	391	65	419	1,540	32	...	...	2 Not traceable.

II.—STATISTICS OF

D.—Po

1.—*Return of Persons concerned in cases instituted*

PART II.—RETURN OF COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Number of persons against whom process issued.		Number of persons	
			Warrant.	Summons.	Against whom warrant issued, but could not be executed.	Evading service of summons or not complying therewith, and whose attendance was not eventually obtained.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c. ...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquility, Safety, and Justice.*					
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	12	16	...	...
4	212 to 216	Harbouring an offender	1	5	1	...
4a	216A	Harbouring dakáits and robbers	...	...	...	...
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	27	132	2	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	78	575	4	1
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	...	1	...	...
		Total ...	118	729	7	1
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*					
8	302, 303, 396	Murder ... (by thags)	...	4	...	...
9		Murder ... („ dakáits)	...	...	...	...
10		Murder ... („ robbers)	...	...	...	...
11		Murder ... („ means of poisons) ...	...	...	...	...
12		Other murders	3	2	...	...
13	307	Attempt at murder	3	4	...	...
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	2	6	...	...
15	376	Rape	4	12	...	...
16	377	Unnatural offences	1	2	...	...
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	...	1	...	...
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	...	2	...	...
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	9	...	...
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	77	431	1	9
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	1	...	...	...
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant.	...	...	...	...
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	9	43	...	...
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	10	98	...	...
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	25	59	...	...
26	372, 373	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	14	13	...	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	4	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	73	201	6	5
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	3	...	...
		Total ...	222	894	7	14
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*					
30	395, 397 398	Dakáiti	17	63	...	...
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dakáiti	...	...	...	...
32	394, 397 398	Robbery with hurt. by poisonous or stupefying drugs...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery with hurt. „ other means	2	5	...	...
33	392, 393	Robbery ... in dwelling-house	...	8	...	...
		Robbery ... on the highway, between sunset and sunrise.	4	4	...	...
		Robbery ... (other robberies)	11	37	..	3
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440,	Serious mischief and cognate offences	18	90	...	...
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	5	23	...	...
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	40	42	1	...
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	15	84	1	2

PROTECTION.

LICE.

by complaint to a Magistrate or by a Magistrate suo motu *in the year* 1898.

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1898.

Number of persons appearing before Court (either personally or by pleader).	Number concerned in cases pending at beginning of year.	Total before Courts.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted, including those ordered to give security for good behaviour.	Percentage of number convicted on total of columns 11 and 12.	Number under trial at close of the year.	Compounded, &c.	Escaped.	Lunatic.	Died.	Remarks.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
28	2	30	15	6	29	8	1	...	...	...		
5	1	6	3	1	25	1	1	...	...	...	*Arrested by the Court.*	*Acquitted by the Appellate Court.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
*158	3	161	52	§88	63	18	3	...	...	...	*1	§1
648	19	667	309	259	46	43	56	...	...	...		
1	...	1	...	1	100	...	...	...	...	...		
*840	25	865	379	§355	48	70	61	...	...	...	*1	§1
4	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
5	3	8	5	3	38	...	...	...	...	...		
7	...	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...		
8	...	8	5	1	17	2	...	...	...	...		
16	...	16	12	2	14	2	...	...	...	...		
3	...	3	...	3	100	...	...	...	...	...		
1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
2	...	2	1	1	50	...	...	...	...	...		
9	...	9	4	5	44	...	...	...	...	...		*Convicted of non-cognizable offence.*
498	21	519	235	*159	40	42	83	...	...	...		*8
1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
52	1	53	28	20	42	...	5	...	...	...		
108	...	108	56	*35	38	3	14	...	...	...		*1
84	1	85	66	16	20	1	2	...	...	...		
27	...	27	15	10	40	...	2	...	...	...		
4	...	4	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...		
263	3	266	116	*133	54	9	8	...	...	...		*3
3	..	3	1	2	67	...	...	...	...	...		
1,095	29	1,124	559	*390	52	60	114	...	1	...		*12
80	19	99	92	*2	2	5	...	...	...	...		*2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
7	...	7	4	3	43	...	...	...	...	...		
8	...	8	4	4	50	...	...	...	...	...		
8	...	8	7	1	13	...	...	...	...	...		
45	5	50	29	*19	40	2	...	...	...	...		*3
108	2	110	52	18	26	11	29	...	...	...		
28	...	28	17	*10	37	1	...	...	...	...		*3
81	2	83	48	27	36	6	2	...	...	...		
96	...	96	36	*41	55	10	9	...	...	...		*5

II.—STATISTICS OF

D.—Po

1.—*Return of Persons concerned in cases instituted*

PART II.—RETURN OF COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Number of persons against whom process issued.		Number of persons	
			Warrant.	Summons.	Against whom warrant issued, but could not be executed.	Evading service of summons or not complying therewith, and whose attendance was not eventually obtained.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only*—(concld.).					
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dakáiti or habitually,	...	3	...	...
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thags, dakáits, robbers, and thieves.	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	112	359	2	5
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*					
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	16	514	...	13
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	...	8	...	...
42	374	Compulsory labour	...	5	...	...
		Total ...	16	527	...	13
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*					
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	3	7	...	...
44	379 to 382	Theft ... { (of cattle) ... / (ordinary) ...	17 / 273	74 / 1,804	... / 18	... / 19
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	120	243	9	5
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	44	48	...	...
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	63	4,199	9	78
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle...	2	41	...	5
		Total ...	522	6,416	36	107
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*					
49	295, 297	Offences against religion	1	71	...	...
50	Chapter VIII(*b*), Criminal Procedure Code and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	163	361	29	2
51	Cognizable offence under the Acts specified.	Offences against Gambling Act	6	64	...	...
52		Ditto Excise Laws	...	...	...	...
53		Ditto Opium Act	...	...	...	...
54		Ditto Railway Laws	6	103	...	...
55		Ditto Salt and Customs Laws ...	...	30	...	...
56		Ditto Arms Act	7	64	...	...
56*a*	419, 420, Indian Penal Code ...	Ditto cheating by personation, &c. ...	1	...	...	...
57	269 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294. Section 34 of Act V of 1861 and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public nuisances	74	1,981	...	4
		Total ...	258	2,674	29	6
58	*Other Special and Local Laws cognizable by the Police.* (Detail.)					
	Act I of 1879	Stamp Act	...	82	...	...
	Act VII of 1878, amended by Acts V of 1890 and XII of 1891.	Forest Act	1	153	...	...
	Act XVI of 1861	Stage Carriage Act, &c., &c.	...	51	...	...
	Act XIII of 1889, amended by Acts I and XII of 1891.	Cantonment Act	5	914	...	...
	Act III of 1897	Plague Act	...	1	...	...
	Act XI of 1890	Cruelty to animals	...	6	...	...
	Act XVI of 1873	Village and Road Police Act	...	10	...	...
	Act V of 1870	Infanticide Act	...	76	...	...
	Act XV of 1883	Municipal Act	5	25	...	...
	Act XIII of 1880	Vaccination Act...	...	1	...	...
	Act IV of 1884, amended by Act XII of 1891.	Explosives Act	...	1	...	...
	Act V of 1861	Police Act	12	7	...	...
	Act XVII of 1876, amended by Act XII of 1891.	Oudh Land Revenue Act	...	3	...	...
	Act III of 1877, amended by Acts XII of 1879, IV of 1882, XIX of 1883, VIII of 1878, XIII of 1889, and XII of 1891.	Registration Act...	...	...	...	...
	Act I of 1871	Cattle Trespass	...	...	...	...
	Act IV of 1897	Fisheries	11	...	...	...
		Total ...	34	1,330	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	1,282	12,929	81	146
		GRAND TOTAL, 1897 ...	1,271	12,231	43	191

PROTECTION.

LICE.

by complaint to a Magistrate or by a Magistrate suo motu *in the year* 1898—(concluded).

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1898.

Number of persons appearing before Court (either personally or by pleader).	Number concerned in cases pending at beginning of year.	Total before Courts.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted, including those ordered to give security for good behaviour.	Percentage of number convicted on total of columns 11 and 12.	Number under trial at close of the year.	Compounded, &c.	Escaped.	Lunatic.	Died.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Convicted of non-cognizable offence.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
464	28	492	292	* 125	30	35	40	...	...	...	* 11
517	20	517	301	* 83	22	19	134	...	...	...	* 1
8	...	8	5	3	38	...	...	...	...	...	
5	...	5	2	2	50	...	1	...	...	...	
530	20	530	308	* 88	22	19	135	...	...	...	* 1
10	...	10	4	5	56	1	...	...	...	...	
91	11	102	53	27	34	16	6	...	...	...	
2,040	63	2,103	1,323	* 566	30	42	172	...	...	...	
349	18	367	216	113	34	14	24	...	...	...	* 3
92	4	96	46	41	47	2	6	1	...	...	
4,175	66	4,241	1,628	* 754	31	68	1,789	2	...	...	* 1
38	1	39	17	5	27	...	17	...	...	...	
6,795	163	6,958	3,287	* 1,511	32	143	2,014	3	...	...	* 4
72	...	72	35	8	16	20	9	...	...	...	
493	14	507	167	§ 311	65	23	6	...	...	...	§ 1 sent to workhouse, Allahabad.
70	...	70	11	59	84	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
109	...	109	27	82	75	...	...	...	...	...	
30	...	30	1	28	97	...	...	...	...	1	
* 75	...	75	15	59	81	1	...	...	...	...	* 4 appeared voluntarily.
1	...	1	...	1	100	...	...	...	...	...	
* 2,053	18	2,071	173	1,890	91	2	6	...	...	...	* 2 ditto.
* 2,903	32	2,935	429	§ 2,438	85	46	21	...	...	1	* 6 ditto. § 1 sent to workhouse, Allahabad.
82	...	82	14	67	82	1	...	...	...	...	
154	12	166	28	138	83	...	...	...	...	...	
51	...	51	9	42	82	...	...	...	...	...	
919	...	919	33	886	96	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	1	...	1	100	...	...	...	...	...	
6	...	6	3	3	50	...	...	...	...	...	
10	...	10	3	7	70	...	...	...	...	...	
76	...	76	8	68	89	...	...	...	...	...	
30	...	30	1	29	97	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	1	...	1	100	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	1	...	1	100	...	...	...	...	...	
19	...	19	1	18	95	...	...	...	...	...	
3	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	
...	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	...	11	...	11	100	...	...	...	...	...	
1,364	16	1,380	104	1,272	92	1	3	...	...	...	* 6 appeared voluntarily.
*†13,991	313	14,304	5,358	*††6,179	54	374	2,388	3	1	1	† 1 arrested by the Court.
*13,282	263	13,545	5,402	5,760	52	332	2,016	3	1	1	* { 14 appeared voluntarily. 17 convicted of non-cognizable offence.

* 28 convicted of non-cognizable offences.
† 1 acquitted by the appellate court.
‡ 1 sent to workhouse, Allahabad.

II.—STATISTICS OF

D.—Po

1.—*Return of Cases reported at a police station,*

PART III.—RETURN OF COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Cases (originally reported at a police station or taken up on suspicion by the Police) pending under Police investigation from 1897.
1	2	3	4
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...
	118, 119...	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...
		Total ...	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*	
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...
3	231 to 263, 467, and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government Notes ...	2
4	212 to 216	Harbouring an offender	...
4a	216A, 216B	Ditto	...
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	23
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	5
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	...
		Total ...	30
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*	
8	302, 303, 396	Murder ... by thags	...
9		Murder ... „ dakáits	2
10		Murder ... „ robbers	...
11		Murder ... „ means of poisons	1
12		Other murders	7
13	307	Attempt at murder	3
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	11
15	376	Rape	5
16	377	Unnatural offences	...
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	5
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	8
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	1
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	60
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	1
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant.	4
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	13
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	9
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...
26	372, 373	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	2
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	15
29	304A and 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ...	2
		Total ...	149
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*	
30	395, 397, 398	Dakáiti	31
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dakáiti	1
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt by poisonous or stupefying drugs ...	...
		Robbery with hurt „ other means	6
33	392, 393	Robbery ... in dwelling-house	1
		Robbery ... on the highway between sunset and sunrise ...	3
		Robbery ... other robberies	8

PROTECTION.

LICE.

or taken up by the Police in the year 1898.

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1898.

Reported during the year.					Cases taken up by Station Officer otherwise than upon report.	Total of cases investigated by the Police (*i.e.* of columns 4, 5, 6, and 10).	Not sent to Magistrate (accused, if any, released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code).				
Investigated by the Police		Not investigated.	Total.	Percentage of cases investigated at once on report (column 5) to total.			In which the Magistrate ordered case to be struck off as false, mistaken or non-cognizable.	In which no such order was passed, but the case was not tried by Magistrate.	*In which Magistrate sent for the accused and tried the case.*		
Upon the report.	Under Magistrate's order after investigation had been refused by the Police.								Convicted.	Not convicted.	Pending at close of year.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2	...	...	2	100	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	2	100	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
256	2	...	258	98	2	262	12	15	...	1	...
51	...	...	51	100	1	52	...	2	...	...	...
15	...	...	15	100	...	15	...	1	...	...	...
240	6	...	246	97	6	275	13	4	...	...	...
743	5	...	748	99	...	753	60	44	1	1	...
41	...	...	41	100	...	41	2	...	...	...	...
1,346	13	...	1,359	99	9	1,398	87	66	1	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	...	...	19	100	...	21	...	1	...	...	...
22	...	...	22	100	...	22	...	...	...	...	...
27	...	...	27	100	...	28	3	2	...	...	...
407	...	...	407	100	2	416	15	8	...	1	...
107	1	...	108	99	...	111	9	5	...	...	...
370	...	...	370	100	2	383	54	10	...	...	...
225	...	...	225	100	1	231	39	24	...	2	...
95	2	...	97	98	...	97	13	6	1	1	...
204	...	...	204	100	...	209	19	4	1	1	...
1,259	...	...	1,259	100	1	1,268	82	91	2	...	...
9	...	...	9	100	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
2,356	14	1	2,371	99	2	2,432	151	148	13	17	2
52	...	...	52	100	...	53	10	5	...	...	...
133	3	...	136	98	1	141	4	9	1	...	...
724	1	4	729	99	...	738	74	81	3	7	...
254	9	...	263	96	1	273	31	8	...	1	...
8	...	1	9	89	...	8	2	1	...	...	...
24	1	...	25	96	...	27	4	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,129	7	8	1,144	99	7	1,158	99	135	10	4	2
116	...	...	116	100	...	118	11	2	...	...	...
7,540	38	14	7,592	99	17	7,744	620	540	31	34	4
400	1	...	401	100	1	433	61	12	...	2	...
8	...	...	8	100	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
9	...	...	9	100	...	9	1	...	...	...	...
162	...	...	162	100	...	168	14	9	1	...	...
160	2	...	162	99	1	164	17	10	...	...	...
165	...	...	165	100	...	168	24	8	...	...	...
361	8	...	369	98	...	377	64	22	...	1	1

II.—STATISTICS OF

D.—Po

1.—*Return of Cases reported at a police station,*

PART III.—RETURN OF COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Cases (originally reported at a police station or taken up on suspicion by the Police) pending under Police investigation from 1897.
1	2	3	4
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only*—(concluded).		
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440 ...	Serious mischief and cognate offences	9
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal ...	14
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	258
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	4
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dakáiti or habitually	...
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thags, dakáits, robbers, and thieves ...	...
		Total ...	335
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*		
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	4
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	...
42	374	Compulsory labour	...
		Total ...	4
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*		
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	2
44	379 to 382	Theft ... { of cattle	66
		{ ordinary	237
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	40
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	74
47	447, 448	Criminal or house trespass	2
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	1
		Total ...	422
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*		
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...
50	Chapter VIII(*b*), Criminal Procedure Code, and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	11
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act	2
52		Ditto Excise Laws	...
53		Ditto Opium Act	...
54		Ditto Railway Laws...	...
55		Ditto Salt and Custom Laws	...
56		Ditto Arms Act	8
56*a*	419, 420	Cheating by personation, &c.	...
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	7
		Total ...	28
58	*(Other Special and Local Laws under which certain offences are cognizable by the Police).* (Detail.)		
	Act I of 1879	Stamp Act	...
	Act VII of 1878 amended by Acts V of 1890 and XII of 1891.	Forest Laws	...
	Act XVI of 1861	Stage Carriage Act	...
	Act XIII of 1889	Cantonment	...
	Act XXVII of 1871	Criminal Tribes Act...	...
	Act XXVII of 1878	Ferries	...
	Act XXII of 1866	Post Office	...
	Act XI of 1890	Railway Act	...
		Total ...	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	968
		GRAND TOTAL, 1897 ...	814

PROTECTION.

LICE.

or taken up by the Police in the year 1898—(continued).

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1898.

Reported during the year.					Cases taken up by Station Officer otherwise than upon report.	Total of cases investigated by the Police (*i.e.* of columns 4, 5, 6, and 10).	Not sent to Magistrate (accused, if any, released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code).				
Investigated by the Police.									*In which Magistrate sent for the accused and tried the case.*		
Upon the report.	Under Magistrate's order after investigation had been refused by the Police.	Not investigated.	Total.	Percentage of cases investigated at once on report (column 5) to total.			In which the Magistrate ordered case to be struck off as false, mistaken or non-cognizable.	In which no such order was passed, but the case was not tried by Magistrate.	Convicted.	Not convicted.	Pending at close of year.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
711	3	...	714	99	5	728	78	143	2	7	...
634	...	...	634	100	...	648	69	68	2	4	...
21,806	13	45,751	67,570	32	66	22,143	408	876	13	17	...
229	2	123	354	65	...	235	30	25	...	...	...
23	...	...	23	100	1	24	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	...	7	100	2	9	...	...	...	...	...
24,675	29	45,874	70,578	35	76	25,115	766	1,173	18	31	1
95	7	164	266	36	...	106	8	7	2	3	...
57	1	...	58	98	...	58	5	3	...	...	...
19	...	...	19	100	...	19	2	3	...	...	...
171	8	164	343	50	...	183	15	13	2	3	...
379	...	360	739	51	1	382	23	44	2	1	...
4,548	17	86	4,651	98	21	4,652	453	193	7	8	1
20,874	60	30,145	51,079	41	43	21,214	1,196	1,772	45	30	...
716	28	5	749	95	1	785	64	63	4	4	...
4,507	8	...	4,515	100	121	4,710	87	50	13	9	1
115	14	523	652	18	1	132	2	14	14	...	...
56	...	6	62	90	...	57	2	2	...	...	...
31,195	127	31,125	62,447	50	188	31,932	1,827	2,138	85	52	2
63	6	...	69	91	...	69	12	7	2	...	1
2,837	40	...	2,877	99	522	3,410	8	2	60	14	...
286	...	...	286	100	35	323	1	4	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
295	...	...	295	100	...	295	11	...	...	...	...
8	4	...	12	67	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
390	1	2	393	99	121	520	10	3	16	1	...
36	3	...	39	92	...	39	2	...	...	...	...
17,997	5	...	18,002	100	804	18,813	45	48	520	29	6
21,912	59	2	21,973	100	1,482	23,481	89	64	598	44	7
6	9	...	15	40	...	15	...	...	...	...	...
84	...	...	84	100	...	84	18	3	...	...	...
5	...	...	5	100	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
241	...	...	241	100	...	241	...	...	1	...	...
320	...	...	320	100	2	322	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	2	100	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	4	100	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	1	100	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
663	9	...	672	99	2	674	18	3	1	...	...
87,504	283	77,179	164,966	53	1,774	90,529	3,422	3,997	736	166	14
131,564	506	124,689	256,759	51	2,631	135,515	3,732	5,256	1,114	144	23

II.—STATISTICS OF

D.—Po

1.—*Return of Cases reported at a police station,*

PART III.—RETURN OF COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Cases, other than those in columns 12 to 16, in which the offender was not detected or apprehended.	Cases still under investigation by the Police at the end of the year.	Cases sent before the Magistrate.
1	2	3	17	18	19
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	2
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c. ...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	2
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*				
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government Notes.	30	3	201
4	212 to 216	Harbouring an offender	...	1	49
4*a*	216A, 216B	Ditto	1	...	13
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	27	4	226
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	38	13	596
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	1	...	38
		Total ...	97	21	1,123
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*				
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder, ... by thags	...	...	...
9		Murder, ... „ dakáits	7	1	12
10		Murder, ... „ robbers	7	...	15
11		Murder, ... „ means of poisons	2	2	19
12		Other murders	107	6	279
13	307	Attempt at murder	14	2	81
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	35	7	277
15	376	Rape	19	...	147
16	377	Unnatural offences	8	1	67
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	51	2	131
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	59	4	1,030
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	...	10
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	255	23	1,824
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	5	2	31
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	18	...	109
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	100	10	467
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	17	4	212
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	1	1	4
26	372, 373	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	...	23
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servants or women, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	160	8	748
29	304*a* and 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ...	4	2	99
		Total ...	869	75	5,585
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*				
30	395, 397, 398	Dakáiti	124	26	208
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dakáiti	...	...	9
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt by poisonous or stupefying drugs,	1	1	6
		Robbery with hurt „ other means	56	2	86
33	392, 393	Robbery in dwelling-house	60	8	69
		Robbery on the highway between sunset and sunrise,	45	2	89
		Robbery other robberies	91	5	193

PROTECTION.

LICE.

or taken up by the Police in the year 1898—(continued).

BLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1898.

Cases pending in Court at beginning of year.	Total of cases before the Courts.	Number ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to total of columns 22 and 23.	Number declared by Court after trial never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held after trial that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	Number still under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.	
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
...	2	...	2	100	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	2	...	2	100	...	...	...		
								Acquitted on appeal.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
11	212	55	139	72	9	...	9		3
6	55	19	32	63	1	...	3		
...	13	5	5	50	1	...	1	1 transferred.	
9	235	26	185	88	9	1	14	In one case accused died before trial...	1
48	644	93	411	81	41	54	43	2 compounded.	2
1	39	5	30	86	1	1	2		
75	1,198	203	802	80	62	56	72	3 compounded, &c. In one case accused died before trial.	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
3	15	3	5	62	...	...	7		
4	19	7	8	53	...	...	4		
7	26	10	10	50	4	...	2		
48	327	94	162	63	9	2	44	In 16 cases accused turned lunatic.	1
13	94	19	58	75	1	3	13		
34	311	47	140	75	19	63	41	1 compounded.	2
13	160	53	71	57	21	2	13		
4	71	19	41	68	2	...	9		
14	145	18	107	86	9	1	7	In three cases accused died.	
15	1,045	117	848	88	46	1	18	In 15 cases accused died.	1
2	12	1	10	91	...	...	1		
105	1,929	288	1,137	80	60	81	69	294 compounded, &c.	8
3	34	5	19	79	6	1	3		
6	115	17	74	81	4	7	13		
9	476	59	239	80	26	14	16	122 ditto,	2
13	225	31	149	83	19	2	22	2 transferred.	1
...	4	...	3	100	...	...	1		
3	26	10	14	59	...	...	...	2 ditto.	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
23	771	196	441	69	70	31	32	In one case the accused turned lunatic.	5
7	106	15	59	92	8	18	5	1 compounded.	
326	5,911	1,009	3,595	78	304	226	320	457 ditto, &c.	22
35	243	67	122	64	14	...	40		
1	10	1	9	90	...	...	...		
1	7	2	5	71	...	...	...		
7	93	23	55	70	5	...	9	1 transferred.	
3	72	9	54	86	5	1	2	1 ditto.	
6	95	19	60	76	6	3	6	1 ditto.	
5	198	32	136	81	10	6	14		

II.—STATISTICS OF

D.—Po

1.—*Return of Cases reported at a police station,*

PART III.—RETURN OF COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Cases other than those in columns 12 to 15, in which the offender was not detected or apprehended.	Cases still under investigation by the Police at the end of the year.	Cases sent before the Magistrate.
1	2	3	17	18	19
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only*—(concluded).				
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440,	Serious mischief and cognate offences	341	6	151
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal,	84	2	419
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	59,902	243	6,435
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	155	1	147
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dakáiti or habitually ...	...	...	24
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thags, dakáits, robbers, and thieves,	...	1	8
		Total ...	60,859	297	7,844
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*				
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	181	...	69
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	4	2	44
42	374	Compulsory labour	4	...	10
		Total ...	189	2	123
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*				
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	411	3	258
44	379 to 382	Theft ... of cattle	2,430	65	1,581
		Theft ... ordinary	36,332	166	11,318
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	156	10	489
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	131	24	4,395
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	530	...	95
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	38	3	18
		Total ...	40,528	271	18,154
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*				
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	17	...	30
50	Chapter VIII*(b)*, Criminal Procedure Code, and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	15	6	3,305
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act	4	...	314
52		Ditto Excise Laws	...	...	...
53		Ditto Opium Act	...	...	...
54		Ditto Railway Laws	26	5	253
55		Ditto Salt and Custom Laws	...	...	12
56		Ditto Arms Act	10	3	479
56*a*	419, 420	Cheating by personation, &c.	2	1	34
57	269, 277, 279 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	64	13	18,088
		Total ...	138	28	22,515
	(Other Special and Local Laws under which certain offences are cognizable by the Police.) (Detail.)				
58	Act I of 1879	Stamp Act	...	...	15
	Act VII of 1878 amended by Acts V of 1890 and XII of 1891.	Forest Laws	25	...	38
	Act XVI of 1861	Stage Carriage Act	...	...	5
	Act XIII of 1889	Cantonment	...	...	240
	Act XXVII of 1871	Criminal Tribes Act	107	...	215
	Act XXVII of 1878	Ferries	...	...	2
	Act XXII of 1866	Post Office	...	...	4
	Act XI of 1890	Railway Act	...	...	1
		Total ...	132	...	520
		GRAND TOTAL ...	102,812	694	55,866
		GRAND TOTAL, 1897 ...	164,308	999	84,628

PROTECTION.

LICE.

or taken up by the Police in the year 1898—(concluded).

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1898.

Cases pending in Court at beginning of year.	Total of cases before the Courts.	Number ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to total of columns 22 and 23.	Number declared by Court after trial never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held after trial that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	Number still under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.	
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
6	157	67	54	45	17	3	13	3 compounded, &c.	*Acquitted on appeal.*
37	456	74	319	81	38	9	16		
322	6,757	850	5,505	87	163	5	227	In seven cases accused turned lunatic.	8
5	152	31	89	74	11	11	10		
5	29	12	15	55	...	...	2		
...	8	4	4	50	...	...	...		
433	8,277	1,191	6,427	84	269	38	339	In 13 cases accused turned lunatic.	8
4	73	18	35	66	2	1	2	15 compounded, &c.	1
...	45	3	35	92	2	...	1	4 ditto.	
1	10	1	5	83	...	1	1	2 ditto.	
5	128	22	75	77	4	2	4	21 ditto.	1
6	264	58	183	76	15	...	7	1 lunatic.	1
66	1,647	285	1,203	81	93	21	42	3 withdrawn, &c.	7
319	11,637	1,383	9,531	87	397	52	216	58 compounded.	7
20	509	93	369	80	22	6	18	1 died.	2
92	4,487	430	3,853	90	83	19	95	7 withdrawn &c.	20
5	100	7	84	92	2	...	1	6 compounded	3
1	19	4	15	79	...	...	...		
509	18,663	2,260	15,238	87	612	98	379	76 compounded, &c.	40
...	30	7	14	67	8	1	...		1
76	3,381	371	2,897	88	12	11	90		
11	325	24	290	92	6	1	3	1 abandoned.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
2	255	25	215	89	8	5	2		
...	12	...	12	100	...	...	...		
24	503	69	397	85	11	...	26		
...	34	4	29	88	...	1	...		
238	18,326	1,037	17,029	94	35	11	208	6 compounded, &c.	
351	22,866	1,537	20,883	93	80	30	329	7 ditto.	
...	15	1	13	93	...	...	1	2 ditto.	
...	38	5	26	84	3	1	2	1 ditto.	
...	5	2	3	60	...	...	...		
9	249	22	218	91	...	...	9		
...	215	1	213	99	...	...	...	1 died.	
...	2	1	1	50	...	...	...		
...	4	...	4	100	...	...	...		
...	1	...	1	100	...	...	...		
9	529	32	419	94	3	1	12	2 compounded, &c.	2
1,708	57,574	6,254	47,501	88	1,334	451	1,455	579 compounded, &c., one died before trial.	80
2,336	86,964	8,568	74,627	90	1,308	506	1,723	232 compounded, &c., 95 acquitted on appeal.	

II.—STATISTICS OF

D.—Po

1.—*Return of Persons concerned in cases reported at a*

PART IV.—RETURN OF COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Persons in Police custody, or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year, as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the Police.	*Persons arrested by the Police.*	
				Upon the report or other information.	Under Magistrate's orders after investigation had been refused by the Police or the Police had reported the charge to be false.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	2	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ...	...	...	...
	118, 119...	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.... ...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	2	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*			
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467, and 471 ...	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government Notes.	...	233	5
4	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	...	58	...
4*a*	216A, 216B	Ditto	...	18	...
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	13	479	12
6	143 to 153, 157, 158... ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	8	4,607	46
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	...	45	...
		Total ...	21	5,440	63
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*			
8	302, 303, 396	Murder ... by thugs	...	...	...
9		,, dakáits	7	86	...
10		,, robbers	...	26	...
11		,, means of poisons	2	26	...
12		Other murders	3	492	7
13	307	Attempt at murder	3	107	1
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	6	493	...
15	376	Rape	1	159	...
16	377	Unnatural offences	...	70	1
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	2	139	...
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	2	1,012	2
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant.	...	65	...
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	26	2,929	14
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	...	38	...
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant.	10	386	6
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	7	535	2
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	2	342	8
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	10	...
26	372, 373	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	40	1
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	6	1,089	22
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt...	...	110	1
		Total ...	77	8,154	65

PROTECTION.

LICE.

police station, or in cases taken up by the Police.

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1898.

Persons not arrested because absconded (in cases occurring during the year).	Persons released by the Station Officer under section 169, and not required to appear by Magistrate.	Percentage of column 8 to column 5.	Persons released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Persons on bail or still in Police custody at close of year.	Persons appearing under order of the Magistrate.	Persons whose cases were under trial before the Courts at beginning of year.	Total number of persons tried.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour).	Percentage of number convicted on total of columns 15 and 16.	Number of persons convicted who had been arrested by the Police on report or information (column 5).	Number under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.		
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	100	2	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	100	2	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			*Convicted of non-cognizable offence.*
2	3	1	1	1	1	18	241	77	164	67	154	11			
									35	55	31	4			
5	...	...	...	...	1	8	63	28							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	7	9	56	8	1	1 transferred.		
30	...	...	1	...	13	21	505	143	361	72	326	32	1 absconded.		2
119	21	...	1	...	137	378	4,727	1,434	3,260	69	2,962	427	33 compounded, &c.		114
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	44	7	37	84	37	2			
156	24	1	3	1	152	426	5,597	1,696	3,866	69	3,518	477	35 compounded, &c.		116
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		*Died before trial.*	
16	...	...	...	...	4	48	98	62	34	35	24	46	2 approvers.	1	
1	...	...	...	...	1	7	25	14	11	44	11	9			
...	2	8	...	...	...	8	30	17	13	43	10	3			
21	10	2	4	1	25	120	543	282	247	47	220	86	14 lunatics, &c.	3	2
6	3	3	...	...	7	29	128	42	85	67	69	16	1 compounded.		3
18	8	2	1	...	6	77	480	168	308	65	259	92	4 died.	1	47
1	6	4	1	...	1	14	154	74	80	52	73	14			2
1	1	1	...	...	3	7	69	25	44	64	43	11			
2	2	1	...	...	1	15	148	31	114	79	112	7	3 died, &c.		
2	4	...	2	...	2	14	1,006	145	851	85	839	18	10 ditto.	2	1
...	...	...	...	...	4	5	64	25	38	60	38	10	1 ditto.		
42	19	...	24	3	152	185	3,132	716	1,966	73	1,762	128	450 compounded, &c.		66
...	2	5	...	...	...	5	38	14	23	62	22	3	1 compounded.		
12	...	...	...	...	6	28	388	94	291	75	259	48	3 died.		4
6	5	...	6	...	23	10	539	105	297	74	270	26	137 compounded, &c.	1	9
16	2	...	1	2	6	19	337	105	232	69	221	35			5
...	3	30	...	...	...	...	6	1	5	83	5	1			
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	46	20	16	44	15	...	10 transferred.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
18	7	...	...	...	45	42	1,134	407	726	64	653	63	1 lunatic.		22
...	1	...	...	...	5	9	118	30	86	74	80	6	2 compounded.		10
162	75	...	39	6	291	647	8,483	2,377	5,467	70	4,985	622	639	9	171

II.—STATISTICS OF
D.—Po

1.—*Return of Persons concerned in cases reported at a*
PART IV.—RETURN OF COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Persons in Police custody, or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year, as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the Police.	*Persons arrested by the Police.*	
				Upon the report or other information.	Under Magistrate's orders after investigation had been refused by the Police or the Police had reported the charge to be false.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*			
30	395, 397, 398	Dakáiti	53	1,134	...
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dakáiti	16	52	3
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt, { by poisonous or stupefying drugs,	...	9	...
		{ by other means	2	141	...
33	392, 393	Robbery ... { in dwelling-house	...	100	...
		{ on the highway, between sunset and sunrise.	3	162	...
		{ other robberies	3	343	1
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	1	202	1
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	4	496	2
36	454, 455, 457 to 460... ...	Lurking house-trespass, or house breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	70	8,095	12
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	...	285	10
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dakáiti or habitually ...	...	30	...
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thags, dakáits, robbers, and thieves.	3	28	
		Total ...	155	11,077	29
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*			
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement, ...	1	185	3
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life... ...	...	52	2
42	374	Compulsory labour	...	16	...
		Total ...	1	253	5
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*			
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	2	271	1
44	379 to 382	Theft ... { of cattle	27	2,052	8
		{ ordinary	71	14,142	41
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	11	497	27
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	58	5,375	11
47	447, 448	Criminal or house trespass	2	118	38
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	33	1
		Total ...	171	22,488	127
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*			
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	56	10
50	Chapter VIII (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	6	3,098	49
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified.	Offences against Gambling Act	2	2,012	...
52		Ditto Excise Laws	...	...	...
53		Ditto Opium Act	...	...	...
54		Ditto Railway Laws	...	358	9
55		Ditto Salt and Custom Laws	...	12	4
56		Ditto Arms Act	5	515	1
56*a*	419, 420	Cheating, &c.	...	58	...
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861 and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances, ...	2	19,570	8
		Total ...	15	25,679	81
58	*Other Special and Local Laws under which certain offences are cognizable by the Police.* (Detail.)				
	Act I of 1879	Stamps Act	...	5	12
	Act VII of 1878, amended by Acts V of 1890 and XII of 1891.	Forest Laws	...	48	...
	Act XVI of 1861	Stage Carriage Act	...	5	...
	Act XIII of 1889	Cantonment	...	331	...
	Act XXVII of 1871 ...	Criminal Tribes Act	...	216	...
	Act XXVII of 1878 ...	Ferries	...	4	...
	Act XXII of 1866	Post Office	...	5	...
	Act XI of 1890	Railway Act	...	1	...
		Total ...	...	615	12
		GRAND TOTAL ...	440	73,708	382
		GRAND TOTAL, 1897 ...	465	113,908	311

PROTECTION.

LICE.

police station, or in cases taken up by the Police—(concluded).

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1898.

Persons not arrested because absconded (in cases occurring during the year).	Persons released by the Station Officer under section 169, and not required to appear by Magistrate.	Percentage of column 8 to column 6.	Persons released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Persons on bail or still in Police custody at close of year.	Persons appearing under order of the Magistrate.	Persons whose cases were under trial before the Courts at beginning of year.	Total number of persons tried.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour).	Percentage of number convicted on total of columns 15 and 16.	Number of persons convicted who had been arrested by the Police on report or information (column 5).	Number under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
134	18	1	2	3	36	194	1,140	549	563	50	502	251	28 made ap- 3 died *Convicted*
...	...	...	...	...	...	10	79	19	60	76	60	2	provers, before *of non-cogniz-*
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	14	6	8	57	8	...	&c. trial. *able offence.*
4	5	3	...	...	9	20	147	57	89	61	82	20	1 died.
1	1	1	...	1	...	4	97	23	73	76	72	5	1
17	8	5	...	...	6	14	163	50	113	69	112	11	3 2
38	7	2	...	...	8	7	326	81	244	75	230	28	1 made approver, 1
22	9	4	...	...	9	13	202	119	79	40	74	15	4 lunatics, &c. 1
1	1	...	...	...	11	45	539	147	392	73	383	18	5
869	89	1	1	9	72	448	8,277	1,538	6,729	81	6,490	315	10 ditto. 6 transferred, &c., before trial.
7	2	...	1	...	...	7	262	94	164	63	147	37	4 compounded 16
...	...	...	...	...	...	6	34	15	19	56	19	2	
3	...	...	1	1	...	...	29	9	20	69	18	...	
1,096	140	1	5	14	151	773	11,309	2,707	8,553	76	8,197	704	49 made approvers, &c. 13 died, &c., before trial, 24
12	...	...	3	...	15	22	220	64	129	67	124	3	27 compounded, &c.
...	...	...	...	...	4	1	58	9	45	83	39	1	4 ditto.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	7	5	42	5	2	2 ditto.
12	...	...	3	...	19	23	292	80	179	69	168	6	33 ditto.
2	2	...	...	...	3	7	274	77	196	72	191	8	1 lunatic.
76	25	1	5	3	48	92	2,138	554	1,579	74	1,508	56	5 withdrawn, &c. 16
397	119	...	22	10	212	407	14,414	2,557	11,838	82	11,392	306	19 compounded, &c. 2 54
49	6	1	1	...	16	20	537	123	413	77	363	27	1 died. 3
43	22	...	8	4	120	150	5,550	885	4,661	84	4,368	122	4 transferred. 8 11
9	...	...	...	...	39	10	206	39	154	79	97	1	13 compounded, &c.
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	35	17	18	51	17	...	
577	174	2	36	17	438	687	23,154	4,252	18,859	82	17,936	520	43 ditto. 10 84
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	68	38	26	41	22	1	4 compounded.
4	3	...	4	2	267	76	3,397	394	3,002	88	2,496	90	1 transferred. 13
3	2	...	6	...	5	103	2,032	230	1,792	89	1,716	82	10 withdrawn, &c. 11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	4	2	371	58	311	84	300	2	2 lunatics.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	16	100	9	...	
...	...	...	1	1	30	32	553	102	451	81	386	28	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	11	47	81	46	...	
...	...	...	2	54	563	270	20,186	1,316	18,864	93	17,509	171	6 compounded, &c. 2
7	5	...	13	57	872	483	26,681	2,149	24,509	92	22,484	374	23 compounded, &c. 26
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	17	1	16	94	3	1	
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	45	8	34	81	33	4	3 compounded.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	3	60	3	...	
...	...	...	...	...	1	9	331	38	293	88	265	10	
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	218	4	213	98	213	...	1 died.
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	4	2	33	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	100	5	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	100	1	...	
...	...	...	...	...	7	9	628	57	567	91	523	15	4 compounded, &c.
2,010	418	...	99	95	1,930	3,048	76,146	13,318	62,002	82	57,813	2,718	826 ditto. 32 421
742	337	...	191	57	2,369	4,869	118,206	19,418	* 98,398	83	94,723	3,081	389 compounded, &c. *561 convicted of non-cognizable offences.

II.—STATISTICS OF

D.—Po

1.—*Return of non-*

PART V.—RETURN OF NON-COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	PENDING AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.			Instituted by complaint during the year.
			Under investigation by order of Magistrate.			
			With the Police.	Otherwise under investigation.	Under trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Section 115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	...	...	...	...
	,, 117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ...	...	...	...	1
	,, 118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c. ...	...	...	...	1
		Total ...	...	...	...	2
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*					
2	Sections 121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	...	...	...	11
3	,, 137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ...	...	...	...	...
4	,, 172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice	9	26	53	662
5	,, 161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants	...	1	8	177
6	,, 193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	5	26	59	532
7	,, 465 to 477	Forgery, or fraudulently using forged documents,	...	2	11	145
8	,, 264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures ...	...	1	...	42
9	,, 482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks ...	...	...	1	55
10	,, 149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	5	1	4	73
		Total ...	19	57	136	1,697
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*					
11	Sections 312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	...	...	...	33
12	,, 370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	2
		Total ...	...	...	...	35
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Property.*					
13	Sections 384 to 389	Extortion	1	5	9	609
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*					
14	Section 345	Wrongful confinement	...	1	...	20
15	,, 352, 355, 358	Criminal force	7	14	44	6,058
16	,, 334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	...	...	3	81
17	,, 323	Voluntarily causing hurt	16	69	182	30,845
		Total ...	23	84	229	37,004
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*					
18	Sections 417, 418	Cheating	...	13	13	1,103
19	,, 403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	...	2	6	244
20	,, 409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.,	...	...	3	155
21	,, 426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	2	32	34	4,915
		Total ...	2	47	56	6,417
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*					
22	Section 298	Offences against religion	...	1	1	33
23	,, 490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	...	...	1	49
24	,, 493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	...	25	50	4,553
25	,, 500 to 502	Defamation	...	1	8	588
26	,, 504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	...	5	10	1,265
27	,, 271, to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	...	5	4	148
28	,, 294A	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	...	5
29	Offences under Chapter VIII (A), C. P. C.,	Security for keeping the peace on conviction ...	1	6	27	1,720
30	Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C. ...	Public nuisances	...	31	15	240
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C. ...	Disputes as to immovable property	4	2	11	274
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C. ...	Maintenance of wives and children	1	4	5	1,162
		Total ...	6	80	132	10,037

PROTECTION.

LICE.

cognizable Cases.

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1898.

Taken up by the Magistrate of his own motion or upon information from the Police.	Referred to Police for investigation.	Total for disposal (*i.e.*, total of columns 4 to 8).	Number dismissed without trial.	*Number tried.* Ending in discharge or acquittal.	*Number tried.* Ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF CASES PENDING AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR. *Under investigation.* With the Police.	*Under investigation.* Otherwise under investigation.	Under trial.	Number declared by Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	11	9	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3,040	18	3,790	410	999	2,206	11	15	84	5	3	57 compounded, &c.
180	5	366	120	93	134	1	...	13	1	...	4 withdrawn, &c.
849	4	1,471	302	440	607	...	5	79	2	2	34 ditto.
41	6	199	94	49	37	...	...	8	1	...	10 ditto.
105	...	148	13	49	79	...	1	4	2	...	
8	...	64	35	7	10	...	...	2	...	...	10 compounded, &c.
376	3	459	31	91	316	15	...	6	...	...	
4,599	36	6,508	1,014	1,728	3,391	27	21	196	11	5	115 compounded, &c.
4	2	37	16	11	7	...	...	...	2	1	
...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	2	39	18	11	7	...	...	...	2	1	
16	51	640	417	115	42	1	3	15	2	1	44 abandoned, &c.
...	...	21	10	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	4 withdrawn, &c.
17	25	6,140	2,974	974	520	1	6	82	22	4	1,557 compounded, &c.
5	5	89	57	8	16	...	...	1	...	...	7 ditto.
196	84	31,303	15,352	4,312	2,661	4	46	399	104	9	8,421 ditto.
218	114	37,558	18,393	5,297	3,200	5	53	482	126	13	9,989 compounded, &c.
35	21	1,164	667	227	122	3	2	26	7	...	110 compounded, &c.
41	9	292	140	63	65	2	...	9	...	...	14 ditto.
37	1	195	94	42	46	...	...	5	...	...	8 escaped.
62	20	5,045	2,600	763	440	2	6	67	17	3	1,147 compounded, &c.
175	51	6,697	3,501	1,095	673	7	8	107	24	3	1,279 compounded, &c.
...	1	35	22	3	3	...	...	1	1	...	5 compounded, &c.
1	2	51	17	8	7	...	...	1	...	...	18 ditto.
...	27	4,628	2,601	838	245	2	13	91	15	2	821 ditto.
...	2	597	387	81	31	...	3	7	5	...	83 ditto.
7	6	1,287	827	147	81	...	5	27	1	1	198 ditto.
123	1	280	59	44	164	...	1	1	1	...	10 ditto.
1	1	6	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	174 ditto. { 134 of sec. 107, C.P.C.
336	* 138	† 2,090	1,002	285	561	3	10	51	4	...	* Out of these { 4 of sec. 106, C.P.C.
676	25	962	691	107	97	...	31	29	...	...	7 compounded, &c. { 1,769 of sec. 107, C.P.C.
											† Out of these { 321 of sec. 106, C.P.C.
67	12	358	221	48	57	...	...	7	...	...	25 compounded, &c.
2	...	1,174	505	192	127	...	...	15	...	...	335 ditto.
1,213	215	11,468	6,337	1,753	1,374	5	63	230	27	3	1,676 compounded.

II.—STATISTICS OF

D.—Po

1.—*Return of non-*

PART V.—RETURN OF NON-COGNIZ-

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	PENDING AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.			Instituted by complaint during the year.
			Under investigation by order of Magistrate.		Under trial.	
			With the Police.	Otherwise under investigation.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Special Laws offences under which are not cognizable by the Police. (Detail.)					
	Act I of 1871, amended by Act I of 1891,	Cattle-trespass	2	1	25	4,158
	Act III of 1877, amended by Acts XII of 1879, IV of 1882, XIX of 1883, VIII of 1878, XIII of 1889, and XII of 1891.	Registration	...	1	...	1
	Act XV of 1883, amended by Act XII of 1891.	Municipality	...	29	50	3,385
	Act XXII of 1881, amended by Acts VI, IX of 1885, II of 1887, XX of 1890, XII of 1891 and of 1896.	Excise	...	1	1	63
	Act I of 1878, amended by Act XII of 1891.	Opium	...	2	1	36
	Act IX of 1894	Jails	...	...	...	1
	Act VIII of 1873, amended by Acts XII of 1874 and XII of 1891.	Canal and Drainage	...	...	...	385
	Act VIII of 1870	Infanticide	...	...	...	17
	Act XII of 1882, amended by Acts XX of 1884, XIX of 1890, and XII of 1891.	Salt and Customs	4	...	...	19
	Act XIV of 1866, amended by Acts XIV of 1870, XII of 1876, and III of 1882.	Post Office	...	...	...	2
	Act I of 1879, amended by Acts IX of 1884, V of 1888, IV of 1889, XX of 1890, and XII of 1891.	Stamps	...	...	6	30
	Act IX of 1890	Railway	...	...	1	21
	Act XIII of 1880	Vaccination	...	...	8	150
	Act XVII of 1878, amended by Acts XIV of 1883, III of 1886, and XII of 1891.	Ferries	...	...	...	29
	Act V of 1861	Police...	...	...	1	35
	Act XX of 1856	Town Chaukidári	...	...	...	2
	Act XIV of 1879	Hackney Carriage	...	1	2	22
	Act V of 1867	Press	...	...	...	...
	Act XVI of 1861, amended by Act XVI of 1876.	Stage Carriage	...	...	...	5
	Act XVI of 1873, amended by Acts XVI of 1874, XII of 1876, and XII of 1891.	Village Chaukidári	...	...	1	20
	Act I of 1891 (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).	Water-Works	...	...	...	30
	Act IV of 1884, amended by Act XII of 1891.	Explosives	...	...	...	...
	Act XIII of 1889, amended by Acts I and XII of 1891.	Cantonments	...	...	1	...
	Act VII of 1870	Court Fees	...	...	...	...
	Act X of 1882, amended by Acts III and VII of 1884, X of 1886, III of 1887, XIV of 1887, I, V, XI, and XII of 1889, and IV and XII of 1891.	Criminal Procedure Code	...	...	...	24
	Act XXVII of 1871, amended by Act VII of 1876.	Criminal Tribes	...	...	...	...
	Act III of 1857	Poppy cultivation	...	...	...	168
	Act III of 1867, amended by Act XIV of 1874, XVI of 1876, and XII of 1891.	Gambling	...	...	...	...
	Act VI of 1878	Treasure Trove	...	...	...	1
	Act VIII of 1876	Oudh Village Chaukidári	...	...	...	2
	Act XI of 1890	Cruelty to Animals	...	...	...	2
	Act I of 1892	Lodgings	...	...	1	9
	Act II of 1892	Sanitation	...	...	...	17
	Act XXI of 1883	Emigration	...	...	...	1
	Act XVII of 1878	Forest	...	...	...	4
	Act XIII of 1859	Fraudulent Breaches of Contract by Workmen ...	...	...	...	54
	Act III of 1897	Epidemic Diseases	...	...	...	173
	Act XXII of 1867	Saráí and Paráo	...	...	...	1
		Total ...	6	35	98	8,867
		GRAND TOTAL ...	57	308	660	64,668
		GRAND TOTAL, 1897 ...	52	220	808	65,220

PROTECTION.

LICE.

cognizable Cases—(concluded).

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1898.

Taken up by the Magistrate of his own motion or upon information from the Police.	Referred to Police for investigation.	Total for disposal (*i.e.* total of columns 4 to 8).	Number dismissed without trial.	*Number tried.*		NUMBER OF CASES PENDING AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR.			Number declared by Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Remarks.
				Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.	*Under investigation.*					
						With the Police.	Otherwise under investigation.	Under trial.			
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
82	20	4,268	1,827	616	549	4	5	27	24	1	1,215 compounded, &c.
...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
4,563	2	8,027	324	957	6,630	10	2	33	1	...	70 ditto.
812	124	877	10	91	757	...	...	14	2	1	In 2 cases accused absconded.
363	55	402	16	71	308	...	...	7	...	...	
5	...	6	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	
34	...	419	2	63	342	...	...	5	1	...	6 compounded.
20	1	37	...	9	28	...	...	...	...	...	
41	...	64	2	2	60	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
91	...	127	12	24	87	...	...	3	...	...	In 1 case the accused absconded.
92	...	114	2	12	98	...	...	2	...	...	
18	...	176	7	41	1	...	...	2	...	...	125 compounded, &c.
17	...	46	9	15	15	...	1	1	...	...	5 ditto.
158	2	194	6	10	171	...	...	3	...	...	In 4 cases accused escaped.
3	...	5	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	
258	...	283	18	34	218	...	10	1	1	...	1 compounded.
1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
16	...	21	2	4	15	...	...	...	...	...	
37	...	58	1	11	43	...	...	2	...	...	1 ditto.
495	...	525	57	69	399	...	...	...	...	...	
3	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	
328	221	329	3	22	292	...	...	12	...	...	
2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
83	...	107	20	6	78	...	...	2	...	...	1 ditto.
5	...	5	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	
34	...	202	39	17	146	...	...	...	...	...	
4	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	
11	...	12	1	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	
8	...	10	2	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	
23	...	25	...	2	21	...	...	1	...	...	In 1 case accused escaped.
38	1	48	2	11	35	...	...	...	...	...	
140	...	157	...	4	153	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
7	...	11	...	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	2 withdrawn, &c.
...	...	54	21	15	15	...	...	1	...	...	2 abandoned.
2	...	175	25	41	109	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
7,795	426	16,801	2,410	2,161	10,614	14	18	117	29	2	1,436 compounded, &c.
14,020	895	79,713	32,091	12,161	19,301	59	166	1,147	221	28	14,539 ditto.
17.081	1,116	83,381	28,873	16,772	22,198	77	321	721	440	35	13,944 ditto.

II.—STATISTICS OF

D.—Po

1.—*Return of Persons concerned*

PART VI.—RETURN OF NON-COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, (*viz.* under trial or against whom process had issued).	*Persons against whom process issued.*	
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Section 115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	...	...	...
	„ 117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ...	...	...	...
	„ 118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c. ...	...	1	...
		Total ...	...	1	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*			
2	Sections 121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	...	3	...
3	„ 137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship... ...	...	...	...
4	„ 172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227. 228.	Offences against public justice	55	769	4,352
5	„ 161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants	7	118	210
6	„ 193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fradulent deeds, and disposition of property.	72	497	834
7	„ 465 to 477	Forgery, or fradulently using forged documents ...	39	96	70
8	„ 264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures ...	...	48	104
9	„ 482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	1	27	11
10	„ 149, 154 to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	11	253	1,129
		Total ...	185	1,811	6,710
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*			
11	Sections 312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	...	19	3
12	„ 370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	19	3
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Property.*			
13	Sections 384 to 389	Extortion	9	344	21
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*			
14	Section 345	Wrongful confinement	2	25	...
15	„ 352, 355, 358	Criminal force	89	5,837	66
16	„ 334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	4	82	7
17	„ 323	Voluntarily causing hurt	387	30,868	425
		Total ...	482	36,812	498
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*			
18	Sections 417, 418...	Cheating	29	548	61
19	„ 403, 404...	Criminal misappropriation of property	3	175	34
20	„ 409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	3	73	37
21	„ 426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	82	4,472	40
		Total ...	117	5,268	172
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*			
22	Section 298	Offences against religion	...	25	...
23	„ 490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	...	68	...
24	„ 493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage...	52	2,552	10
25	„ 500 to 502	Defamation	10	360	3
26	„ 504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	13	722	33
27	„ 271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290,	Public and local nuisances	3	251	344
28	„ 294A	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	11
29	Offences under Chapter VIII(A), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction ...	91	2,181	871
30	Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C. ...	Public nuisances	48	119	251
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C. ...	Disputes as to immovable property	101	280	261
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C. ...	Maintenance of wives and children	4	767	2
		Total ...	322	7,325	1,786

PROTECTION.

LICE.

in non-cognizable Cases.

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1898.

Persons not arrested because absconded or evading, or not complying with summons during the year: also those against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	*Persons tried.* Acquitted or discharged.	*Persons tried.* Convicted.	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	
...	3	...	...	3	100	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
38	5,138	96	1,686	3,228	63	90	38 compounded, &c.
...	335	5	135	179	54	14	2 committed to Sessions.
24	1,379	48	550	669	50	82	30 compounded, &c.
7	*197	8	100	53	39	22	14 ditto. * Excludes 1 person who absconded.
...	152	2	65	82	53	3	
...	39	1	10	17	45	...	11 ditto.
14	1,379	12	397	941	68	27	2 died.
83	†8,622	172	2,943	5,172	67	238	97 compounded, &c. † Excludes 1 person who absconded.
1	21	1	12	8	36	...	1 convicted of cognizable offence.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	21	1	12	8	36	...	1 ditto ditto.
1	373	60	200	65	18	13	35 withdrawn, &c.
...	27	3	4	15	60	2	3 withdrawn, &c.
173	5,819	875	1,744	890	15	99	2,211 compounded, &c.
...	93	47	18	18	22	...	10 ditto.
988	30,692	5,081	7,816	4,739	15	456	12,600 ditto.
1,161	36,631	6,006	9,582	5,662	15	557	14,824 compounded, &c.
13	625	57	315	175	29	19	59 compounded, &c.
10	202	28	76	85	41	9	4 ditto.
3	110	4	49	52	47	3	2 ditto.
175	4,419	709	1,409	765	17	62	1,474 ditto. 1 ditto ditto.
201	5,356	798	1,849	1,077	20	93	1,539 compounded, &c. 1 ditto ditto.
...	25	3	4	10	40	2	6 compounded, &c.
1	67	16	13	17	25	3	18 ditto.
50	2,564	399	998	305	12	77	785 ditto.
5	368	67	142	44	12	5	110 ditto.
5	763	130	267	121	16	28	217 ditto.
32	566	7	124	414	69	3	18 ditto.
...	11	...	...	11	100	...	
32	3,111	131	920	1,649	54	73	338 ditto.
88	330	66	119	126	34	12	7 ditto.
6	636	264	122	178	33	15	57 ditto.
39	734	89	201	126	16	7	311 ditto.
258	9,175	1,172	2,910	3,001	33	225	1,867 compounded, &c.

II.—STATISTICS OF

D.—Po

1.—*Return of Persons concerned*

PART VI.—RETURN OF NON-COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, *viz.* under trial or against whom process had issued.	*Persons against whom process issued.*	
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Special Laws offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.	(Detail.)			
	Act I of 1871, amended by Act I of 1891,	Cattle-trespass	60	5,402	85
	Act III of 1877, amended by Acts XII of 1879, IV of 1882, XIX of 1883, VIII of 1878, XIII of 1889, and XII of 1891.	Registration	4	1	...
	Act XV of 1883, amended by Act XII of 1891.	Municipality	65	3,760	5,100
	Act XXII of 1881, amended by Acts VI and IX of 1885, II of 1887, XX of 1890, XII of 1891 and XII of 1896.	Excise	2	140	899
	Act I of 1878, amended by Act XII of 1891.	Opium	2	106	439
	Act IX of 1894	Jails	...	...	5
	Act VIII of 1873, amended by Acts XII of 1874 and XII of 1891.	Canal and Drainage	...	1,156	66
	Act VIII of 1870...	Infanticide	...	37	28
	Act XII of 1882, amended by Acts XX of 1884, XIX of 1890, and XII of 1891.	Salt and Customs	...	37	53
	Act XIV of 1866, amended by Acts XIV of 1870, XII of 1876, and III of 1882.	Post Office	...	1	...
	Act I of 1879, amended by Acts IX of 1884, V of 1888, IV of 1889, XX of 1890, and XII of 1891.	Stamps...	3	37	108
	Act IX of 1890	Railway	3	33	128
	Act XIII of 1880	Vaccination	8	144	17
	Act XVII of 1878, amended by Acts XIV of 1883, III of 1886, and XII of 1891.	Ferries	...	21	38
	Act V of 1861	Police	1	32	199
	Act XX of 1856	Town Chaukidári	...	2	4
	Act XIV of 1879	Hackney Carriage...	3	24	374
	Act V of 1867	Press	...	...	1
	Act XVI of 1861, amended by Act XVI of 1876.	Stage Carriage	...	5	20
	Act XVI of 1873, amended by Acts XVI of 1874, XII of 1876, and XII of 1891.	Village Chaukidári	5	32	35
	Act I of 1891 (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).	Water-Works	...	31	443
	Act IV of 1884, amended by Act XII of 1891.	Explosives	...	...	4
	Act XIII of 1889, amended by Acts I and XII of 1891.	Cantonments	1	...	482
	Act VII of 1870	Court Fees	...	...	2
	Act X of 1882, amended by Acts III and VII of 1884, X of 1886, III of 1887, XIV of 1887, I, V, XI, and XII of 1889, and IV and XII of 1891.	Criminal Procedure Code	...	15	85
	Act XXVII of 1871, amended by Act VII of 1876.	Criminal Tribes	...	...	10
	Act III of 1857	Poppy Cultivation	...	142	35
	Act III of 1867, amended by Acts XIV of 1874, XVI of 1876, and XII of 1891.	Gambling	...	...	30
	Act VI of 1878	Treasure Trove	...	1	30
	Act VIII of 1876...	Oudh Village Chaukidári	...	2	9
	Act XI of 1890	Cruelty to Animals	...	2	23
	Act I of 1892	Lodgings	1	19	39
	Act II of 1892	Sanitation	...	12	256
	Act XXI of 1883...	Emigration	...	1	...
	Act XVII of 1878	Forest	...	4	13
	Act XIII of 1859...	... ...	...	48	...
	Act III of 1897	... ...	...	173	3
	Act XXII of 1867	Sarái and Paráo	...	...	2
		TOTAL ...	158	11,420	9,065
		GRAND TOTAL ...	1,273	63,000	18,255
		GRAND TOTAL, 1897 ...	1,450	69,039	23,521

PROTECTION.

LICE.

in non-cognizable Cases—(concluded).

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1898.

Persons not arrested because absconded or evading, or not complying with summons during the year; also those against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	*Persons tried.* Acquitted or discharged.	*Persons tried.* Convicted.	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
301	5,246	938	1,190	1,013	18	72	2,033 compounded, &c.
...	5	...	...	5	...	...	
76	8,849	148	1,368	7,249	82	30	54 ditto.
...	1,041	...	114	914	88	11	2 absconded. 1 convicted of cognizable offence.
...	547	7	134	401	73	5	
...	5	...	1	4	80	...	
...	1,222	51	208	903	74	45	15 compounded, &c.
...	65	...	15	50	77	...	
...	90	...	2	88	98	...	
...	1	...	...	1	100	...	
1	147	...	29	114	79	4	
2	162	1	27	133	83	1	
...	169	1	40	1	...	2	125 ditto.
...	59	3	27	22	37	3	4 ditto.
4	228	...	15	209	90	4	
...	6	...	1	5	83	...	
10	391	1	73	315	79	1	1 compounded.
...	1	...	...	1	100	...	
...	25	1	6	18	72	...	
...	72	...	25	45	67	1	
...	474	...	74	400	84	...	1 ditto.
...	4	...	...	4	100	...	
...	483	...	34	437	91	12	
...	2	...	...	2	100	...	
1	99	...	11	80	80	2	6 ditto.
...	10	...	5	5	50	...	
...	177	...	20	157	89	...	
...	30	...	...	30	100	...	
...	31	1	12	18	58	...	
...	11	...	4	7	64	...	
1	24	...	2	21	84	1	
...	59	1	20	38	65	...	
...	268	...	5	263	98	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	
3	14	...	2	11	65	...	1 withdrawn.
...	48	10	14	24	50	...	
...	176	25	41	110	62	...	
...	2	...	1	1	50	...	
399	20,244	1,188	3,520	13,099	64	195	2,242 compounded, &c. 1 ditto ditto.
2,104	‡80,423	9,397	21,017	28,084	34	1,321	20,604 ditto. ‡ excludes 1 person who absconded. 3 convicted of cognizable offences.
3,362	90,650	6,970	28,033	33,672	36	1,310	20,665 ditto. 4 appeared without issue of process. 1 died before trial.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

2.—*Return of Professional Crime for the year* 1898.

Offences.	Cases.				Persons.			Return of Police work for three years.												Remarks.
	Committed during the previous two years, and in which no conviction nor acquittal or discharge had taken place up to beginning of the year.	Occurred during the year.	Number of cases in which conviction was obtained.		Number concerned in cases in columns II and III.	Convicted.	Under trial or arrested at close of the year.	Persons brought to trial after being arrested by the Police.			Persons convicted.			Value of property stolen.			Value of property recovered.			
			Of those in column II.	Of those in column III.				1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896. Rs.	1897. Rs.	1898. Rs.	1896. Rs.	1897. Rs.	1898. Rs.	
I.	II.		III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.			X.			XI.			XII.			XIII.
Thaggi ... (1) By strangulation.	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Thaggi ... (2) By poison,	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Professional Crimes.																				
Dakáiti ... (1) River ...	...		...	...	...	...	...	29	53	..	8	39	...	959	350	...	94	116	...	
Dakáiti ... (2) Land ...	122		358	38	93	7,301	637	320	2,722	4,196	1,592	746	1,889	637	2,16,287	2,22,933	1,92,622	20,229	14,598	8,268	
Robbery	103		718	21	288	2,009	519	63	932	985	798	603	684	519	31,205	22,020	21,145	5,904	4,103	3,972	
Robbery by poisoning ...	18		23	2	12	52	17	2	46	25	31	29	15	17	1,434	1,399	753	241	458	109	
Cattle theft	958		1,050	11	414	2,503	463	17	773	1,119	624	561	859	463	33,227	4,733	31,773	20,653	30,023	21,331	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

3.—*Statement of Additional Police quartered as a punitive measure during the year* 1898.

District.	Name of place where quartered.	*Strength of additional Police.*				Total annual cost of additional Police, including all contingencies.	Number and date of original Government order appointing the additional Police.	Current period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in the place in which the additional Police is quartered since the date of original quartering.	Reasons for quartering of the Police.
		Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Foot Constables.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
						Rs. a. p.				
Saháranpur,	Villages Rankhandi and Bhaila, police circle Doband.	...	...	1	4	752 0 0	G. O. No. 1381/VIII—531B-2, dated 1st December 1893, and No. 1505/VIII—611C, dated 19th November 1897.	For a period of five years, from 1st December 1893.	45	On account of the lawless character of the inhabitants.
Aligarh ...	Villages Kalwa and Sanjar, police circle Somna.	...	...	1	4	702 0 0	G. O. No. 885/VIII—254B-10, dated 2nd July 1897.	For one year, from 1st August 1897.	3	Owing to the acts causing wrongful damage to a telegraph wire in the villages at Kalwa and Sanjar.
Pilibhít ...	Village Mighona,	...	...	1	6	900 0 0	G. O. No. 716/VIII—872D, dated 7th May 1897.	For one year, from 1st June 1897.	8	On account of the lawless character of the inhabitants.
Moradabad,	Village Tirouli, police circle Rehra.	...	...	...	2	198 12 0	G. O. No. 1380/VIII—219E, dated 12th October 1897.	For one year, from 1st December 1897.	...	Ditto.
Unao ...	Village Kariwan,	...	...	1	4	492 0 0	G. O. No. 1403/VIII—551C, dated 18th October 1897.	From 1st August 1896.	12	Ditto.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

4.—*Statement showing strength, cost, distribution, and employment of District Police in the year* 1898.

Province.	Sanctioned strength of Police Force.										Cost of Police.			
	Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	*Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.*								*Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial Revenues.*		Pay and travelling or other allowances (of all kinds) of controlling officers, column 11, and pay and travelling or other allowances of their establishments.	Pay and travelling or other allowances (of all kinds) of District and Assistant District Superintendents and their office and personal establishments.	Total pay of subordinate officers (columns 4 to 6).	Total pay of constables of all classes (columns 7 to 9).
		Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.	Number of Deputy Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, or Chief or European Constables.	Number of Head Constables or Sergeants (mounted and unmounted).	Number of mounted constables.	Number of foot constables.	Number of water constables.	Total.	Officers.	Men.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
												Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces ...	...	60	129	1,382	2,109	321	13,630	...	17,631	670	7,411	...	4,90,956	12,51,127	12,12,320
Oudh	...	16	42	518	552	71	4,201	...	5,400	158	1,661	...	1,46,973	4,16,664	3,63,876
					2,661		17,831		23,031					16,67,791	15,76,196
					(*e*)+6		(*f*)+1,753		+1,759					(*i*)+1,72,560	(*j*)+1,61,904
															(*k*)—82,487
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	(*a*)5	76	171	(*c*)1,900	(*d*)2,667	392	19,584	...	24,790	(*g*)828	(*h*)9,072	1,54,720	6,37,929	18,40,351	16,55,613
Government Railway Police, East Indian Railway, including Delhi-Umballa and Kálka Railways.	(*b*)1	...	5	19	53	...	216	...	293	...	...	15,218	...	38,520	20,736
Government Railway Police, Cawnpore-Achnera Railway.	...	...	1	2	12	...	37	...	52	...	...	2,438	...	5,940	3,552
Government Railway Police, Indian Midland Railway.	...	1	3	5	20	...	100	...	129	...	...	1,294	12,503	14,340	9,600
Government Railway Police, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, including branch lines.	...	1	5	10	38	...	192	...	246	...	...	2,380	9,961	25,620	18,432
Government Railway Police, Bengal and North-Western Railway.	...	...	1	1	9	...	39	...	50	...	...	452	1,892	4,620	3,744
Government Railway Police, Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway, including branch lines.	...	...	1	1	9	...	37	...	48	...	...	427	1,789	4,380	3,528
Total, Railway Police ...	1	2	16	38	141	...	621	...	818	...	...	22,209	26,145	93,420	59,592
Grand Total ...	6	78	187	1,938	2,808	392	20,205	...	25,608	828	9,072	1,76,929	6,64,074	19,33,771	17,15,205

(*a*) Inspector-General 1
Deputy Inspectors-General ... 2
Personal Assistant to Inspector-General 1
Special Assistant to Inspector-General 1
Total ... 5

(*b*) Deputy Inspector-General.

(*c*) Sub-Inspectors 1,891
European Sergeants ... 9
Total ... 1,900

(*d*) Head Constables.

(*e*) Provision of unmounted Head Constables under the Reform scheme.

(*f*) Provision under the Reform scheme.

(*g*) Inspectors, including 1 Sergeant 4
Sub-Inspectors 8
Head Constables 188
Jamadárs 511
Daffadárs 117
Total ... 828

(*h*) Constables 1,989
Chaukidárs 7,083
Total ... 9,072

(*i*) Allowances to Inspectors under the Reform scheme ... 23,700
Ditto Sub-Inspectors of the Armed Police ditto ... 3,600
Ditto ditto Civil Police ditto ... 1,45,260
Total ... 1,72,560

(*j*) Provision under the Reform scheme for pay and good conduct allowance of 1,753 constables.

(*k*) Savings and retrenchments.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—POLICE.

4.—*Statement showing strength, cost, distribution, and employment of District Police in the year* 1898—(continued).

Province.	COST OF POLICE—*(concluded)*.							DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE.							
								DISTRICT FORCE.							
		Average pay of—						*Guards at District, Central, and Subsidiary Jails.*		*Reserve.*		*Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries, or escorts to prisoners and treasure (if not included in columns 26 and 27), also policemen on orderly duty.*		*Police employed in Courts.*	
	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in columns 13 and 14.	Mounted constables.	Foot and water constables.	Contingencies and all expenses other than those included in columns 13 to 17.	Total cost.	Payable from *(a)* Imperial, *(b)* Provincial Revenues.	Payable from other sources.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
North-Western Provinces ...	...	...	...	10,19,096	39,73,499	33,94,732	5,78,767	...	1	711	4,095	621	1,726	269	457
Oudh	...	...	...	2,60,889	11,88,402	10,54,877	1,33,525	...	...	250	1,590	204	583	86	144
					51,61,901 (*l*) +4,06,697	44,49,609 (*m*) +4,06,697				961 (*n*) +6	5,685 (*o*) +1,753				
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	...	282	83	12,79,985	55,68,598	48,56,306	7,12,292	...	1	967	7,438	825	2,309	355	601
Government Railway Police, East Indian Railway, including Delhi-Umballa and Kálka Railways.	4,800	...	96	20,787	1,00,061	30,018	70,043	...	...	5	28	...	...	1	...
Government Railway Police, Cawnpore-Achnera Railway.	1,500	...	96	3,656	17,086	5,126	11,960	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	...
Government Railway Police, Indian Midland Railway.	2,000	...	96	7,705	47,442	14,233	33,209	...	...	4	28	...	...	...	...
Government Railway Police, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, including branch lines.	3,500	...	96	13,214	73,107	73,107	...	...	...	6	22	...	...	1	...
Government Railway Police, Bengal and North-Western Railway.	900	...	96	1,937	13,545	4,063	9,482	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
Government Railway Police, Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway, including branch lines.	600	...	96	2,207	12,931	3,879	9,052	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...
Total, Railway Police ...	13,300	...	96	49,506	2,64,172	1,30,426	1,33,746	...	...	17	97	...	...	2	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	13,300	282	...	13,29,491	58,32,770	49,86,732	8,46,038	...	1	984	7,535	825	2,309	357	601

		Rs.
(*l*) Item shown in column 13	...	1,54,720
Item (*i*) shown in column 15	...	1,72,560
Item (*j*) shown in column 16	...	1,61,904
		4,89,184
Deduct item (*k*) shown in column 16	...	82,487
Net Total	...	4,06,697

(*m*) Item (*l*) shown in column 21.
(*n*) Proposals under the the Reform scheme.
(*o*) Ditto ditto.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—POLICE.

4.—*Statement showing strength, cost, distribution, and employment of District Police in the year* 1898—(concluded).

Province.	DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE—*(concluded)*.							Area of whole Province in square miles.	Population of whole Province.	Number of police stations.	Number of outposts.	PROPORTION OF THE POLICE ENGAGED ON PREVENTION AND DETECTION OF CRIME (OFFICERS AND MEN).								Remarks.
	DISTRICT FORCE—*(concld)*.				*On town, municipal, or harbour duty.*							*To area.*			*To population.*					
	Engaged in prevention and detection of crime.		*Total.*															Total amount of cognizable crime reported (column 5 of Part I, and columns 8 and 10 of Part III of Statement A).	Proportion of cognizable crime to the Police force engaged in the prevention and detection of crime (columns 32 and 33).	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	In cantonments.					Of the whole Province.	Of Province, exclusive both of the area and the force in towns.	Of towns, exclusive of the force outside towns.	Of the whole Province.	Of Province, exclusive both of the population and the force in towns.	Of towns, exclusive of the force outside towns.			
1	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
North-Western Provinces	2,019	7,672	3,620	13,951	613	7,050	438	83,286	34,254,254	727	134	1 to 8·59	...	...	1 to 3,535	...	...	127,597	13·1 to 1 Policeman.	
Oudh	572	1,955	1,112	4,272	147	1,584	88	24,217	12,650,831	156	54	1 to 9·58	...	...	1 to 5,006	...	...	53,024	20·9 to 1 Policeman.	
			4,732 +6	18,223 +1,753																
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	2,591	9,627	4,738	19,976	760	8,614	526	107,503	46,905,085	883	188	1 to 8·79	...	...	1 to 3,839	...	...	180,621	14·7 to 1 Policeman.	
Government Railway Police, East Indian Railway, including Delhi-Umballa and Kálka Railways.	71	188	77	216	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Government Railway Police, Cawnpore-Achnera Railway.	13	31	15	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Government Railway Police, Indian Midland Railway.	24	72	28	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Government Railway Police, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, including branch lines.	46	170	53	192	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,861	4·0 to 1 Policeman.	
Government Railway Police, Bengal and North-Western Railway.	11	33	11	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Government Railway Police, Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway, including branch lines.	11	30	11	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total, Railway Police ...	176	524	195	621	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,861	4·0 to 1 Policeman.	
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,767	10,151	4,933	20,597	760	8,614	526	107,503	46,905,085	883	188	1 to 8·32	...	...	1 to 3,630	...	...	183,482	14·2 to 1 Policeman.	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

5.—*Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General internal management of the Force for* 1898.

Province.	Total strength.				Armament of the Force.					PUNISHMENTS.											
	Sanctioned.		*Actual.*		*With fire-arms.*			*Not with fire-arms.*		*Dismissed.*		*Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally, or departmentally punished in any other way provided in section 7 of the Police Act.*		Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.							
														Under Police Act.		*Under sections* 330, 331, *and* 348, *Penal Code.*		*Under Chapter IX of Penal Code.*		*Other offences.*	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Number provided with rifles (special reserves, &c.).	Number provided with breech-loading smooth-bores or carbines.	Number provided with muzzle-loading smooth-bores.	Number provided with swords only.	Number provided with batons only.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
North-Western Provinces	3,760	15,323	3,709	15,079	242	5,195	179	4,811	8,656	48	122	227	279	3	36	...	...	1	1	13	51
Oudh	1,167	4,885	1,146	4,818	...	1,547	116	972	3,417	7	25	85	59	...	11	...	...	...	...	3	24
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	4,927	20,208	4,855	19,897	242	6,742	295	5,783	12,073	55	147	312	338	3	47	...	...	1	1	16	75
Government Railway Police, Central Section.	92	253	91	253	...	...	...	81	264	...	5	11	14	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3
Government Railway Police, Northern Section.	75	268	75	268	...	...	...	70	273	...	2	4	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government Railway Police, Southern Section.	28	100	28	99	...	...	...	26	102	1	2	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	195	621	194	620	...	...	...	177	639	1	9	21	17	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	3
Grand Total ...	5,122	20,829	5,049	20,517	242	6,742	295	5,960	12,712	56	156	333	355	3	48	...	...	2	1	16	78

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

5.—*Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General internal management of the Force for* 1898—(concluded).

Province.	Rewards. *Rewarded during the year.* By promotion.	Rewards. *Rewarded during the year.* By *khillats*, presents, good conduct stripes or money rewards.	Education. *Number of Police who can read and write.* Officers.	Education. *Number of Police who can read and write.* Men.	Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under 10 years.	Of 10 years' service and upwards.	*Number who have left the Force during the year.* On pension or gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	*Percentage to total actual strength.* Admissions into hospital.	Daily average sick.	Deaths.	Remarks.
1	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
North-Western Provinces ...	677	4,926	3,094	3,009	1,624	9,315	7,849	270	545	197	255	22	251	43·91	·12	1·33	
Oudh	121	6,986	891	680	462	2,582	2,920	62	94	37	79	7	48	36·69	·10	·80	
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	798	11,912	3,985	3,689	2,086	11,897	10,769	332	639	234	334	29	299	42·03	·11	1·20	
Government Railway Police, Central Section.	68	138	90	53	50	156	138	4	4	9	6	...	5	39	·1	1·45	
Government Railway Police, Northern Section.	59	133	75	72	16	189	138	...	3	2	...	...	3	5	·01	·87	
Government Railway Police, Southern Section.	36	67	28	28	17	70	40	...	5	3	7	...	2	57	·1	1·57	
Total ...	163	338	193	153	83	415	316	4	12	14	13	...	10	33·6	·09	1.22	
Grand Total ...	961	12,250	4,178	3,842	2,169	12,312	11,085	336	651	248	347	29	309	41·74	·11	1·20	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

Memorandum showing the number of Pension Cases sanctioned from 1st January to 31st December 1898.

Cases of last year.	Cases received during the year.	Total.	*Number of cases sanctioned by Government.*			*Number of cases sanctioned by Inspector-General of Police.*			*Undisposed of cases.*					Remarks.
			Pension cases.	Gratuity cases.	Total.	Pension cases.	Gratuity cases.	Total.	Pending with Government.	Pending with Accountant-General.	Pending with District Superintendents of Police.	In hand for disposal.	Total.	
25	363	388	118	5	123	185	14	199	5	25	22	11	63	In three cases pension was refused as the claims of the applicants were not established.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

6.—*Statement showing the race and religion or caste of Officers and Men employed in the Police during the year* 1898.

Province.	Race.															Religion or Caste.						
	Europeans.					*Eurasians.*					*Natives.*					Officers.						
																		Hindus.				
	District Superintendents.	Assistant District Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Deputy or Sub-Inspectors or Chief Constables and Head Constables or Sergeants.	Constables.	District Superintendents.	Assistant District Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Deputy or Sub-Inspectors or Chief Constables and Head Constables or Sergeants.	Constables.	District Superintendents.	Assistant District Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Deputy or Sub-Inspectors or Chief Constables and Head Constables or Sergeants.	Constables.	Christians.	Muhammadans.	Brâhmans.	Râjputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Jâts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
North-Western Provinces,	33	19	33	8	...	...	...	5	2	...	1	...	94	3,566	15,079	106	1,835	475	321	18	167	97
Oudh	12	2	12	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	26	1,105	4,818	30	606	138	107	5	32	18
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh,	45	21	45	9	...	...	...	6	3	...	1	...	120	4,671	19,897	136	2,441	613	428	23	199	115
Government Railway Police, Central Section.	...	...	5	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	74	253	16	43	5	4	...	1	1
Government Railway Police, Northern Section.	1	...	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	63	268	12	42	4	7	...	...	2
Government Railway Police, Southern Section.	1	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	99	6	13	3	2	...	...	...
Total ...	2	...	14	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	160	620	34	98	12	13	...	1	3
Grand Total ...	47	21	59	27	...	...	...	6	3	...	1	...	122	4,831	20,517	170	2,539	625	441	23	200	118

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

6.—*Statement showing the race and religion or caste of Officers and Men employed in the Police during the year* 1898—(concluded).

Province.	RELIGION OR CASTE—*(concluded)*.																
	OFFICERS—*(concluded)*.					MEN.											
	Hindus—(concluded).			*Other Religions.*				*Hindus.*								*Other Religions.*		Grand Total, Officers and Men.
	Káiths.	Gújars.	Hindus of all other castes.			Christians.	Muhammadans.	Bráhmans.	Rájputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Játs.	Káiths.	Gújars.	Hindus of all other castes.			
1	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
North-Western Provinces	262	3	477	...	...	5	5,718	2,725	3,301	154	283	194	356	79	2,259	5	...	18,840
Oudh	67	5	152	...	...	3	1,551	896	791	34	64	46	106	5	1,322	...	...	5,978
Total, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	329	8	629	...	...	8	7,269	3,621	4,092	188	347	240	462	84	3,581	5	...	24,818
Government Railway Police, Central Section.	18	...	3	...	...	...	98	54	62	...	4	3	12	...	20	...	...	344
Government Railway Police, Northern Section.	8	..	1	...	...	...	126	63	51	...	...	1	9	...	18	...	...	344
Government Railway Police, Southern Section.	5	...	...	...	...	...	38	19	25	...	2	1	4	...	10	...	...	128
Total ...	31	...	4	...	...	...	262	136	138	...	6	5	25	...	48	...	...	816
GRAND TOTAL ...	360	8	633	...	...	8	7,531	3,757	4,230	188	353	245	487	84	3,629	5	...	25,634

Officers.			*Men.*		
Vacancies ...	1897	... 106	Vacancies ...	1897	... 409
	1898	... 73		1898	... 312

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

G.—Municipal Administration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1.—*Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1898-99.

Name of District.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	Population.	Number of Members of Committee or Board.				Balance from previous year.	Income during the year from octroi.	Total income from other taxation.	Realizations under special Acts. Revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation. Grants and contributions. Extraordinary and debt and miscellaneous receipts.	Total income, excluding balance.	Total income, including balance.	Total expenditure.	Balance at end of year.	Incidence of taxation per head of population.	Incidence of total income per head of population.
				Ex officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Dehra Dún ...	1	Dehra ...	21,881	...	3	16	19	2,202	...	16,536	11,216	27,752	29,954	25,128	4,826	0 12 1	1 4 4
	2	Mussoorie ...	11,051	1	3	10	14	12,198	...	82,200	26,556	1,08,756	1,20,954	1,10,704	10,250	7 7 1	9 13 5
Saháranpur ...	3	Saháranpur ...	63,194	...	5	16	21	4,778	53,598	3,025	62,871	65,896	70,674	54,683	15,991	0 14 4	1 0 8
	4	Hardwár Union ...	29,125	...	4	13	17	14,740	25,797	13,836	30,991	44,827	59,567	38,092	21,475	1 5 9	1 8 8
	5	Deoband ...	19,250	...	2	13	15	1,337	12,264	...	13,867	13,867	15,204	11,008	4,196	0 10 2	0 11 6
	6	Roorkee ...	14,291	...	3	10	13	1,178	14,140	3,210	20,440	23,650	24,828	18,958	5,870	1 3 5	1 10 6
Muzaffarnagar,	7	Muzaffarnagar ...	18,166	...	4	13	17	3,224	17,984	637	21,397	22,034	25,258	21,874	3,384	1 0 5	1 3 5
	8	Kandhla ...	9,487	...	4	13	17	831	5,583	...	7,068	7,068	7,899	6,444	1,455	0 9 5	0 11 11
	9	Kairana ...	18,420	...	3	13	16	803	10,989	...	13,541	13,541	14,344	10,161	4,183	0 9 7	0 11 9
Meerut ...	10	Meerut ...	119,390	...	5	16	21	38,612	1,49,680	2,728	2,28,835	2,31,563	2,70,175	2,15,395	54,780	1 4 5	1 15 0
	11	Gháziabad ...	10,193	...	1	10	11	12,572	13,869	442	16,392	16,834	29,406	14,715	14,691	1 6 6	1 10 5
	12	Shahdara ...	5,306	1	1	6	8	843	...	1,289	1,234	2,523	3,366	2,413	953	0 4 0	0 7 0
	13	Baraut ...	6,781	...	1	7	8	1,112	4,987	169	6,828	6,997	8,109	6,608	1,501	0 12 2	1 0 6
	14	Bághpat ...	6,292	...	1	10	11	642	4,665	249	6,201	6,450	7,092	6,009	1,083	0 12 6	1 0 5

	15	Hápur ...	14,977	...	1	10	11	2,670	17,449	...	24,399	24,399	27,069	17,512	9,557	1 2 8	1 10 1
	16	Pilkhua ...	5,441	...	1	7	8	337	...	2,342	717	3,059	3,396	3,145	251	0 6 11	0 9 0
	17	Sardhana ...	12,059	...	1	10	11	2,470	8,993	...	11,220	11,220	13,690	9,757	3,933	0 11 11	0 14 11
	18	Mowána ...	8,221	...	1	7	8	55	...	2,940	1,336	4,276	4,331	3,424	907	0 5 9	0 8 4
Bulandshahr ...	19	Bulandshahr ...	16,931	1	1	7	9	2,043	14,754	...	19,921	19,921	21,964	15,746	6,218	0 13 11	1 2 10
	20	Anúpshahr ...	7,952	1	1	7	9	2,314	6,183	1,697	7,216	8,913	11,227	6,179	5,048	0 15 10	1 1 11
	21	Khurja ...	26,349	1	2	10	13	4,235	26,886	...	34,032	34,032	38,267	27,631	10,636	1 0 4	1 4 8
	22	Sikandrabad ...	15,231	1	1	7	9	2,738	16,227	...	18,761	18,761	21,499	14,603	6,896	1 1 1	1 3 8
Aligarh ...	23	Koil (Aligarh) ...	61,485	...	3	13	16	2,577	65,078	382	73,807	74,189	76,766	68,897	7,869	1 1 0	1 3 4
	24	Háthras ...	39,181	...	2	13	15	2,873	29,589	...	37,726	37,726	40,599	35,242	5,357	0 12 1	0 15 5
	25	Atrauli ...	15,408	...	...	10	10	4,485	11,006	46	12,559	12,605	17,090	11,430	5,660	0 11 6	0 13 1
	26	Sikandra Rao ...	10,263	...	1	11	12	1,832	7,353	34	8,569	8,603	10,435	8,184	2,251	0 11 6	0 13 5
		Divisional Total...	586,325	6	55	278	339	123,701	517,074	131,762	717,700	8,49,462	9,73,163	7,63,942	2,09,221	0 15 5	1 9 4
Muttra ...	27	Muttra ...	56,431	...	4	13	17	3,358	53,250	235	63,247	63,482	66,840	52,378	14,462	0 15 2	1 1 11
	28	Brindaban ...	26,000	...	1	10	11	1,092	18,299	...	21,688	21,688	22,780	18,894	3,886	0 11 3	0 13 4
	29	Kosi ...	8,404	...	1	10	11	5,548	7,359	791	11,389	12,180	17,728	11,064	6,664	0 15 6	1 7 2
Agra ...	30	Agra ...	168,662	...	10	24	34	33,221	1,56,636	88,200	2,16,342	3,01,542	3,37,763	3,27,425	10,338	1 7 2	1 12 10
	31	Fatehpur-Sikri ...	6,286	2	6	...	8	1,751	4,079	...	5,056	5,056	6,807	5,274	1,533	0 10 4	0 12 10
	32	Firozabad ...	15,278	2	...	9	11	2,650	12,595	...	14,688	14,688	17,338	11,663	5,675	0 13 2	0 15 4
Farukhabad ...	33	Fatehgarh *cum* Farukhabad.	73,009	...	1	28	29	11,213	49,777	2,099	56,712	58,811	70,024	56,162	13,862	0 11 4	0 12 11
Mainpuri ...	34	Mainpuri ...	18,551	...	4	13	17	3,723	14,883	297	16,982	17,279	21,002	16,152	4,850	0 13 1	0 14 10
Etáwah ...	35	Etáwah ...	38,793	...	4	16	20	14,943	39,414	260	46,625	46,885	61,828	42,031	19,797	1 0 4	1 3 4

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

G.—Municipal Administration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1.—*Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1898-99—(continued).

Name of District.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	Population.	*Number of Members of Committee or Board.*				Balance from previous year.	Income during the year from octroi.	Total income from other taxation.	Realizations under Revenue Acts, special Acts, derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation. Grants and contributions, Extraordinary and debt and miscellaneous receipts.	Total income, excluding balance.	Total income, including balance.	Total expenditure.	Balance at end of year.	Incidence of taxation per head of population.	Incidence of total income per head of population.
				Ex officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Etah ...	36	Etah ...	7,800	...	4	13	17	3,235	8,709	...	12,245	12,245	15,480	10,350	5,130	1 1 10	1 9 1
	37	Soron ...	11,265	...	3	13	16	2,475	11,923	...	14,081	14,081	16,556	10,067	6,489	1 0 11	1 3 11
	38	Kásganj ...	16,050	...	3	13	16	10,808	13,853	113	16,401	16,514	27,322	18,828	8,494	0 13 11	1 0 5
	39	Marehra ...	7,812	...	7	2	9	1,407	4,379	...	4,921	4,921	6,328	4,464	1,864	0 9 0	0 10 1
	40	Jalesar ...	13,420	...	2	13	15	3,247	9,692	...	11,169	11,169	14,416	9,095	5,321	0 11 6	0 13 3
		Divisional Total ...	467,761	4	50	177	230	98,671	4,04,848	91,995	5,11,546	6,03,541	7,02,212	5,93,847	1,08,365	0 13 10	1 4 5
Bareilly ...	41	Bareilly ...	107,785	1	9	27	37	6,634	1,08,847	9,262	1,36,863	1,46,125	1,52,759	1,29,796	22,963	1 1 6	1 5 8
Bijnor ...	42	Bijnor ...	16,236	...	3	13	16	641	8,633	530	11,169	11,699	12,340	10,975	1,365	0 9 0	0 11 6
	43	Chandpur ...	12,256	...	4	13	17	2,778	7,124	...	8,218	8,218	10,996	6,585	4,411	0 9 4	0 10 9
	44	Dhámpur ...	6,708	...	...	10	10	3,685	6,636	...	7,352	7,352	11,037	6,403	4,634	0 15 10	1 1 6
	45	Nagína ...	22,150	...	3	13	16	1,200	11,082	...	12,405	12,405	13,605	10,796	2,809	0 8 0	0 9 0
	46	Najíbabad ...	19,410	...	...	13	13	770	12,684	...	15,606	15,606	16,376	13,801	2,575	0 10 5	0 12 10
Budaun ...	47	Budaun ...	35,372	...	5	17	22	6,304	22,033	502	37,155	37,657	43,961	30,797	13,164	0 10 2	1 1 1
	48	Bilsi ...	5,802	...	8	1	9	604	...	1,967	928	2,895	3,499	2,864	635	0 5 5	0 8 0
	49	Ujhani ...	7,427	...	2	7	9	2,217	...	2,679	1,332	4,011	6,228	4,164	2,064	0 5 9	0 8 8
	50	Sahaswan ...	15,601	...	3	10	13	2,012	...	5,141	3,248	8,389	10,401	7,101	3,300	0 5 3	0 8 7

Moradabad ...	51	Moradabad ...	72,515	...	5	18	23	1,388	60,226	86	68,294	68,380	82,268	61,902	20,366	0 13 4	0 15 1
	52	Chandausi ...	28,111	...	2	10	12	5,586	24,779	872	27,578	28,450	34,036	25,164	8,872	0 14 7	1 0 2
	53	Amroha ...	35,094	...	4	13	17	3,946	20,792	...	22,205	22,205	26,151	20,200	5,951	0 9 6	0 10 1
	54	Sambhal ...	37,226	...	1	19	20	4,143	17,958	2,718	19,900	22,618	26,761	22,371	4,390	0 8 11	0 9 9
Sháhjahánpur...	55	Sháhjahánpur ...	76,977	...	6	19	25	3,965	48,678	329	81,781	82,110	86,075	71,559	14,516	0 10 0	1 0 9
	56	Tilhar ...	17,265	...	3	12	15	4,480	15,398	1,267	21,305	22,572	27,052	13,168	13,884	0 15 5	1 4 11
Pilibhít ...	57	Pilibhít ...	33,799	...	4	13	17	6,701	27,696	2,310	45,299	47,609	54,310	37,409	16,901	0 14 2	1 6 6
	58	Bisalpur ...	9,221	...	...	10	10	720	5,061	1,010	5,870	6,880	7,600	5,044	2,556	0 10 6	0 11 11
		Divisional Total ...	558,955	1	62	238	301	70,274	3,97,627	28,673	5,26,508	5,55,181	6,25,455	4,80,099	1,45,356	0 11 11	1 0 9
Cawnpore ...	59	Cawnpore ...	163,779	...	2	22	24	63,592	15,041	3,00,813	1,01,281	4,02,094	4,65,686	4,03,453	62,233	1 14 10	2 7 3
Fatehpur ...	60	Fatehpur ...	20,179	...	2	13	15	877	11,818	312	13,848	14,160	15,037	13,548	1,489	0 9 7	0 11 3
Bánda ...	61	Bánda ...	23,071	1	2	12	15	3,733	19,195	532	22,871	23,403	27,136	22,140	4,996	0 13 8	1 0 3
Allahabad ...	62	Allahabad ...	162,895	1	6	21	28	19,997	1,74,712	92,135	2,85,114	3,77,249	3,97,246	3,70,723	26,523	0 10 3	2 5 1
Jhánsi ...	63	Jhánsi ...	53,779	4	16	...	20	6,001	36,537	3,287	46,978	50,265	56,266	49,587	6,679	0 11 10	0 14 11
	64	Lalitpur ...	11,348	4	8	...	12	10,882	9,570	450	14,412	14,862	25,684	15,426	10,258	0 14 1	1 4 11
	65	Mau-Ránipur ...	19,675	1	2	13	16	4,868	12,566	698	14,703	15,401	20,269	14,669	5,600	0 10 9	0 12 6
Jalaun ...	66	Orai ...	8,369	6	...	12	18	2,075	4,977	418	8,783	9,201	11,276	8,846	2,430	0 10 4	1 1 7
	67	Kálpi ...	12,713	3	...	6	9	4,893	8,594	276	10,148	10,424	15,317	12,374	2,943	0 11 2	0 13 1
	68	Kúnch ...	13,408	3	...	6	9	6,924	9,668	1,600	11,147	12,747	19,671	15,282	4,389	0 13 5	0 15 3
		Divisional Total ...	4,89,216	2	38	105	166	1,23,782	3,02,678	4,00,521	5,29,285	9,29,806	10,53,588	9,26,048	1,27,540	0 9 11	1 14 5
Benares ...	69	Benares ...	211,586	1	6	18	25	1,21,942	2,91,672	1,85,791	3,52,556	5,38,347	6,60,289	4,29,772	2,30,517	2 4 1	2 8 9
Mirzapur ...	70	Mirzapur ...	84,130	...	1	19	20	9,921	53,251	...	64,273	64,273	74,194	63,807	10,387	0 10 1	0 12 2
	71	Chunár ...	11,423	...	2	10	12	3,023	6,391	126	7,355	7,481	10,504	7,674	2,830	0 9 1	0 10 5
Jaunpur ...	72	Jaunpur ...	42,819	...	3	13	16	2,694	22,044	1,037	34,400	35,437	38,131	32,238	5,893	0 8 7	0 13 3
Gházipur ...	73	Gházipur ...	44,970	1	5	19	25	5,254	28,515	372	40,888	41,260	46,514	37,882	8,632	0 10 3	0 14 8
Ballia ...	74	Ballia ...	16,372	...	...	10	10	3,942	...	3,138	8,371	11,509	15,451	10,556	4,895	0 3 1	0 11 3
		Divisional Total ...	4,11,300	2	17	89	108	1,46,776	4,01,873	1,90,464	5,07,843	6,98,307	8,45,083	5,81,929	2,63,154	1 0 4	1 12 3

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

G.—Municipal Administration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1.—*Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1898-99—(concluded).

Name of District.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	Population.	Number of Members of Committee or Board.				Balance from previous year.	Income during the year from octroi.	Total income from other taxation.	Realizations under special Acts. Revenue derived from municipal property apart from taxation. Grants and contributions. Extraordinary and debt and miscellaneous receipts.	Total income, excluding balance.	Total income, including balance.	Total expenditure.	Balance at end of year.	Incidence of taxation per head of population.	Incidence of total income per head of population.
				Ex officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Gorakhpur ...	75	Gorakhpur ...	62,677	...	5	16	21	16,520	60,903	921	81,271	82,192	98,712	78,942	19,770	0 15 9	1 0 5
Azamgarh ...	76	Azamgarh ...	19,442	...	3	13	16	1,203	9,614	3,204	11,907	15,111	16,314	14,467	1,847	0 10 6	0 12 5
		Divisional Total ...	82,119	...	8	29	37	17,723	70,517	4,125	93,178	97,303	1,15,026	93,409	21,617	0 13 8	1 2 11
Almora ...	77	Almora ...	6,825	...	3	10	13	1,258	8,269	2,259	9,385	11,644	12,902	9,960	2,942	1 8 8	1 11 3
Naini Tal ...	78	Naini Tal ...	12,408	3	8	...	11	19,946	6,670	85,132	1,58,116	2,43,248	2,63,194	2,30,638	32,556	7 6 4	19 9 8
	79	Káshipur ...	14,717	1	1	10	12	395	...	8,751	2,655	11,406	11,801	9,852	1,949	0 9 6	0 12 5
	80	Haldwáni ...	4,947	4	8	...	12	777	...	3,412	6,030	9,442	10,219	7,425	2,794	0 11 1	1 14 6
		Divisional Total...	38,897	8	20	20	48	22,376	14,939	99,554	1,76,186	2,75,740	2,98,116	2,57,875	40,241	5 15 3	14 5 4
Lucknow ...	81	Lucknow ...	244,393	1	7	24	32	14,093	2,88,740	31,327	3,78,915	4,10,242	4,24,335	3,93,776	30,559	1 3 1	1 8 6
Unao ...	82	Unao ...	12,831	...	2	10	12	956	...	4,733	2,488	7,221	8,177	7,310	867	0 5 10	0 9 0
Rae Bareli ...	83	Rae Bareli ...	18,798	...	4	19	23	5,517	16,186	...	23,986	23,986	29,503	24,669	4,834	0 13 9	1 4 5
Sitapur ...	84	Sitapur ...	21,380	...	2	10	12	10,057	20,698	3,030	35,518	38,548	48,605	29,481	19,124	1 1 9	1 12 10
	85	Khairabad ...	13,773	...	2	10	12	247	5,802	132	8,170	8,302	8,549	7,611	938	0 6 9	0 9 8
	86	Hardoi ...	11,152	...	3	13	16	1,304	...	7,335	8,128	15,463	16,767	12,944	3,823	0 10 3	1 6 2
	87	Shahabad ...	20,153	...	2	13	15	6,663	...	5,920	5,934	11,854	14,517	10,647	3,870	0 4 8	0 9 5

Hardoi ...	88	Sandíla ...	16,818	...	4	16	20	780	10,568	553	11,814	12,367	13,147	10,682	2,465	0	10	6	0	11	9
	89	Sándi ...	9,639	...	1	10	11	460	...	2,446	1,877	4,323	4,783	4,187	596	0	4	0	0	7	2
	90	Pihání ...	7,993	...	2	7	9	395	...	2,218	1,289	3,507	3,902	3,064	838	0	4	5	0	7	1
Kheri ...	91	Lakhimpur ...	8,073	...	2	13	15	2,102	...	9,527	8,557	18,084	20,186	10,486	9,700	1	2	10	2	3	10
	92	Muhamdi ...	6,932	...	2	9	11	772	...	1,626	1,466	3,092	3,864	2,807	1,057	0	3	9	0	7	2
		Divisional Total...	391,930	1	33	154	188	39,346	3,41,994	68,847	4,88,142	5,56,989	5,96,335	5,17,664	78,671	1	0	1	1	10	3
Fyzabad ...	93	Fyzabad ...	72,686	...	6	18	24	21,314	56,727	638	75,789	76,427	97,741	76,060	21,681	0	12	7	1	0	10
	94	Tánda ...	19,724	...	...	16	16	226	...	6,936	2,002	8,938	9,164	7,661	1,503	0	5	7	0	7	3
Gonda ...	95	Gonda ...	14,609	...	5	18	23	1,214	12,106	...	18,240	18,240	19,454	15,156	4,298	0	13	3	1	3	11
	96	Nawábganj ...	9,213	...	1	10	11	1,072	...	2,172	3,541	5,713	6,785	6,279	506	0	3	9	0	9	11
	97	Utraula ...	6,625	...	1	10	11	330	...	2,398	1,208	3,606	3,936	3,699	237	0	5	9	0	8	8
	98	Balrámpur ...	14,849	1	...	18	19	1,439	...	3,760	2,166	5,926	7,365	5,854	1,511	0	2	10	0	5	2
Bahraich ...	99	Bahraich ...	24,046	...	4	16	20	3,836	25,427	288	32,519	32,807	36,643	21,911	14,732	1	1	1	1	5	9
	100	Nánpára ...	9,322	...	2	10	12	376	5,468	...	8,463	8,463	8,839	8,023	816	0	9	4	0	14	6
	101	Bhinga ...	5,921	...	...	10	10	508	...	811	2,058	2,869	3,377	3,068	309	0	2	2	0	7	9
Sultánpur ...	102	Sultánpur ...	8,751	...	5	15	20	1,727	7,640	378	14,608	14,986	16,713	12,981	3,732	0	14	7	1	11	5
Partábgarh ...	103	Bela (Partábgarh),	8,958	...	11	1	12	1,926	7,382	224	10,209	10,433	12,359	10,068	2,291	0	13	7	1	2	8
Bara Banki ...	104	Nawábganj (Bara Banki).	14,478	...	4	13	17	1,019	9,906	3,271	17,311	20,582	21,601	18,960	2,641	0	14	7	1	6	9
		Divisional Total...	2,09,182	1	39	155	195	34,987	1,24,656	20,876	1,88,114	2,08,990	2,43,977	1,89,720	54,257	0	13	0	1	5	10
		GRAND TOTAL ...	3,235,685	46	322	1,245	1,613	6,77,636	25,76,206	10,36,817	37,38,502	47,75,319	54,52,955	44,04,533	10,48,422	1	1	11	1	7	8

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

G.—Municipal Administration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

2.—*Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure in Towns administered under Act XX of* 1856 *in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1898-99.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Division.	Number of towns.	Population.	Number of houses.	Number of houses assessed.	Gross yield of tax.	Total income, including balance from the previous year.	Incidence of taxation per head of population.	Incidence of taxation per assessed house.	Total expenditure.	Balance at close of the year.
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Meerut	82	385,818	110,186	65,616	91,722 0 0	1,31,837 0 0	0 3 9	1 6 4	1,13,405 0 0	18,432 0 0
Agra	48	232,588	62,195	32,734	47,545 0 0	61,717 0 0	0 9 6	4 0 5	49,400 0 0	12,317 0 0
Rohilkhand	46	278,061	62,117	30,889	45,740 0 0	59,369 0 0	0 2 8	1 7 8	51,760 0 0	7,609 0 0
Allahabad	44	202,912	48,222	26,438	40,453 0 0	53,695 0 0	0 3 2	1 8 5	45,487 0 0	8,208 0 0
Benares	27	162,173	45,054	18,725	30,072 0 0	43,168 0 0	0 2 11	1 9 8	33,532 0 0	9,636 0 0
Gorakhpur	25	160,413	30,561	12,515	26,317 0 0	37,751 0 0	0 2 7	2 1 0	27,456 0 0	10,295 0 0
Kumaun	6	17,229	2,908	2,484	4,242 0 0	10,430 0 0	0 3 11	0 4 5	7,572 0 0	2,858 0 0
Lucknow...	26	155,134	29,476	18,278	26,210 0 0	34,777 0 0	0 2 7	1 6 2	28,280 0 0	6,497 0 0
Fyzabad	25	121,206	25,284	15,362	21,619 0 0	28,803 0 0	0 2 10	1 6 2	23,226 0 0	5,577 0 0
Total ...	329	1,715,534	416,003	223,041	3,23,920 0 0	4,61,547 0 0	0 3 0	1 7 2	3,80,118 0 0	81,429 0 0

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

G.—Municipal Administration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

I.—Statement showing the actual Income and Expenditure of District Boards, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for 1898-99.

Receipts.	Amount.	Expenditure.	Amount.
	Rs.		Rs.
I.—Land Revenue	14,183	1. Refunds	10
VI.—Provincial Rates	36,13,261	3. Land Revenue	469
XII.—Interest—		18. General Administration	81,293
(a) On Educational securities	18,231	22. Education	13,45,051
(b) On Dispensary securities		24. Medical	5,39,662
XIX.—Education	2,58,282	26. Scientific, &c.	24,730
XX.—Medical	1,58,361	32. Miscellaneous	1,883
XXI.—Scientific, &c.	5,651	45. Civil Works	22,96,754
XXV.—Miscellaneous	1,10,322		
XXXII.—Civil Works	1,07,638		
Surplus of the Pound Fund	1,52,489		
Ditto Ferry Fund	4,27,338		
Total, Receipts ...	48,65,756	Total, Charges ...	42,89,852
Contribution from Provincial	4 75,266	Contribution to Provincial	6,66,308
	53,41,022		49,56,160
Advances	2,518	Advances	26,783
Deposits	1,694	Deposits	722
Opening Balance	4,92,108	Closing Balance	8,53,677
Grand Total ...	58,37,342	Grand Total ...	58,37,342

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

1.—*Account of Provincial Services and Incorporated Local Funds of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1898-99.

Revenue and Receipts.	*Actuals of* 1897-98.			*Actuals of* 1898-99.			*Budget*, 1898-99.	
	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Original.	Revised.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue ...	1,31,59,401	32,057	1,31,91,458	1,88,05,696	33,518	1,88,39,214	1,75,00,000	1,86,67,000
IV.—Stamps	54,91,471	...	54,91,471	55,62,939	...	55,62,939	56,22,000	56,22,000
V.—Excise	11,28,739	...	11,28,739	14,21,212	...	14,21,212	12,25,000	13,94,000
VI.—Provincial Rates ...	11,94,538	81,14,911	93,09,449	13,74,614	93,88,320	1,07,62,934	1,05,74,000	1,07,45,000
(Not under the Control of the District Boards.)								
Provincial share for Famine Insurance ...	11,94,538	...	11,94,538	13,74,614	...	13,74,614		
12 per cent. Local Rate, North-Western Provinces.	...	40,01,007	40,01,007	...	20,78,073	20,78,073		
2½ annas Acreage Cess	...	3,40,539	3,40,539	...	3,12,270	3,12,270		
7 per cent. Consolidated Local Rate, Oudh...	...	7,73,004	7,73,004	...	61,422	61,422		
4 per cent. Patwári Rate, North-Western Provinces.	...	18,44,846	18,44,846	...	21,23,930	21,23,930		
2½ per cent. Patwári Rate, Oudh ...	...	4,79,022	4,79,022	...	5,47,307	5,47,307		
Rural Police Rate, Oudh	...	5,20,622	5,20,622	...	6,52,057	6,52,057		
(Under the Control of the District Boards.)								
12 per cent. Local Rate, North-Western Provinces.	...	...	...	...	25,12,531	25,12,531		
2½ annas Acreage Cess	...	...	...	...	82,993	82,993		
7 per cent. Consolidated Local Rate, Oudh...	...	...	...	...	8,32,772	8,32,772		
1 per cent. Road Cess	...	46,639	46,639	...	53,777	53,777		
Receipts from Surrendered *Jágírs* ...	...	1,09,232	1,09,232	...	1,31,188	1,31,188		
VIII.—Assessed Taxes ...	12,15,879	...	12,15,879	12,04,012	...	12,04,012	12,05,000	12,05,000
IX.—Forest	6,93,335	...	6,93,335	7,84,918	...	7,84,018	8,00,000	7,75,000
X.—Registration	2,20,443	...	2,20,443	2,06,713	...	2,06,713	2,40,000	2,10,000
XII.—Interest	4,64,687	18,172	4,82,859	4,89,708	18,343	5,08,051	4,60,000	5,13,000
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	4,37,475	...	4,37,475	4,56,010	...	4,56,010	5,54,000	4,45,000
XVIB.—Law and Justice—Jails ...	3,33,144	...	3,33,144	3,55,647	...	3,55,647	4,90,000	3,65,000
XVII.—Police	4,37,386	...	4,37,386	4,46,510	...	4,46,510	4,58,000	4,53,000
XIX.—Education	1,05,648	2,32,006	3,37,654	1,18,905	2,59,040	3,77,945	3,42,000	3,81,000
XX.—Medical	43,650	1,52,903	1,96,553	40,025	1,58,322	1,98,347	2,04,000	2,04,000
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.	1,11,102	4,283	1,15,385	1,35,125	5,674	1,40,799	1,18,000	1,33,000
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	43,028	...	43,028	39,153	...	39,153	43,000	37,000
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing...	76,615	...	76,615	91,752	...	91,752	84,000	80,000
XXV.—Miscellaneous... ...	2,50,107	1,05,611	3,55,718	2,04,145	1,10,428	3,14,573	3,81,000	3,28,000
XXIX.—Major Works. In charge of Civil officers.	5,46,875	...	5,46,875	4,15,773	...	4,15,773	3,46,000	4,25,000
XXIX.—Major Works. In charge of Public Works officers.	83,87,223	...	83,87,223	46,32,523	...	46,32,523	43,36,000	45,11,000
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation. In charge of Civil officers.	22,802	...	22,802	19,050	...	19,050	9,000	19,000
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation. In charge of Public Works officers.	2,48,194	...	2,48,194	2,23,791	...	2,23,791	1,91,000	2,19,000
XXXII.—Civil Works. In charge of Civil officers.	5,46,785	85,155	6,31,940	5,80,412	1,02,054	6,82,466	6,43,000	6,85,000
XXXII.—Civil Works. In charge of Public Works officers.	1,33,332	11,173	1,49,505	1,72,921	15,228	1,88,149	1,63,000	1,74,000
Total ...	3,52,96,859	87,56,271	4,40,53,130	3,77,80,654	1,00,90,927	4,78,71,581	4,59,88,000	4,75,90,000
Receipts under Adjusting Heads ...	5,35,426	*26,64,180	31,99,606	7,09,162	22,07,793	29,16,955	29,10,000	28,13,000
Incorporated Local Funds Debt, Deposits, and Advances.	...	16,460	16,460	...	43,879	43,879	...	...
Total, Receipts ...	3,58,32,285	1,14,36,911	4,72,69,196	3,84,89,816	1,23,42,599	5,08,32,415	4,88,98,000	5,04,03,000
Opening Balance	...	5,54,589	5,54,589	...	8,11,126	8,11,126	7,65,000	8,64,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,58,32,285	1,19,91,500	4,78,23,785	3,84,89,816	1,31,53,725	5,16,43,541	4,96,63,000	5,12,67,000

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

1.—*Account of Provincial Services and Incorporated Local Funds of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1898-99—(concluded).

Expenditure.	*Actuals of* 1897-98.			*Actuals of* 1898-99.			*Budget*, 1898-99.	
	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Original.	Revised.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds and Drawbacks ...	96,045	6,621	1,02,666	1,03,993	6,137	1,10,130	1,05,000	1,03,000
2. Assignments and Compensations.	2,44,273	...	2,44,273	2,55,866	...	2,55,866	2,57,000	2,42,000
3. Land Revenue	43,29,802	35,99,449	79,29,251	41,17,657	35,58,417	76,76,074	79,15,000	77,20,000
6. Stamps...	1,64,277	...	1,64,277	1,34,241	...	1,34,241	1,78,000	1,40,000
7. Excise	14,494	...	14,494	13,988	...	13,988	15,000	14,000
8. Provincial Rates	8,536	...	8,536	8,209	...	8,209	9,000	9,000
10. Assessed Taxes	1,062	...	1,062	1,664	...	1,664	1,000	1,000
11. Forest	4,58,926	...	4,58,926	4,86,017	...	4,86,017	5,13,000	5,00,000
12. Registration	1,04,965	...	1,04,965	1,05,561	...	1,05,561	1,15,000	1,05,000
13. Interest on Ordinary Debt ...	4,33,792	...	4,33,792	4,02,246	...	4,02,246	4,39,000	4,11,000
15. Post-office	...	1,96,055	1,96,055	...	1,86,322	1,86,322	1,92,000	1,87,000
18. General Administration ...	13,81,540	78,936	14,60,476	13,75,129	1,04,446	14,79,575	14,86,000	14,83,000
19A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	53,43,226	...	53,43,226	51,59,420	...	51,59,420	52,54,000	51,72,000
19B. Law and Justice—Jails ...	21,07,405	...	21,07,405	16,08,010	...	16,08,010	18,70,000	16,00,000
20. Police	48,09,464	27,10,955	75,20,419	49,48,647	27,79,806	77,28,453	79,79,000	77,54,000
22. Education	8,11,005	13,68,736	21,79,741	8,44,105	13,95,256	22,39,361	23,02,000	22,28,000
24. Medical...	9,35,656	5,71,322	15,06,978	9,53,135	5,55,565	15,08,700	14,75,000	14,75,000
25. Political	3,322	...	3,322	3,784	...	3,784	6,000	5,000
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments.	1,85,274	32,757	2,18,031	1,92,730	54,012	2,46,742	2,35,000	2,21,000
29. Superannuation, &c. ...	21,34,192	18,830	21,53,022	21,82,135	18,346	22,00,481	22,11,000	21,94,000
30. Stationery and Printing ...	6,55,405	10,686	6,66,091	6,82,996	9,328	6,92,334	6,64,000	6,72,000
32. Miscellaneous	99,469	1,852	1,01,321	1,24,285	1,883	1,26,168	1,18,000	1,24,000
33. Famine Relief	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42. Major Works — In charge of Civil officers.	22,471	...	22,471	25,691	...	25,691	19,000	26,000
42. Major Works — Interest on Debt.	30,86,746	...	30,86,746	31,30,824	...	31,30,824	31,33,000	31,34,000
42. Major Works — In charge of Public Works officers.	24,84,193	...	24,84,193	26,53,987	...	26,53,987	25,20,000	25,00,000
43. Minor Works and Navigation — In charge of Civil officers.	974	...	974	1,023	...	1,023	1,000	1,000
43. Minor Works and Navigation — In charge of Public Works officers.	3,01,610	...	3,01,610	2,64,274	...	2,64,274	3,17,000	2,90,000
45. Civil Works — In charge of Civil officers.	2,74,137	4,92,337	7,66,474	2,50,327	5,32,234	7,82,561	9,43,000	7,75,000
45. Civil Works — In charge of Public Works officers.	26,75,879	15,39,237	42,15,116	29,66,507	17,78,740	47,45,247	48,55,000	47,19,000
Total ...	3,31,68,140	1,06,27,773	4,37,95,913	3,29,96,451	1,09,80,492	4,39,76,943	4,51,27,000	4,38,05,000
Disbursements under Adjusting Heads.	26,64,145	5,35,461	31,99,606	22,07,742	7,09,213	29,16,955	29,10,000	28,13,000
Incorporated Local Funds Debt, Deposits, and Advances.	...	17,140	17,140	...	40,931	40,931	...	...
Total, Expenditure ...	3,58,32,285	1,11,80,374	4,70,12,659	3,52,04,193	1,17,30,636	4,69,34,829	4,80,37,000	4,66,18,000
Closing Balance	...	8,11,126	8,11,126	32,85,623	14,23,089	47,08,712	16,26,000	46,49,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,58,32,285	1,19,91,500	4,78,23,785	3,84,89,816	1,31,53,725	5,16,43,541	4,96,63,000	5,12,67,000

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—Finance.

2.—*Statement showing Distribution of Land Revenue of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1898-99.

	Provincial proportion, one-fourth.	Rs.
Gross Land Revenue (including amounts credited to Irrigation)		6,75,46,330
Deduct—		
Amount wholly Provincial and Local		7,06,064
Net, to be divided proportionally ...		6,68,40,266
Imperial		5,01,30,200
Provincial		1,67,10,066
Special Transfers—		
Special contribution in aid of Provincial Revenues under Government of India, Financial Department, No. 1429J., dated 29th March 1899.		+10,00,000
Contract Transfers—		
Adjustment under the Provincial Settlement (Government of India, Financial Department, No. 709A, dated 10th February 1898).		+3,83,000
Miscellaneous Adjustments—		
Assignment on account of transfer of an over charge from the Capital Account of the Fatehpur Branch of the Lower Ganges Canal to the Revenue Account through the Land Revenue head after deducting therefrom the amount of saving in the interest charges during the remaining four years of the contract due to reduction in the capital expenditure of the Fatehpur Branch (Government of India, Financial Department, No. 2822A, dated 23rd June 1899).		+40,084
Total, Transfers ...		+14,23,084
Corrected distribution—		
Imperial		4,87,07,116
Provincial		1,81,33,150
Land Revenue not included in the division—		
Provincial		6,72,546
Local		33,518
Total, Land Revenue—		
Imperial ... Land Revenue		4,75,32,116
Imperial ... „ due to Irrigation		11,75,000
Provincial		1,88,05,696
Local		33,518
Grand Total ...		6,75,46,330

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

3.—*Receipts and Charges on account of Excluded Local Funds for the year ending 31st March 1899.*

	1897-98.					1898-99.					*Budget estimate*, 1898-99.		*Revised estimate*, 1898-99.	
	Opening balance on 1st April 1897.	Receipts.	Total.	Charges.	Closing balance on 31st March 1898.	Opening balance on 1st April 1898.	Receipts.	Total.	Charges.	Closing balance on 31st March 1899.	Receipts.	Charges.	Receipts.	Charges.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cantonment Funds...	1,23,658 15 0	4,53,868 8 3	5,77,527 7 3	4,42,363 14 5	1,35,163 8 10	1,35,163 8 10	4,76,820 5 3	6,11,983 14 1	4,84,425 1 4	1,27,558 12 9	4,50,000	4,55,000	4,30,000	4,50,000
Town and Bázár Funds. — Under Act XX of 1856.	78,544 13 11	3,76,000 5 4	4,54,545 3 3	3,76,135 7 6	78,409 11 9	78,409 11 9	3,85,359 15 2	4,63,769 10 11	3,82,753 5 6	81,016 5 5	3,85,000	3,85,000	3,85,000	3,80,000
Town and Bázár Funds. — Under Act XIX of 1873.	2,114 3 8	6,290 7 9	8,404 11 5	7,760 4 3	644 7 2	644 7 2	6,986 0 0	7,630 7 2	5,543 7 5	2,086 15 9				
Police Remount Fund.	4,156 9 8	18,110 7 0	22,267 0 8	18,802 8 8	3,464 8 0	3,464 8 0	18,000 12 3	21,465 4 3	11,195 8 10	10,269 11 5				
Government Railway Police Clothing Fund. — E. I. Railway.	1,132 7 9	2,212 7 9	3,344 15 6	932 4 0	2,412 11 6	2,412 11 6	2,218 0 0	4,630 11 6	2,044 3 9	2,586 7 9				
Government Railway Police Clothing Fund. — I. M. Railway.	482 11 1	964 6 6	1,447 1 7	683 7 9	763 9 10	763 9 10	1,080 0 0	1,843 9 10	1,152 11 6	690 14 4				
Government Railway Police Clothing Fund. — C.-A. Railway.	810 12 2	445 5 0	1,256 1 2	155 2 6	1,100 14 8	1,100 14 8	451 0 0	1,551 14 8	589 11 3	962 3 5	25,000	25,000	22,000	22,000
Government Railway Police Clothing Fund. — B. & N.-W. Railway.	645 10 2	425 1 0	1,070 11 2	468 1 6	602 9 8	602 9 8	544 0 0	1,146 9 8	801 7 0	345 2 8				
Government Railway Police Clothing Fund. — R.-K. Railway.	861 14 3	407 15 0	1,269 13 3	296 2 9	973 10 6	973 10 6	409 0 0	1,382 10 6	533 11 9	848 14 9				
Government Railway Police Clothing Fund. — D.-U.-K. Railway.	132 4 1	429 0 0	561 4 1	370 3 3	191 0 10	191 0 10	308 0 0	499 0 10	126 8 3	372 8 7				
Canning College Fund (Oudh).	8,691 12 1	86,967 0 3	95,658 12 4	85,154 0 5	10,504 11 11	10,504 11 11	86,896 14 0	97,401 9 11	89,490 8 2	7,911 1 9				
Lyall Collegiate School Fund.	2,562 2 11	6,000 0 0	8,562 2 11	5,923 8 2	2,638 10 9	2,638 10 9	6,000 0 0	8,638 10 9	6,070 6 4	2,568 4 5	95,000	95,000	95,000	93,000
Colvin Institute ...	—4 13 9	757 8 5	752 10 8	748 3 0	4 7 8	4 7 8	1,033 5 4	1,037 13 0	1,028 5 4	9 7 8				
Dispensary Fund ...	4,323 7 10	5,336 7 11	9,659 15 9	5,650 7 2	4,009 8 7	4,009 8 7	5,958 14 2	9,968 6 9	5,160 5 10	4,808 0 11				
Sadabart Fund ...	—1,415 6 2	17,345 12 4	15,930 6 2	14,039 12 5	1,890 9 9	1,890 9 9	12,674 2 0	14,564 11 9	11,595 4 7	2,969 7 2				
Charitable Refuge Fund.	1,249 6 3	1,900 7 5	3,149 13 8	2,823 14 2	325 15 6	325 15 6	1,889 10 6	2,215 10 0	1,731 12 9	483 13 3	55,000	55,000	48,000	45,000
Cantonment Dispensary Fund.	3,020 7 4	25,073 13 0	28,094 4 4	24,919 4 10	3,174 15 6	3,174 15 6	23,164 5 10	26,339 5 4	23,074 1 5	3,265 3 11				
Famine Orphan Fund	...	3,00,000 0 0	3,00,000 0 0	2,75,461 4 0	24,538 12 0	24,538 12 0	29,161 1 2	53,699 13 2	48,253 2 5	5,446 10 9				
Total ...	2,30,967 6 3	13,02,535 0 11	15,33,502 7 2	12,62,687 14 9	2,70,814 8 5	2,70,814 8 5	10,58,955 5 8	13,29,769 14 1	1,075,569 11 5	2,54,200 2 8	10,10,000	10,15,000	9,80,000	9,90,000
Municipal Funds ...	6,06,598 0 2	49,96,848 6 4	56,03,446 6 6	49,33,166 5 11	6,70,280 0 7	6,70,280 0 7	54,84,511 3 6	61,54,791 4 1	51,49,673 2 0	10,05,118 2 1	61,70,000	57,70,000	47,50,000	50,95,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	8,37,565 6 5	62,99,383 7 3	71,36,948 13 8	61,95,854 4 8	9,41,094 9 0	9,41,094 9 0	65,43,466 9 2	74,84,561 2 2	62,25,242 13 5	12,59,318 4 9	71,80,000	67,85,000	57,30,000	60,85,000

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

4.—*Statement showing Demands, Collections, Refunds, Remissions, and Balances of Excise Revenue for the year ending 30th September 1898.*

Provinces.	Demands.			Collections.						Refunds.
	On account of previous year.	On account of year under report.	On account of ensuing year.	On account of previous year.	*On account of year under report.*			On account of ensuing year.	Total (columns 5, 7, and 9).	On account of previous year.
					In advance.	During the year.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	2,61,580 3 0	48,59,384 12 7	23,35,800 1 8	66,758 0 4	2,27,770 7 2	46,22,302 3 8	48,50,072 10 10	2,99,538 2 1	49,88,598 6 1	4,440 4 2
Total ...	2,61,580 3 0	48,59,384 12 7	23,35,800 1 8	66,758 0 4	2,27,770 7 2	46,22,302 3 8	48,50,072 10 10	2,99,538 2 1	49,88,598 6 1	4,440 4 2

Provinces.	Refunds—*(concluded)*.			Remissions.			Balances.			Real receipts of the year under report (column 8 *minus* column 12).
	On account of year under report.	On account of ensuing year.	Total.	On account of previous year.	On account of year under report.	Total.	On account of previous year.	On account of year under report.	Total.	
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	6,762 2 8	501 0 0	11,703 6 10	1,70,434 2 2	1,302 9 8	1,71,736 11 10	25,480 2 0	15,699 4 1	41,179 6 1	48,43,307 8 2
Total ...	6,762 2 8	501 0 0	11,703 6 10	1,70,434 2 2	1,302 9 8	1,71,736 11 10	25,480 2 0	15,699 4 1	41,179 6 1	48,43,307 8 2

Details of the Balances.

	Rs. a. p.
Since recovered	9,126 1 6
Remitted after close of the year...	480 0 4
Reported irrecoverable	1,967 14 7
Under recovery	29,605 5 8
Total ...	41,179 6 1

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

5.—*Statement showing the Receipts and Charges under the Indian Stamp and Court Fees Acts, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year ending 31st March 1899.*

Provinces.	RECEIPTS.									
	Under the Indian Stamp Act.									
	General stamps.	Bill-of-exchange or hundi stamps.	Adhesive stamps.	Total receipts from vend of stamps.	Duties realized under the different sections of the Act.	Penalties realized under the different sections of the Act.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Under the Court Fees Act.	Grand Total of Receipts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	15,36,102	47,750	1,11,501	16,95,353	27,638	12,126	221	17,35,338	52,17,200	69,52,538
Total ...	15,36,102	47,750	1,11,501	16,95,353	27,638	12,126	221	17,35,338	52,17,200	69,52,538

Provinces.	CHARGES.													
	Under the Indian Stamp Act.								*Under the Court Fees Act.*				Grand Total of Charges.	Net Receipts under the General and Court Fees Acts.
	Discount and commission.	Penalties remitted.	Refunds.	Rewards to informers.	Establishment.	Contingencies.	Travelling allowance.	Total.	Refunds.	Establishment.	Contingencies.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	40,997	1,317	34,874	70	872	8,049	13	86,192	52,815	1,188	2,688	56,691	1,42,883	68,09,655
Total ...	40,997	1,317	34,874	70	872	8,049	13	86,192	52,815	1,188	2,688	56,691	1,42,883	68,09,655

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—IRRIGATION.

I.—Crops cultivated in acres during the official year 1898-99.

Canal.	*Annual.*	*Kharif.*							*Rabi.*								Grand Total.
	Sugar-cane.	Rice.	Maize.	Millet.	Indigo.	Cotton.	Other crops.	Total.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Peas.	Other food grains.	Poppy.	Other crops.	Total.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Upper Ganges	147,285	35,081	24,632	5,586	68,338	26,281	20,878	180,796	416,122	24,507	6,538	17,168	95,378	79	13,729	573,521	901,602
Lower Ganges	26,616	32,638	21,153	4,131	62,461	3,048	27,176	150,607	259,275	47,754	10,224	15,129	159,452	23,931	8,520	524,285	701,508
Fatehpur Branch	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	177	...	203	5	2,228	6	10	2,629	2,630
Agra	9,213	14	626	4,171	10,792	38,635	5,415	59,653	59,936	14,729	22,946	1,265	40,315	...	1,909	141,100	209,966
Eastern Jumna	60,854	57,942	15,060	1,897	2,379	3,870	7,323	88,471	128,687	2,015	2,707	3,276	6,782	...	4,280	147,747	297,072
Betwa	143	68	...	14	707	3	1,470	2,262	11,775	...	1,592	175	20,131	185	3,297	37,155	39,560
Dún	668	4,033	6	...	...	4	3,399	7,442	4,313	1,064	169	151	1,156	...	1,147	8,000	16,110
Rohilkhand	11,767	34,823	28	...	233	...	1,063	36,147	12,089	506	838	127	3,698	100	1,180	18,538	66,452
Bijnor	5,229	3,171	...	...	...	...	68	3,239	3,015	48	207	...	4,353	...	26	7,649	16,117
Jhánsi Lakes	11	5	...	...	...	...	22	27	...	...	158	...	638	...	1	797	835
Hamírpur	21	23	...	...	...	...	23	46	...	...	364	...	1,515	2	2	1,883	1,950
Total, Canals under direct control of Irrigation Department.	261,808	167,798	61,505	15,799	144,910	71,841	66,837	528,690	895,389	90,623	45,946	37,296	335,646	24,303	34,101	1,463,304	2,253,802
Tarái	1,038	29,829	...	1	...	...	53	29,883	7,142	1,944	625	140	2,714	...	575	13,140	44,061
Bhábar	111	22,513	920	63	...	70	3,729	27,295	23,144	3,813	843	208	12,265	...	18,546	58,819	86.225
Total, Canals under Commissioner of Kumaun.	1,149	52,342	920	64	..	70	3,782	57,178	30,286	5,757	1,468	348	14,979	...	19,121	71,959	130,286
GRAND TOTAL ...	262,957	220,140	62,425	15,863	144,910	71,911	70,619	585,868	925,675	96,380	47,414	37,644	350,625	24,303	53,222	1,535,263	2,384,088

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—IRRIGATION.

II.—Statement showing the Expenditure incurred in the Irrigation Branch, North-Western Provinces, for the official year 1898-99.

Details.	*Total of each Canal.*			*Total of each Class.*		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
A.—IMPERIAL.						
I.—FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
35—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works—						
Betwa Canal	132	...	132	...	...	...
Total ...	132	...	132	132	...	132
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	...
Increase in Suspense Balance	...	...	...	...	...	—1,012
Less receipts on Capital Account	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loss by exchange	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Famine Relief and Insurance ...	...	...	...	...	...	—880
IRRIGATION—						
II.—42—MAJOR WORKS—WORKING EXPENSES—						
Betwa Canal	2,076	37,562	40,638	...	...	...
Total ...	2,076	37,562	40,638	2,076	37,562	40,638
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	60,728
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	901
Revenue refunded	...	...	...	...	...	419
Total, 42—Major Works—Working Expenses ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,02,686
III.—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS NOT CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE—						
49—Irrigation Works—						
Ganges Canal	57,665	...	57,665	...	...	...
Lower Ganges Canal	3,82,506	...	3,82,506	...	...	...
Agra Canal	11,868	...	11,868	...	...	...
Eastern Jumna Canal	9,120	...	9,120	...	...	...
Fatehpur Branch, Lower Ganges Canal ...	5,16,100	...	5,16,100	...	...	...
Total ...	9,77,259	...	9,77,259	9,77,259	...	9,77,259
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	1,11,682
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	—7,943
Increase in Suspense Balance	...	...	...	...	...	—23,881
Less receipts on Capital Account	...	...	...	...	...	17,277
Loss by exchange	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 49—Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue.	...	...	...	...	...	10,74,394
TOTAL, IMPERIAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	11,76,200
B.—PROVINCIAL IRRIGATION.						
I.—42—MAJOR WORKS—WORKING EXPENSES—						
Ganges Canal	1,01,969	3,95,000	4 96,969	...	...	...
Lower Ganges Canal	40,611	4,32,534	4,73,145	...	...	...
Agra Canal	16,217	89,990	1,06,207	...	...	...
Eastern Jumna Canal	34,147	1,56,801	1,90,948	...	...	...
Total ...	1,92,944	10,74,325	12,67,269	1,92,944	10,74,325	12,67,269

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—IRRIGATION.

II.—Statement showing the Expenditure incurred in the Irrigation Branch, North-Western Provinces, for the official year 1898-99—(continued).

Details.	*Total of each Canal.*			*Total of each Class.*		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
B.—PROVINCIAL IRRIGATION—(*concluded*).	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—42—MAJOR WORKS—WORKING EXPENSES—(*concld.*)						
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	13,12,147
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	63,700
Revenue refunded	...	...	...	...	...	8,936
Total, Major Works—Working Expenses ...	...	...	...	...	...	26,52,052
II.—43—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION—CAPITAL ACCOUNT—						
Dún Canals	2,382	...	2,382	...	...	...
Rohilkhand Canals	37,498	...	37,498	...	...	...
Bijnor Canals	5,099	...	5,099	...	...	...
Bundelkhand Irrigation Survey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	44,979	...	44,979	44,979	...	44,979
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	10,012
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	...
Increase in Suspense Balance	...	...	...	...	...	—167
Less receipts on Capital Account	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Capital Account ...	...	...	...	...	...	54,824
REVENUE ACCOUNT—						
Dún Canals	2,756	23,545	26,301	...	...	...
Rohilkhand Canals	13,233	30,984	44,217	...	...	...
Bijnor Canals	2,206	3,854	6,060	...	...	...
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works. Jhánsi Lakes ...	...	1,389	1,389	...	...	...
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works. Hamírpur Lakes ...	—1,117	7,402	6,285	...	...	...
Total ...	17,078	67,174	84,252	17,078	67,174	84,252
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	84,160
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	1,612
Revenue refunded	...	...	...	...	...	682
Total, Revenue Account ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,70,706
III.—AGRICULTURAL WORKS FOR WHICH NEITHER CAPITAL NOR REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT—						
Ganges Canal	6,182	11,366	17,548	...	...	...
Lower Ganges Canal	4,446	7,064	11,510	...	...	...
Eastern Jumna Canal	...	1,248	1,248	...	...	...
Raksha Bund, Jhánsi district	...	194	194	...	...	...
Betwa Canal	...	255	255	...	...	...
Dún Canals	...	9	9	...	...	...
Total ...	10,628	20,136	30,764	10,628	20,136	30,764
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	6,857
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	447
Total, Agricultural Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.	...	...	...	...	...	38,068
TOTAL, PROVINCIAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	29,15,650

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—IRRIGATION.

II.—Statement showing the Expenditure incurred in the Irrigation Branch, North-Western Provinces, for the official year 1898-99—(concluded).

ABSTRACT.

Details.	Works and Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Revenue refunded.	Suspense Balance.	Less receipts on Capital Account.	Loss by Exchange.	Profit and Loss.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A.—IMPERIAL.									
Famine Relief and Insurance.									
35—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.	132	...	...	...	—1,012	...	...	...	—880
Irrigation.									
42—Major Works—Working Expenses.	40,638	60,728	901	419	...	...	...	...	1,02,686
49—Irrigation Works	9,77,259	1,11,682	—7,943	...	—23,881	17,277	...	...	10,74,394
Total, Imperial ...	10,18,029	1,72,410	—7,042	419	—24,893	17,277	...	...	11,76,200
B.—PROVINCIAL.									
Irrigation.									
42—Major Works—Working Expenses.	12,67,269	13,12,147	63,700	8,936	...	...	...	...	26,52,052
43—Minor Works and Navigation—									
Capital Account	44,979	10,012	...	...	—167	...	...	...	54,824
Revenue Account ...	84,252	84,160	1,612	682	...	...	...	...	1,70,706
Agricultural Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept.	30,764	6,857	447	...	...	...	...	...	38,068
Total, Provincial ...	14,27,264	14,13,176	65,759	9,618	—167	...	...	...	29,15,650
GRAND TOTAL ...	24,45,293	15,85,586	58,717	10,037	—25,060	17,277	...	...	40,91,850

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—Irrigation.

III.—General Abstract of Financial Results, showing the estimated cost of Construction of Irrigation and Navigation Works, the Capital Outlay thereon, the Revenue derived therefrom, the Working Expenses, and the Interest on the Debt incurred in respect of those works.

Name of project.	Estimated cost of Construction.			Capital Outlay.						Receipts during 1898-99.		
				During 1898-99.			*To end of* 1898-99.					
	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Water-rates, &c.	Collected with land revenue.	Total.
Famine Relief and Insurance—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Betwa Canal	40,59,120	2,18,626	42,77,746	—880	350	—530	40,82,669	2,18,818	43,01,487	1,10,665	...	1,10,665
Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue.												
Ganges Canal	2,80,28,211	17,43,662	2,97,71,873	29,942	—9,411	20,531	2,82,21,371	17,42,463	2,99,63,834	32,06,998	7,15,593	39,22,591
Lower Ganges Canal	3,31,66,706	24,18,503	3,55,85,209	4,66,324	15,618	4,81,942	3,29,92,808	24,08,183	3,54,00,991	22,79,590	2,09,586	24,89,176
Agra Canal	87,94,534	6,86,035	94,80,569	16,646	4,874	21,520	88,67,973	6,85,426	95,53,399	6,81,498	...	6 81,498
Eastern Jumna Canal	35,51,836	2,30,092	37,81,928	10,046	2,659	12,705	36,35,718	2,31,698	38,67,416	12,48,831	2,49,803	14,98,634
Fatehpur Branch, Lower Ganges Canal	34,20,000	3,05,000	37,25,000	5,16,882	49,470	5,66,352	27,37,110	2,29,912	29,67,022	...	...	...
Total ...	7,69,61,287	53,83,292	8,23,44,579	10,39,840	63,210	11,03,050	7,64,54,980	52,97,682	8,17,52,662	74,16,917	11,74,982	85,91,899
Minor Works and Navigation.												
Dún Canals	7,02,021	16,993	7,19,014	2,673	144	2,817	7,00,947	17,181	7,18,128	90,266	24,980	1,15,246
Rohilkhand Canals	17,09,711	1,67,563	18,77,274	45,887	3,673	49,560	16,74,026	1,66,832	18,40,858	1,15,409	50,070	1,65,479
Bijnor Canals	1,56,756	22,116	1,78,872	6,264	163	6,427	1,54,186	22,052	1,76,238	30,497	8,238	38,735
Jhánsi and Hamírpur Lakes, Bundelkhand Irrigation Works.	74,361	8,037	82,398	...	...	...	74,361	8,037	82,398	6,668	3,062	9,730
Bundelkhand Irrigation Survey	43,32,467	2,65,481	45,97,948	676	84	760	1,57,614	25,087	1,82,701	...	...	...
Sarda Canal	1,79,153	...	1,79,153	...	...	...	47,585	1,987	49,572	...	...	...
Total ...	71,54,469	4,80,190	76,34,659	55,500	4,064	59,564	28,08,719	2,41,176	30,49,895	2,42,840	86,350	3,29,190

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—Irrigation.

III.—General Abstract of Financial Results, showing the estimated cost of Construction of Irrigation and Navigation Works, the Capital Outlay thereon, the Revenue derived therefrom, the Working Expenses, and the Interest on the Debt incurred in respect of those works—(concluded).

Name of project.	Working Expenses during 1898-99.			Net result, excluding Interest (difference between Revenue and Working Expenses).				Simple Interest during 1898-99.	Net result, including Interest.			
	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Excess Revenue (surplus).	Excess Expenditure (deficit).	*Rate per cent.*			Excess Revenue (surplus).	Excess Expenditure (deficit).	*Rate per cent.*	
						Of excess Revenue.	Of excess Expenditure.				Of excess Revenue.	Of excess Expenditure.
Famine Relief and Insurance—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Betwa Canal	1,01,686	8,502	1,10,188	477	...	·01	...	1,63,324	...	1,62,847	...	3·79
Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue.												
Ganges Canal	10,62,597	76,774	11,39,371	27,83,220	...	9·29	...	11,28,256	16,54,964	...	5·52	...
Lower Ganges Canal	9,96,696	63,362	10,60,058	14,29,118	...	4·04	...	13,10,386	1,18,732	...	·34	...
Agra Canal	2,34,351	17,047	2,51,398	4,30,100	...	4·50	...	3,54,386	75,714	...	·79	...
Eastern Jumna Canal	3,84,099	26,517	4,10,616	10,88,018	...	28·13	...	1,45,228	9,42,790	...	24·38	...
Fatehpur Division, Lower Ganges Canal	1,935	271	2,206	...	2,206	...	·07	99,147	...	1,01,353	...	3·42
Total ...	26,79,678	1,83,971	28,63,649	57,28,250	...	7·01	...	30,37,403	26,90,847	...	3·29	...
Minor Works and Navigation.												
Dún Canals	43,191	2,209	45,400	69,846	...	9·73	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohilkhand Canals	98,905	7,443	1,06,348	59,131	...	3·21	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijnor Canals	18,246	1,630	19,876	18,859	...	10·70	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhánsi and Hamírpur Lakes, Bundelkhand Irrigation Works,	11,386	500	11,886	...	2,156	...	2·62	...	...	...	...	...
Bundelkhand Irrigation Survey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarda Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,71,728	11,782	1,83,510	1,45,680	...	4·78	...	...	...	...	...	...

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—IRRIGATION.

IV.—Statement showing Expenditure on Repairs in each Canal Division during the year 1898-99.

Divisions.	(1) Head works.	(2) *Main Canal and Branches.*															(3) Distributaries.	(4) Drainage.	(5) Compensation.	Agricultural works, Imperial.	Agricultural works, Provincial.	Total Repairs Expenditure, 1898-99.
		1 Land.	2 Regulators.	3 Falls and weirs.	4 River and hill torrent works.	5 Other cross drainage works.	6 Bridges.	7 Escapes.	8 Navigation works.	9 Mills.	10 Buildings.	11 Earthwork.	12 Plantations.	13 Tanks and reservoirs.	14 Miscellaneous.	Total.						
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division, Ganges Canal.	84,725	16	2,612	2,709	14,586	...	992	638	1,653	1,255	2,891	15,336	2,162	196	2,162	47,208	26,766	3,305	...	...	5,689	1,67,693
Anúpshahr ditto, ditto...	...	...	583	2,007	...	16	1,692	688	133	...	3,903	9,858	1,898	...	...	20,778	23,901	1,737	67	...	776	47,259
Meerut ditto, ditto...	...	484	...	2,096	...	...	520	4,298	892	486	4,695	4,652	5,121	...	3,463	26,707	29,685	5,976	...	...	353	62,721
Bulandshahr ditto, ditto...	...	546	...	1,904	...	...	988	1,058	982	239	3,380	6,140	1,886	...	1,114	18,237	36,538	13,126	262	...	3,643	71,806
Aligarh ditto, ditto...	...	...	9	232	...	...	1,313	166	378	49	2,645	10,957	3,519	...	1,852	21,120	29,889	4,973	...	...	905	56,887
Total, Ganges Canal...	84,725	1,046	3,204	8,948	14,586	16	5,505	6,848	4,038	2,029	17,514	46,943	14,586	196	8,591	1,34,050	1,46,779	29,117	329	...	11,366	4,06,366
Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal.	1,04,215	...	1,052	...	2,051	483	1,643	1,892	...	...	5,043	48,178	2,397	...	1,129	63,868	15,998	6,442	...	...	6,442	1,96,965
Mainpuri ditto, ditto ...	...	...	2,614	320	...	668	3,447	281	167	102	3,464	16,460	1,968	...	483	29,974	13,799	3,431	172	...	197	47,573
Bhognipur ditto, ditto ...	...	...	216	145	...	13	427	1,191	...	...	3,205	10,487	555	...	238	16,477	19,272	1,631	13	...	150	37,543
Cawnpore ditto, ditto ...	...	...	...	259	...	...	2,367	887	336	322	2,127	32,636	3,086	...	...	42,020	18,611	2,369	...	...	...	63,000
Etáwah ditto, ditto ...	...	...	...	2,177	...	...	753	4,197	...	...	4,032	24,606	4,771	...	644	41,180	44,076	3,875	...	...	275	89,406
Narora Weir ditto, ditto ...	5,111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,111
Total, Lower Ganges Canal,	1,09,326	...	3,882	2,901	2,051	1,164	8,637	8,448	503	424	17,871	1,32,367	12,777	...	2,494	1,93,519	1,11,756	17,748	185	...	7,064	4,39,598
Agra Canal	18,496	346	230	12	182	...	1,640	974	2,566	69	5,589	14,087	6,031	...	71	31,797	34,237	5,302	158	...	...	89,990
Eastern Jumna Canal ...	22,237	259	1,267	6,984	5,666	...	3,129	1,160	...	955	6,195	16,601	6,430	501	815	49,962	61,715	22,752	135	...	1,248	1,58,049
Dún Canals	10,375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,670	...	500	...	9	23,554
Rohilkhand Canals ...	3,464	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,887	391	242	...	...	30,984
Bijnor Canals ...	921	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,916	...	17	...	...	3,854
Betwa Canal... Jhánsi Lakes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,389	...	1,389	...	...	...	...	194	1,583
Betwa Canal... Hamírpur Lakes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,947	...	1,947	5,455	...	...	...	...	7,402
Total ...	2,49,544	1,651	8,583	18,845	22,485	1,180	18,911	17,430	7,107	3,477	47,169	2,09,998	39,824	4,033	11,971	4,12,664	4,02,415	75,310	1,566	...	19,881	11,61,380
Betwa Canal	3,089	...	...	61	...	...	993	607	...	...	1,706	15,250	1,016	...	477	20,110	13,647	673	43	...	255	37,817
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,52,633	1,651	8,583	18,906	22,485	1,180	19,904	18,037	7,107	3,477	48,875	2,25,248	40,840	4,033	12,448	4,32,774	4,16,062	75,983	1,609	...	20,136	11,99,197

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

E.—Prices of Labour.

Form III-E(2).—*Statement showing Prices of Labour in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the Agricultural year ending 30th June 1898.*

Districts.	Wages per diem.		Cart per day.	Camel per day.	Donkeys, per score, per day.	Boat per day.	Remarks.
	Skilled.	Unskilled.					
N.-W. Provinces.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	
Dehra Dún ...	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	0 6 0	12 8 0	...	
Saháranpur ...	0 6 0	0 2 6 & 0 3 0	0 14 0	0 7 0	3 12 0 & 4 0 0	2 0 0	
Muzaffarnagar ...	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 14 0	0 6 0	2 8 0	2 6 0	
Meerut ...	0 6 0	0 2 6	0 14 0	0 5 0 to 0 8 0	3 2 0 to 3 8 0	0 8 0	
Bulandshahr ...	0 5 0 to 0 8 0	0 2 0 & 0 2 6	0 14 0	0 8 0	5 0 0	1 0 0	
Aligarh ...	0 5 0 to 0 6 0	0 2 6 to 0 3 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	
Muttra ...	0 5 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	0 5 0	...	0 5 0 to 0 8 0	
Agra ...	0 3 0 to 0 8 0	0 2 6 to 0 3 0	0 14 0	0 5 0	2 8 0	1 0 0	
Farukhabad ...	0 4 0 to 0 6 0	0 2 0 to 0 2 6	0 14 0 to 0 15 0	...	5 12 0 to 7 0 0	0 10 0 to 1 0 0	
Mainpuri ...	0 5 0	0 2 10	0 14 0	0 8 0	6 14 0	0 10 0	
Etáwah ...	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 14 0	0 8 0	5 0 0	1 0 0	
Etah ...	0 5 0	0 2 3	0 14 0	...	8 0 0	...	
Bareilly ...	0 4 0 to 0 8 0	0 2 6	0 14 0	0 8 0	2 8 0	0 8 0	
Bijnor ...	0 4 0 & 0 5 0	0 2 6	0 14 0 to 1 0 0	...	7 8 0	0 10 0	
Budaun ...	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	2 8 0	0 6 0	
Moradabad ...	0 5 1	0 2 11	0 13 0	0 8 0	3 9 4	1 1 6	
Sháhjahánpur ...	0 4 0	0 2 0 & 0 2 6	0 8 0 to 0 14 0	...	...	...	
Pilibhít ...	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 14 0	...	...	...	

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

E.—Prices of Labour.

Form III-E(2).—*Statement showing Prices of Labour in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the Agricultural year ending 30th June* 1898—(concluded).

Districts.	*Wages per diem.* Skilled.	*Wages per diem.* Unskilled.	Cart per day.	Camel per day.	Donkeys, per score, per day.	Boat per day.	Remarks.
N.-W. P.—*(concld.)*.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	
Cawnpore ...	0 5 0 & 0 6 0	0 2 0 & 0 2 6	0 14 0	0 7 0 & 0 8 0	3 12 0	1 8 0 to 4 0 0	
Fatehpur ...	0 2 0 to 0 4 0	0 1 6 to 0 2 0	0 8 0 to 0 14 0	0 8 0 to 0 12 0	2 8 0 to 10 0 0	0 8 0 to 1 8 0	
Bánda ...	0 5 0	0 2 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	5 0 0	0 14 0	
Hamírpur ...	0 3 0	0 1 9	0 9 0	0 7 0	3 3 0	0 10 0	
Allahabad ...	0 4 5	0 2 2	0 13 0	0 8 6	3 2 0	1 3 2	
Jhánsi ...	0 5 0	0 3 0 to 0 4 0	0 14 0	0 7 0 & 0 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	
Jalaún ...	0 3 3 to 0 5 9	0 1 6 to 0 2 5	0 10 0 to 0 14 0	0 3 0 to 0 6 8	1 4 0 to 4 2 8	1 0 0 to 2 0 0	
Benares ...	0 4 0 & 0 5 0	0 2 6 & 0 3 0	0 14 0	0 4 0	2 8 0 & 3 13 0	...	
Mirzapur ...	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 14 0	0 5 4	3 12 0	2 0 0	
Jaunpur ...	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 10 0 to 0 12 0	0 5 0	...	1 8 0	
Gházipur ...	0 4 0	0 1 6	0 14 0	0 8 0	4 0 0	1 0 0	
Ballia ...	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 14 0	...	...	0 8 0 to 2 0 0	
Gorakhpur ...	0 3 0 to 0 5 0	0 1 6 to 0 2 0	0 11 0	...	7 8 0	1 0 0	
Basti ...	0 4 0 to 0 6 0	0 1 6 to 0 2 0	0 8 0 to 0 12 0	...	...	0 8 0 to 6 8 0	
Azamgarh ...	0 3 7	0 1 8	0 11 7	0 10 0	3 4 8	1 4 10	
Almora ...	0 4 0 to 0 8 0	0 2 6 to 0 3 0	1 4 0	...	...	...	
Garhwál ...	0 4 0 to 0 8 0	0 2 0	...	...	...	...	
Naini Tal ...	0 5 0 to 0 11 0	0 3 0 to 0 4 0	0 10 0 to 0 14 0	...	6 0 0 to 7 0 0	...	

OUDH.						
Lucknow ...	0 4 0 & 0 5 4	0 1 6 to 0 2 10	0 12 0	0 10 0	3 8 0	0 8 0 to 2 0 0
Unao ...	0 4 0 & 0 5 0	0 1 6 to 0 2 0	0 14 0	...	2 0 0	1 0 0
Rae Bareli ...	0 4 0 to 0 5 0	0 2 0 to 0 2 6	0 14 0	0 8 0	2 8 0	1 8 0
Sitapur ...	0 4 6	0 2 2	0 14 0	0 4 3	2 8 6	1 4 0
Hardoi ...	0 4 3	0 1 10½	0 14 0	0 8 0	2 8 0	1 8 9
Kheri ...	0 3 9	0 1 9	0 14 0	...	...	0 14 0
Fyzabad ...	0 3 0 & 0 4 0	0 1 6 & 0 2 0	0 12 0	...	1 4 0	2 0 0
Gonda ...	0 4 8	0 3 5	0 8 0 to 0 14 8	0 8 8	3 0 0	...
Bahraich ...	0 2 6 to 0 6 0	0 2 0 to 0 5 0	0 8 0 to 1 0 0	...	1 14 0 to 3 4 0	1 0 0 to 3 0 0
Sultánpur ...	0 3 0 to 0 5 0	0 1 6 to 0 2 0	0 14 0	0 5 3	2 8 0	1 6 7
Partábgarh ...	0 3 4	0 1 8	0 14 0	0 6 6	2 4 6	4 0 0
Bara Banki ...	0 3 0 to 0 5 0	0 1 6 to 0 2 6	0 12 0	1 0 0	3 12 0	1 8 0

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

1.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1898-99, *compared with the Imports of the preceding two years,* 1896-97 *and* 1897-98.

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	1896-97.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS A.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by weight.)*		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
I.—ARMS AND AMMUNITION—							
1. Ammunition ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Fire-arms ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	320
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	320
3. Other sorts ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	30
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	30
II.—BORAX	Thibet ...	19,382	1,71,653	19,278	1,71,855	21,623	1,88,705
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	19,382	1,71,653	19,278	1,71,855	21,623	1,88,705
III.—BUILDING MATERIALS—							
1. Kankar ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	360	22	...	...	44	2
	Total ...	360	22	...	...	44	2
2. Lime and limestone.	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	778	194	1,215	303	520	550
	Total ...	778	194	1,215	303	520	550
IV.—CANES AND RATTANS ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	No. 17,120 96	86
	Nepál ...	No. 854,060	4,271	No. 1,372,496	6,863	„ 1,300,487 2,340	6,501
	Total ...	No. 854,060	4,271	No. 1,372,496	6,863	No. 1,317,607 2,436	6,587
V.—CHINESE AND JAPANESE WARE (INCLUDES LACQUERED WARE, BUT EXCLUDES EARTHEN WARE AND PORCELAIN).	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI.—COAL AND COKE ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VII.—CORDAGE AND ROPE OF VEGETABLE FIBRE.	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII.—COTTON—							
1. Raw	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Manufactured—							
(a) Twist and yarn (European).	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

1.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1898-99, *compared with the Imports of the preceding two years,* 1896-97 *and* 1897-98—(continued).

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	1896-97.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS A.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by weight)*—(continued).		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
VIII.—COTTON—*(concld.)*—							
(b) Twist and yarn (Indian).	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Piece-goods (European).	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	3	300
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	3	300
(d) Piece-goods (Indian).	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	2	100
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	2	100
IX.—DRUGS AND MEDICINES—							
1. Asafœtida ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Betel leaf or pán...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Other sorts (not intoxicating).	Thibet ...	3	48	...	...	8	128
	Nepál ...	30,597	4,41,766	28,075	4,12,852	35,805	5,22,846
	Total ...	30,600	4,41,814	28,075	4,12,852	35,813	5,22,974
4. Intoxicating drugs (other than Opium)—							
(a) Gánja ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Bhang ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	1,132	9,056	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,132	9,056	...	...	...	...
(c) Charas ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(d) Other kinds...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
X.—DYEING MATERIALS—							
1. Al	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Indigo... ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

1.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1898-99, *compared with the Imports of the preceding two years,* 1896-97 *and* 1897-98—(continued).

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	1896-97.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS A.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by weight)*—(continued).		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
X.—DYEING MATERIALS—*(concluded)*—							
3. Madder or manjit...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	68	566	312	2,927	233	2,269
	Total ...	68	566	312	2,927	233	2,269
4. Safflower ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Turmeric ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	3,028	23,492	2,779	23,290	2,615	21,485
	Total ...	3,028	23,492	2,779	23,290	2,615	21,485
6. Other kinds ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	156	1,608	153	1,602	73	730
	Total ...	156	1,608	153	1,602	73	730
XI.—EARTHEN WARE AND PORCELAIN.	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XII.—FIBROUS PRODUCTS, RAW (EXCLUDING JUTE).	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	69,539	2,12,565	18,640	56,022	13,206	39,618
	Total ...	69,539	2,12,565	18,640	56,022	13,206	39,618
XIII.—FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND NUTS—							
1. Cocoanuts ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	No. 1,000 8	144
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	No. 1,000 8	144
2. All other kinds ...	Thibet ...	14	34	...	...	151	397
	Nepál ...	2,039	4,078	1,111	2,237	1,544	3,304
	Total ...	2,053	4,112	1,111	2,237	1,695	3,701
XIV.—GLASS—							
1. Beads and false pearls,	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Other sorts ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XV.—GRAIN AND PULSE—							
1. Gram and pulse ...	Thibet ...	16	48	...	...	10	22
	Nepál ...	48,894	1,27,973	50,277	2,12,165	72,335	1,69,857
	Total ...	48,910	1,28,021	50,277	2,12,165	72,345	1,69,879
2. Wheat ...	Thibet ...	830	3,850	...	...	195	456
	Nepal ...	2,381	8,131	2,249	9,049	29,427	73,944
	Total ...	3,211	11,981	2,249	9,049	29,622	74,400

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

1.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1898-99, *compared with the Imports of the preceding two years,* 1896-97 *and* 1897-98—(continued).

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	1896-97. Quantity.	1896-97. Value.	1897-98. Quantity.	1897-98. Value.	1898-99. Quantity.	1898-99. Value.
CLASS A.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by weight)*—(continued).		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
XV.—GRAIN AND PULSE—*(concluded)*—							
3. Other spring crops	Thibet	...	...	...	...	38	82
	Nepál	5,039	14,479	4,025	13,958	10,540	23,639
	Total	5,039	14,479	4,025	13,958	10,578	23,721
4. Rice, husked	Thibet	1,120	5,755	...	...	210	787
	Nepál	193,953	8,17,199	401,056	18,08,733	631,460	22,13,804
	Total	195,073	8,22,954	401,056	18,08,733	631,670	22,14,591
5. Rice, unhusked	Thibet	...	...	...	...	68	151
	Nepál	221,804	4,85,336	408,432	9,61,520	484,430	9,90,498
	Total	221,804	4,85,336	408,432	9,61,520	484,498	9,90,649
6. Other rain crops	Thibet	92	276	...	...	597	1,290
	Nepál	18,394	67,244	29,165	71,169	53,015	1,02,850
	Total	18.486	67,520	29,165	71,169	53,612	1,04,140
Total, Grains,		492,523	15,30,291	895,204	30,76,594	1,282,325	35,77,380
XVI.—GUMS AND RESINS	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	6,111	91,033	3,194	47,903	18,167	2,39,904
	Total	6,111	91,033	3,194	47,903	18,167	2,39,904
XVII.—HIDES AND SKINS—							
1. Hides of cattle	Thibet	No. 15	30	No. 43	86	No. 80	16 150
	Nepál	,, 71,482	1,42,964	,, 54,911	1,09,822	,, 100,542	14,578 2,01,084
	Total	No. 71,497	1,42,994	No. 54,954	1,09,908	No. 100,622	14,594 2,01,234
2. Skins of sheep, goats, and small animals.	Thibet	No. 547	273	No. 551	275	No. 798	30 393
	Nepál	,, 3,088	1,542	,, 3,718	1,856	,, 4,913	150 2,465
	Total	No. 3,635	1,815	No 4.269	2,131	No. 5,711	180 2,863
XVIII.—HORNS	Thibet	1,555	12,440	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	1,038	8,039	612	4,918	662	5,410
	Total	2,593	20,479	612	4,918	662	5,410
XIX.—IVORY ...	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
XX.—JEWELLERY, AND PRECIOUS STONES AND PEARLS UNSET—							
1. Jewellery...	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Precious stones and pearls unset.	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXI.—JUTE—							
1. Raw ...	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	2	6
	Total	...	...	...	...	2	6

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

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Articles.	Countries whence imported.	1896-97. Quantity.	1896-97. Value.	1897-98. Quantity.	1897-98. Value.	1898-99. Quantity.	1898-99. Value.
CLASS A.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by weight)*—(continued).		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
XXI.—JUTE—*(concluded)*—							
2. Gunny bags and cloths,	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	No. 64 1,083	5,458	No. 700 769	4,026	No. 1,570 461	2,616
	Total ...	No. 64 1,083	5,458	No. 700 769	4,026	No. 1,570 461	2,616
XXII.—LAC—							
1. Dye	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Shell	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Stick and other kinds,	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	21	252	3	36	2	24
	Total ...	21	252	3	36	2	24
XXIII.—LEATHER—							
1. Unmanufactured ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	No. 179	697	No. 1,597	5,459	No. 127	2,205
	Total ...	No. 179	697	No. 1,597	5,459	No. 127	2,205
2. Manufactured ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	84
	Nepál ...	No. 160	80	No. 92	45	...	543
	Total ...	No. 160	80	No. 92	45	...	627
XXIV.—LIQUORS ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	38	1,600
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	38	1,600
XXV.—MATS	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	117
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	6
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	123
XXVI.—METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF METALS—							
1. Brass and copper ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	27	945
	Nepál ...	122	4,270	149	5,215	12	420
	Total ...	122	4,270	149	5,215	39	1,365
2. Iron ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	5	42
	Nepál ...	1,202	8,786	1,068	7,951	1,067	8,273
	Total ...	1,202	8,786	1,068	7,951	1,072	8,315
3. Other metals ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	167	6,730	336	13,440	165	6,600
	Total ...	167	6,730	336	13,440	165	6,600
XXVII.—MUSK ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	Ounces 21	1,100
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	„ 1	50
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	Ounces 22	1,150
XXVIII.—OILCAKE ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	3,907	5,859	3,135	4,696	2,916	4,370
	Total ...	3,907	5,859	3,135	4,696	2,916	4,370

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

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1.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1898-99, *compared with the Imports of the preceding two years,* 1896-97 *and* 1897-98—(continued).

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	1896-97.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS A.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by weight)*—(continued).		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
XXIX.—OILS—							
1. Petroleum ...	Thibet ...	1	5	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	6	30	1	5	4	20
	Total ...	7	35	1	5	4	20
2. Other kinds ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	7	105
	Nepál ...	28	382	38	460	126	1,536
	Total ...	28	382	38	460	133	1,641
XXX.—OPIUM	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXXI.—PAINTS AND COLOURS.	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXXII.—PAPER ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	50
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,654
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,704
XXXIII.—PROVISIONS—							
1. Fish, dry (unsalted or salted).	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Fish, wet, salted *(ngapi)*.	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Ghí	Thibet ...	24	711	20	570	38	1,143
	Nepál ...	14,734	4,08,601	24,076	6,79,914	26,778	7,90,196
	Total ...	14,758	4,09,312	24,096	6,80,484	26,816	7,91,339
4. Other kinds ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	64	367
	Nepál ...	3,996	17,486	5,308	24,458	4,666	22,862
	Total ...	3,996	17,486	5,308	24,458	4,730	23,229
XXXIV.—RAILWAY MATERIALS.	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXXV.—SALT	Thibet ...	33,275	1,33,100	33,545	1,34,182	37,825	1,51,300
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	33,275	1,33,100	33,545	1,34,182	37,825	1,51,300
XXXVI.—SALTPETRE AND OTHER SALINE SUBSTANCES—							
1. Saltpetre ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Other saline substances.	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

1.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1898-99, *compared with the Imports of the preceding two years,* 1896-97 *and* 1897-98—(continued).

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	1896-97.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS A.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by weight)*—(continued).		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
XXXVII.—SEEDS—							
1. Oilseeds—							
(a) Linseed	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	35,305	1,39,229	47,293	1,87,356	68,887	2,15,260
	Total	35,305	1,39,229	47,293	1,87,356	68,887	2,15,260
(b) Mustard and rape.	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	2,749	12,176	4,993	19,869	1,795	6,285
	Total	2,749	12,176	4,993	19,869	1,795	6,285
(c) Til or jinjili	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	14	70	64	320	13	65
	Total	14	70	64	320	13	65
(d) Other oil-seeds.	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	121,957	3,50,850	134,265	3,99,989	179,746	4,86,712
	Total	121,957	3,50,850	134,265	3,99,989	179,746	4,86,712
	Total, Oil-seeds.	160,025	5,02,325	186,615	6,07,534	250,441	7,08,322
2. Other seeds—							
(a) Indigo seed	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Tea seed	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Other kinds	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	30	60	241	482	118	236
	Total	30	60	241	482	118	236
XXXVIII.—SILK—							
1. Raw	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Manufactured	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXXIX.—SPICES—							
1. Betel nuts	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Other kinds	Thibet	30	600	64	1,280	150	3,000
	Nepál	16,001	3,19,206	11,483	2,27,936	15,316	2,87,565
	Total	16,031	3,19,806	11,547	2,29,216	15,466	2,90,565
XL.—STATIONERY	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

1.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1898-99, *compared with the Imports of the preceding two years,* 1896-97 *and* 1897-98—(continued).

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	1896-97.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS A.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by weight)*—(continued).		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
XLI.—STONE AND MARBLE,	Thibet ...	...	...	24	48	...	...
	Nepál ...	147	294	128	256	171	342
	Total ...	147	294	152	304	171	342
XLII.—SUGAR—							
1. Refined ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	5	60
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	5	60
2. Unrefined ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	9	45	...	...	54	270
	Total ...	9	45	...	...	54	270
	Total, Sugar.	9	45	...	...	59	330
XLIII.—TEA—							
1. Indian... ...	Thibet ...	17	1,020	10	600	9	540
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	17	1,020	10	600	9	540
2. Foreign ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XLIV.—TEXTILE FABRICS NOT OTHERWISE ENUMERATED.	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	1	5
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	198	990
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	199	995
XLV.—TOBACCO... ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	6	60
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	30	270
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	36	330
XLVI.—WAX	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	2	40
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	89	1,780
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	91	1,820
XLVII.—WOOD—							
1. Bamboos ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	No. 1,480	37 1,614
	Nepál ...	No. 2,788	57	No. 6,917	140	„ 173,890	1,549 3,478
	Total ...	No. 2,788	57	No. 6,917	140	No. 175,370	1,586 5,092
2. Firewood ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	6,058	1,515
	Nepál ...	18,442	4,610	14,471	3,618	6,212	1,552
	Total ...	18,442	4,610	14,471	3,618	12,270	3,067
3. Teak timber ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Timber, other than teak.	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	1,473	1,839
	Nepál ...	400,593	5,00,740	294,530	3,68,158	237,615	2,97,016
	Total ...	400,593	5,00,740	294,530	3,68,158	239,088	2,98,855
XLVIII.—WOOL—							
1. Raw	Thibet ...	10,175	2,03,500	10,374	2,07,480	11,008	2,20,160
	Nepál ...	8	160	8	160	12	240
	Total ...	10,183	2,03,660	10,382	2,07,640	11,020	2,20,400

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Articles.	Countries whence imported.	1896-97.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS A.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by weight)*—(concluded).		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
XLVIII.—WOOL—*(concld.)*—							
2. Manufactured (piece-goods).	Thibet ...	284	11,360	666	26,640	480	19,200
	Nepál ...	2	80	10	400	11	440
	Total ...	286	11,440	676	27,040	491	19,640
3. Shawls ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XLIX.—YAKS' TAILS ...	Thibet ...	21	1,680	84	6,720	1	2,601
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	400
	Total ...	21	1,680	84	6,720	1	3,001
L.—ALL OTHER ARTICLES OF MERCHANDISE—							
1. Unmanufactured ...	Thibet ...	4	12	...	...	...	2
	Nepál ...	4,720	13,785	6,700	20,100	2,464	17,757
	Total ...	4,724	13,797	6,700	20,100	2,464	17,759
2. Manufactured ...	Thibet ...	1	5	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	7,839	38,203	1,988	9,940	443	7,770
	Total ...	7,840	38,208	1,988	9,940	443	7,770
LI.—TREASURE—							
1. Gold	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Silver	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	164
	Nepál ...	...	1,33,754	...	1,57,551	...	1,25,438
	Total ...	...	1,33,754	...	1,57,551	...	1,25,602
Total, Class A	Thibet ...	No. 562 66,844	5,46,400	No. 594 64,065	5,49,736	Ounces 21 No. 19,478 80,276	6,00,995
	Nepál ...	,, 931,821 1,238,393	44,33,508	,, 1,440,431 1,502,352	58,89,169	1,922,079 ,, 1,582,529 Ounce 1	69,16,211
	Total ...	No. 932,383 1,305,237	49,79,908	No. 1,441,025 1,566,417	64,38,905	No. 1,602,007 2,002,355 Ounces 22	75,17,206
CLASS B.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by number.)*		Nos.		Nos.		Nos.	
I.—ANIMALS, LIVING (FOR SALE)—							
1. Horses, ponies, and mules.	Thibet ...	282	15,450	187	10,450	315	18,900
	Nepál ...	8	400	398	19,900	24	1,200
	Total ...	290	15,850	585	30,350	339	20,100
2. Cattle	Thibet ...	1,081	27,025	117	3,510	33	990
	Nepál ...	1,745	43,625	1,618	40,450	1,791	44,775
	Total ...	2,826	70,650	1,735	43,960	1,824	45,765

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Articles.	Countries whence imported.	1896-97.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS B.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by number)*—(concluded).		Nos.	Rs.	Nos.	Rs.	Nos.	Rs.
I.—ANIMALS, LIVING (FOR SALE)—*(concluded)*—							
3. Sheep and goats ...	Thibet ...	24,695	74,085	23,713	71,139	18,856	56,568
	Nepál ...	210	420	404	808	682	1,364
	Total ...	24,905	74,505	24,117	71,947	19,538	57,932
4. Other kinds ...	Thibet ...	4,344	13,042	38	114	56	166
	Nepál ...	1,597	3,208	2,028	4,056	2,482	4,964
	Total ...	5,941	16,250	2,066	4,170	2,538	5,130
II.—BUILDING MATERIALS—							
1. Bricks and tiles ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Class B ...	Thibet ...	30,402	1,29,602	24,055	85,213	19,260	76,624
	Nepál ...	3,560	47,653	4,448	65,214	4,979	52,303
	Total ...	33,962	1,77,255	28,503	1,50,427	24,239	1,28,927

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1898-99, *compared with the Exports of the preceding two years,* 1896-97 *and* 1897-98.

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	1896-97.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS A.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by weight.)*		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
I.—ARMS AND AMMUNITION—							
1. Ammunition	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Fire-arms	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	360
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	360
3. Other sorts	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	5
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	5
II.—BORAX	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	6	54
	Total	...	...	...	...	6	54
III.—BUILDING MATERIALS—							
1. Kankar	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	36	2
	Total	...	...	...	...	36	2
2. Lime and lime-stone.	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	164	40	74	17	25	40
	Total	164	40	74	17	25	40
IV.—CANES AND RATTANS	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	No. 100	1	...	...	...	...
	Total	No. 100	1	...	...	...	...
V.—CHINESE AND JAPANESE WARE (INCLUDES LACQUERED WARE, BUT EXCLUDES EARTHEN WARE AND PORCELAIN).	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	4
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	840
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	844
VI.—COAL AND COKE	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
VII.—CORDAGE AND ROPE OF VEGETABLE FIBRE.	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII—COTTON—							
1. Raw	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	1,089	17,802	1,444	22,854	1,620	24,938
	Total	1,089	17,802	1,444	22,854	1,620	24,938
2. Manufactured—							
(a) Twist and yarn (European).	Thibet	23	1,610	27	1,890	25	1,750
	Nepál	3,377	2,36,390	5,058	3,54,060	7,792	5,45,440
	Total	3,400	2,38,000	5,085	3,55,950	7,817	5,47,190

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1898-99, *compared with the Exports of the preceding two years,* 1896-97 *and* 1897-98—(continued).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	1896-97.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS A.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by weight)*—(continued).		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
VIII.—COTTON—*(concluded)*—							
(b) Twist and yarn (Indian).	Thibet ...	46	1,380	41	1,230	42	1,260
	Nepál ...	585	17,550	267	8,010	607	18,210
	Total ...	631	18,930	308	9,240	649	19,470
(c) Piece-goods (European).	Thibet ...	374	37,400	335	33,500	487	48,700
	Nepál ...	13,601	13,60,100	13,294	13,29,400	17,561	17,56,100
	Total ...	13,975	13,97,500	13,629	13,62,900	18,048	18,04,800
(d) Piece-goods (Indian).	Thibet ...	250	12,500	249	12,450	648	32,400
	Nepál ...	12,811	6,40,550	11,533	5,76,650	13,432	6,71,600
	Total ...	13,061	6,53,050	11,782	5,89,100	14,080	7,04,000
	Total, Cotton goods.	31,067	23,07,480	30,804	23,17,190	40,594	30,75,460
IX.—DRUGS AND MEDICINES—							
1. Asafœtida ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	2	300	...	...	3	300
	Total ...	2	300	..	...	3	300
2. Betel leaf or pán ...	Thibet ...	...	...	2	50	...	...
	Nepál ...	41	807	23	505	16	370
	Total ...	41	807	25	555	16	370
3. Other sorts (not intoxicating).	Thibet ...	16	250	11	175	6	95
	Nepál ...	340	5,184	247	3,745	302	4,642
	Total ...	356	5,434	258	3,920	308	4,737
4. Intoxicating drugs (other than Opium)—							
(a) Gánja ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Bhang ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Charas ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(d) Other kinds ...	Thibet ...	...	...	12	24	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	12	24	...	...
X.—DYEING MATERIALS—							
1. Al	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	39	468	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	39	468	...	...	...	...
2. Indigo... ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	1	133
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	1	133
3. Madder or manjit...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1898-99, *compared with the Exports of the preceding two years,* 1896-97 *and* 1897-98—(continued).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	1896-97. Quantity.	1896-97. Value.	1897-98. Quantity.	1897-98. Value.	1898-99. Quantity.	1898-99. Value.
CLASS A—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by weight)*—(continued).		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
X.—DYEING MATERIALS—*(concluded)*—							
4. Safflower ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	1	20
	Nepál ...	3	60	12	240	...	...
	Total ...	3	60	12	240	1	20
5. Turmeric ...	Thibet ...	1	10	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	9	79	2	16
	Total ...	1	10	9	79	2	16
6. Other kinds ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	47	506	57	572	79	790
	Total ...	47	506	57	572	79	790
XI.—EARTHEN WARE AND PORCELAIN.	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	337
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	579
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	916
XII.—FIBROUS PRODUCTS, RAW (EXCLUDING JUTE).	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	15	47	...	...	11	33
	Total ...	15	47	...	...	11	33
XIII.—FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND NUTS—							
1. Cocoanuts ...	Thibet ...	68	1,360	53	1,060	25	500
	Nepál ...	No. 9,833 276	6,281	No. 10,650 200	4,971	No. 25,956 219	4,410
	Total ...	No. 9,833 344	7,641	No. 10,650 253	6,031	No. 25,956 244	4,910
2. All other kinds ...	Thibet ...	83	166	133	290	161	357
	Nepál ...	10,719	21,500	12,507	25,574	15,469	31,994
	Total ...	10,802	21,666	12,640	25,864	15,630	32,351
XIV.—GLASS—							
1. Beads and false pearls.	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Other sorts ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	2	20
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	2	20
XV.—GRAIN AND PULSE—							
1. Gram and pulse ...	Thibet ...	1,700	5,558	117	624	282	679
	Nepál ...	2,740	9,065	4,029	16,068	6,437	14,123
	Total ...	4,440	14,623	4,146	16,692	6,719	14,802
2. Wheat ...	Thibet ...	2,221	10,154	3,281	17,470	2,774	8,470
	Nepál ...	310	1,254	1,444	5,911	378	915
	Total ...	2,531	11,408	4,725	23,381	3,152	9,385
3. Other spring crops,	Thibet ...	11,298	37,240	69,508	3,03,148	16,536	40,609
	Nepál ...	561	1,574	2,134	7,756	1,194	2,758
	Total ...	11,859	38,814	71,642	3,10,904	17,730	43,367
4. Rice (husked) ...	Thibet ...	14,552	82,940	47,485	2,96,486	21,362	88,134
	Nepál ...	595	2,157	131	699	1	4
	Total ...	15,147	85,097	47,616	2,97,185	21,363	88,138

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1898-99, *compared with the Exports of the preceding two years,* 1896-97 *and* 1897-98—(continued).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	1896-97. Quantity.	1896-97. Value.	1897-98. Quantity.	1897-98. Value.	1898-99. Quantity.	1898-99. Value.
CLASS A.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by weight)*—(continued).		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
XV.—GRAIN AND PULSE—*(concluded)*—							
5. Rice, unhusked	Thibet	4,929	14,898	2,809	8,095	2,878	6,743
	Nepal	239	537	59	149	13	26
	Total	5,168	15,435	2,868	8,244	2,891	6,769
6. Other rain crops	Thibet	5,353	20,137	3,609	11,866	4,273	9,375
	Nepál	46	122	16	57	13	26
	Total	5,399	20,259	3,625	11,923	4,286	9,401
	Total, Grains.	44,544	1,85,636	134,622	6,68,329	56,141	1,71,862
XVI.—GUMS AND RESINS	Thibet	...	...	...	...	1	16
	Nepál	5	75	2	30	5	75
	Total	5	75	2	30	6	91
XVII.—HIDES AND SKINS—							
1. Hides of cattle	Thibet	No. 386	772	No. 257	514	No. 105 21	210
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	„ 52 10	104
	Total	No. 386	772	No. 257	514	No. 157 31	314
2. Skins of sheep, goats, and small animals.	Thibet	No. 801	399	No. 820	409	No. 423 4	212
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	No. 801	399	No. 820	409	No. 423 4	212
XVIII.—HORNS	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
XIX.—IVORY	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
XX.—JEWELLERY, AND PRECIOUS STONES AND PEARLS UNSET—							
1. Jewellery	Thibet	...	...	...	520	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	520	...	...
2. Precious stones and pearls unset.	Thibet	...	1,864	...	2,362	...	4,685
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	1,864	...	2,362	...	4,685
XXI.—JUTE—							
1. Raw	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Gunny bags and cloths.	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	No. 1,498 32	534	No. 2,354 70	938	No. 961 73	445
	Total	No. 1,498 32	534	No. 2,354 70	938	No. 961 73	445
XXII.—LAC—							
1. Dye	Thibet	...	...	3	60	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	7	140	...	...
	Total	...	...	10	200	...	...

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1898-99, *compared with the Exports of the preceding two years,* 1896-97 *and* 1897-98—(continued).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	1896-97.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS A.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by weight)*—(continued).		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
XXII.—LAC—*(concluded)*—							
2. Shell	Thibet ...	4	160	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	3	120	4	160	8	320
	Total ...	7	280	4	160	8	320
3. Stick and other kinds.	Thibet ...	4	60	...	...	2	29
	Nepál ...	104	1,350	73	876	19	234
	Total ...	108	1,410	73	876	21	263
XXIII.—LEATHER—							
1. Unmanufactured ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Manufactured ...	Thibet ...	No. 630	315	No. 517	258	No. 310	462
	Nepál ...	„ 503	251	„ 447	223	„ 8	162
	Total ...	No. 1,133	566	No. 964	481	No. 318	624
XXIV.—LIQUORS ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	40
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	40
XXV.—MATS	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	269
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	269
XXVI.—METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF METALS—							
1. Brass and copper...	Thibet ...	63	2,520	44	1,665	79	2,805
	Nepál ...	818	28,535	796	27,895	448	15,680
	Total ...	881	31,055	840	29,560	527	18,485
2. Iron	Thibet ...	210	1,935	166	1,569	119	996
	Nepál ...	1,312	10,105	1,340	10,696	1,580	12,613
	Total ...	1,522	12,040	1,506	12,265	1,699	13,609
3. Other metals ...	Thibet ...	1	50	...	...	5	200
	Nepál ...	1,887	75,480	2,135	85,400	2,579	1,03,160
	Total ...	1,888	75,530	2,135	85,400	2,584	1,03,360
XXVII.—MUSK	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXVIII.—OILCAKE ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	1	1	8	11	17	25
	Total ...	1	1	8	11	17	25
XXIX.—OILS—							
1. Petroleum ...	Thibet ...	135	675	93	465	50	250
	Nepál ...	5,026	25,130	4,794	23,970	6,920	34,600
	Total ...	5,161	25,805	4,887	24,435	6,970	34,850

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2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1898-99, *compared with the Exports of the preceding two years,* 1896-97 *and* 1897-98—(continued).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	1896-97.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS A.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by weight)*—(continued).		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
XXIX.—OILS—*(concluded)*—							
2. Other kinds ...	Thibet ...	253	3,935	240	3,469	176	2,628
	Nepál ...	36	516	7	87	2	24
	Total ...	289	4,451	247	4,556	178	2,652
XXX.—OPIUM	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXXI.—PAINTS AND COLOURS.	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	30	360
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	30	360
XXXII.—PAPER ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	29
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	29
XXXIII.—PROVISIONS—							
1. Fish, dry (unsalted or salted).	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	1,722	8,610
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	1,722	8,610
2. Fish, wet, salted *(ngapi)*.	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	744	4,462
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	744	4,462
3. Ghí	Thibet ...	159	4,768	133	3,990	71	2,158
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	159	4,768	133	3,990	71	2,158
4. Other kinds ...	Thibet ...	76	242	248	846	12	37
	Nepál ...	30,433	85,998	28,925	93,981	30,526	89,008
	Total ...	30,509	86,240	29,173	94,827	30,538	89,045
XXXIV.—RAILWAY MATERIALS.	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXXV.—SALT... ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	2	8
	Nepál ...	60,359	2,41,686	71,775	2,94,692	85,349	3,55,666
	Total ...	60,359	2,41,686	71,775	2,94,692	85,351	3,55,674
XXXVI.—SALTPETRE AND OTHER SALINE SUBSTANCES—							
1. Saltpetre ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	5	50	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	5	50	...	...	...	...
2. Other saline substances.	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	134	329	158	316	53	106
	Total ...	134	329	158	316	53	106

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1898-99, *compared with the Exports of the preceding two years,* 1896-97 *and* 1897-98—(continued).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	1896-97.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS A.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by weight)*—(continued).		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
XXXVII.—SEEDS—							
1.—OILSEEDS—							
(a) Linseed ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	5	20	24	96	...	...
	Total ...	5	20	24	96	...	...
(b) Mustard and rape.	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	1	4	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	1	4	...	...
(c) Til or jinjili ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	3	15	4	20	2	10
	Total ...	3	15	4	20	2	10
(d) Other oilseeds...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	15	45
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	15	45
	Total, Oil-seeds.	8	35	29	120	17	55
2. OTHER SEEDS—							
(a) Indigo seed ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Tea seed ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Other kinds ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	4	8
	Nepál ...	200	400	20	40	100	250
	Total ...	200	400	20	40	104	258
XXXVIII.—SILK—							
1. Raw	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	2	750	2	500	1	300
	Total ...	2	750	2	500	1	300
2. Manufactured ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	3	1,500	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	3	1,500	...	...	...	...
XXXIX.—SPICES—							
1. Betel nuts... ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	365	4,372	284	3,409	446	5,352
	Total ...	365	4,372	284	3,409	446	5,352
2. Other kinds ...	Thibet ...	38	760	43	860	25	500
	Nepál ...	5,602	1,10,345	5,925	1,15,763	6,178	1,16,983
	Total ...	5,640	1,11,105	5,968	1,16,623	6,203	1,17,483
XL.—STATIONERY ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1898-99, *compared with the Exports of the preceding two years,* 1896-97 *and* 1897-98—(continued).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	1896-97.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS A.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by weight)*—(continued).		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
XLI.—STONE AND MARBLE.	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	75	150
	Nepál ...	...	...	25	50	22	44
	Total ...	...	...	25	50	97	194
XLII.—SUGAR—							
1. Refined ...	Thibet ...	356	5,530	209	3,192	166	2,488
	Nepál ...	2,159	25,858	1,910	23,585	2,709	33,110
	Total ...	2,515	31,388	2,119	26,777	2,875	35,598
2. Unrefined... ...	Thibet ...	10,526	62,916	8,498	49,412	6,587	39,522
	Nepál ...	25,534	1,27,670	27,828	1,41,100	29,561	1,49,720
	Total ...	36,060	1,90,586	36,326	1,90,512	36,148	1,89,242
	Total Sugar,	38,575	2,21,974	38,445	2,17,289	39,023	2,24,840
XLIII.—TEA—							
1. Indian	Thibet ...	...	...	5	300	43	2,580
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	5	300	43	2,580
2. Foreign	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XLIV.—TEXTILE FABRICS NOT OTHERWISE ENUMERATED.	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	1	5
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	452	2,260
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	453	2,265
XLV.—TOBACCO ...	Thibet ...	504	5,040	435	4,305	381	3,810
	Nepál ...	8,132	66,629	7,698	65,278	8,192	69,051
	Total ...	8,636	71,669	8,133	69,583	8,573	72,861
XLVI.—WAX	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	1	20
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	1	20
XLVII.—WOOD—							
1. Bamboos ...	Thibet ...	...	...	No. 17	1	...	...
	Nepál ...	No. 310	9	„ 1,067	22	No. 860 4	20
	Total ...	No. 310	9	No. 1,084	23	No. 860 4	20
2. Firewood ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	33	8
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	429	106
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	462	114
3. Teak timber ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	Ton 1	40
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	Ton 1	40
4. Timber other than teak.	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	178	223
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	178	223
XLVIII.—WOOL—							
1. Raw	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	53	1,060
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	53	1,060

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1898-99, *compared with the Exports of the preceding two years,* 1896-97 *and* 1897-98—(concluded).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	1896-97. Quantity.	1896-97. Value.	1897-98. Quantity.	1897-98. Value.	1898-99. Quantity.	1898-99. Value.
CLASS A.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by weight)*—(concluded).		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
XLVIII.—WOOL—*(concld.)*—							
2. Manufactured (piece-goods).	Thibet ...	61	2,440	102	4,080	143	5,720
	Nepál ...	203	8,120	168	6,720	193	7,720
	Total ...	264	10,560	270	10,800	336	13,440
3. Shawls	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XLIX.—YAKS' TAILS ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
L.—ALL OTHER ARTICLES OF MERCHANDISE—							
1. Unmanufactured ...	Thibet ...	...	...	5	15	...	...
	Nepál ...	2,359	7,191	692	2,076	48	2,579
	Total ...	2,359	7,191	697	2,091	48	2,579
2. Manufactured ...	Thibet ...	16	80	10	50	1	41
	Nepál ...	5,642	28,139	4,723	23,615	875	42,486
	Total ...	5,658	28,219	4,733	23,665	876	42,527
LI.—TREASURE—							
1. Gold	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	25
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	25
2. Silver	Thibet ...	...	21,523	...	12,098	...	25,335
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	34,784	...	59,920
	Total ...	...	21,523	...	46,882	...	85,255
Total, Class A ...	Thibet ...	No. 1,817 53,320	3,41,587	No. 1,611 137,906	7,78,798	No. 838 57,555	3,35,806
	Nepál ...	„ 12,244 197,964	31,73,473	„ 14,518 211,936	33,13,794	„ 27,837 2,44,709	41,94,534
						Ton 1	
	Total ...	No. 14,061 251,284	35,15,060	No. 16,129 349,842	40,92,592	No. 28,675 302,264	45,30,340
						Ton 1	
CLASS B.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by number.)*		No.		No.		No.	
I.—ANIMALS, LIVING (FOR SALE)—							
1. Horses, ponies, and mules.	Thibet ...	13	650	2	100	22	1,320
	Nepál ...	5	250	...	...	5	250
	Total ...	18	900	2	100	27	1.570
2. Cattle	Thibet ...	4	100	56	1,400	135	3,540
	Nepál ...	419	10,475	285	7,125	587	14,675
	Total ...	423	10,575	341	8,525	722	18,215
3. Sheep and goats ...	Thibet ...	2,528	7,584	1,028	3,084	15,810	47,419
	Nepál ...	2,272	4,544	2,427	4,854	2,468	4,936
	Total ...	4,800	12,128	3,455	7,938	18,278	52,355
4. Other kinds ...	Thibet ...	3	9	216	648	12	36
	Nepál ...	2,083	4,260	3,279	6,558	2,627	5,254
	Total ...	2,086	4,269	3,495	7,206	2,639	5,290
II.—BUILDING MATERIALS—							
1. Bricks and tiles ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Class B ...	Thibet ...	2,548	8,343	1,302	5,232	15,979	52,315
	Nepál ...	4,779	19,529	5,991	18,537	5,687	25,115
	Total ...	7,327	27,872	7,293	23,769	21,666	77,430

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

I.—Coinage and Currency.

1.—Coinage.

Blank.

2.—Paper Currency.

Statement of Currency Notes in circulation and of the Currency Reserve in Coin and Government Securities held on the 31st March 1899.

Notes in circulation at the beginning of the year. Number and value of—						Total value of Notes cashed during the year.	Total value of Notes issued during the year.	In circulation at the end of the year. Number and value of—						Reserve at the end of the year stated in Rupees.						
Small Notes under Rs. 50.		*Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.*		*Large Notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.*				*Small Notes under Rs. 50.*		*Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.*		*Large Notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.*		*Coin.*			*Bullion.*			Government Securities.
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.			Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.					
105,280	12,41,155	47,673	38,69,100	6,713	74,87,500	4,57,97,530	4,58,08,105	110,347	12,98,530	48,273	38,95,800	6,550	74,14,000	...	1,93,35,787 *	...	...	...	...	...

* Reserve coin ... ... Rs. 1,42,40,500
Exchange 8,287
Agency do. 50,87,000
Total ... 1,93,35,787

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUC

J.—CHARITABLE

Return of Charitable Institutions in the North-

1	2	3									4					
		TOTAL NUMBER BENEFITED DURING THE YEAR.									NUMBER ON 31ST DECEM					
		Blind.			*Leper.*			*Poor.*			*Blind.*			*Leper.*		
Number.	Name of Institution.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
1	Agra Leper Asylum	1	...	...	112	13	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	64	9	...
2	Do. Poor-house	16	26	3	...	...	...	78	66	32	3	5	1	...	...	...
3	Allahabad (Mejah Cripples) ...	1	3	1	...	...	...	45	35	38	1	3	1	...	...	...
4	Ditto Leper Asylum ...	15	20	...	38	3	...	12	6	8	12	13	...	27	...	...
5	Almora	1	...	...	64	57	1	3	3	...	1	...	...	45	47	1
6	Bahraich	6	5	...	14	4	...	28	19	20	1	...	...	9	4	...
7	Benares (Rája Kali Shankar's Asylum).	82	80	3	75	1	...	429	278	127	15	17	3	18	...	...
8	Bareilly	18	12	4	39	10	1	26	11	6	9	3	2	12	2	...
9	Bara Banki	8	7	...	...	1	...	6	3	24	8	6	...	...	1	...
10	Bánda	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
11	Budaun	...	...	...	47	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	3	...
12	Cawnpore	3	4	...	...	...	...	72	39	9	3	3	...	...	...	...
13	Dehra Dún	...	1	...	103	43	1	1	4	1	...	1	...	80	38	...
14	Fyzabad	8	6	1	...	...	...	2	9	1	4	5	...	...	...	...
15	Gházipur	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	6	...	1	...	1	...	...
16	Gonda	10	4	2	8	...	...	9	5	13	5	...	...	1	...	...
17	Hardoi	2	12	...	3	7	...	2	3	14	2	9	...	2	5	...
18	Jalaun (Orai)	2	3	...	2	2	...	7	7	15	...	3	...	2	1	...
19	Kúnch (Jalaun)	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	3	2	...	...	...	...
20	Lucknow (King's Poor-house) ...	33	29	1	54	6	1	218	204	125	20	18	1	22	3	1
21	Ditto (New Charity) ...	3	1	...	...	...	...	82	352	...	3	1	...	...	...	...
22	Meerut	...	...	...	13	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	5	1
23	Moradabad Poor-house ...	4	5	...	...	...	...	37	18	12	1	3	...	...	...	...
24	Ditto Leper Asylum ...	...	...	...	39	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	5	...
25	Muttra	8	4	...	6	...	...	86	43	33	...	3	...	...	...	...
26	Pithoragarh Leper Asylum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Rae Bareli	1	6	...	6	4	...	29	39	35	...	3	...	...	...	...
28	Roorkee	...	...	...	21	15	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	15	4
29	Saháranpur	...	...	...	37	12	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	27	12	1
30	Sháhjahánpur	1	1	...	18	7	...	5	18	11	1	1	...	12	5	...
31	Sitapur	6	3	...	...	...	...	14	47	22	5	3	...	...	...	...
32	Sultánpur	7	17	...	6	2	...	8	8	9	5	12	...	4	1	...
	Total ...	239	256	15	706	210	10	1,202	1,245	561	103	119	8	393	156	8

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

INSTITUTIONS.

Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1898.

.			5		6	7	8	9	10	
BER 1898.			INCOME.							
Poor.			*Balance on 1st January* 1898.		Interest on Government Securities.	From Government, including grant from Local Funds.	Municipal contributions.	Private subscriptions.	Profits of inmates' labour.	Number.
Men.	Women.	Children.	Invested.	Floating.						
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,062 2 8	...	...	1
19	8	5	...	...	...	...	1,783 4 7	...	...	2
34	28	34	...	147 7 5	...	...	...	2,497 4 0	128 7 3	3
10	6	8	6,500 0 0	2 0 0	280 0 0	...	2,400 0 0	486 15 0	...	4
1	3	...	...	1,596 9 1	1,890 6 10	...	120 0 0	3,855 1 6	24 7 3	5
11	8	2	12,000 0 0	1,961 5 6	418 15 2	449 9 10	300 0 0	620 0 0	2 0 0	6
37	30	33	53,600 0 0	4,405 12 2	2,847 14 1	2,328 9 0	1,200 0 0	...	194 9 11	7
4	4	3	8,000 0 0	...	39 3 3	...	1,420 10 11	...	...	8
5	2	5	14,925 0 0	501 5 4	253 1 10	...	...	240 4 0	...	9
1	9	...	...	...	...	...	240 0 0	...	...	10
...	...	...	...	520 2 9	...	45 0 0	672 0 0	130 0 0	...	11
16	6	1	12,500 0 0	43 13 3	435 15 6	...	275 10 6	...	...	12
...	3	1	6,000 0 0	3,173 4 5	209 7 8	2,804 7 9	650 0 0	1,876 2 0	446 9 3	13
1	3	1	...	1,811 5 0	...	...	360 0 0	352 14 0	16 9 6	14
1	2	3	...	...	...	...	300 0 10	...	...	15
2	2	7	4,300 0 0	767 6 3	...	...	200 0 0	244 4 0	...	16
2	3	4	...	450 8 8	...	82 13 0	524 0 0	258 0 0	...	17
1	...	1	...	196 11 5	...	...	...	205 6 9	...	18
...	13	...	...	...	...	...	207 1 4	...	...	19
77	76	35	3,60,200 0 0	1,384 0 9	14,101 11 10	...	...	...	...	20
76	327	...	48,300 0 0	4,410 8 9	1,686 4 4	6,000 0 0	...	...	...	21
...	...	...	...	11 12 0	...	...	670 0 0	...	...	22
7	3	3	...	482 8 5	...	...	...	...	...	23
...	...	...	...	10 2 11	300 4 0	...	900 0 0	273 7 4	...	24
8	4	5	...	...	...	...	885 0 1	...	...	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
3	...	4	12,500 0 0	574 2 4	436 6 6	...	100 0 0	0 0 9	...	27
...	...	...	...	374 6 2	...	...	300 0 0	279 2 0	...	28
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1,265 3 4	326 1 3	...	29
2	10	7	...	...	...	...	1,176 11 4	...	...	30
5	39	11	9,000 0 0	457 10 1	314 3 4	...	...	1,560 1 6	...	31
3	6	4	...	809 4 6	24 9 3	...	200 0 0	1,220 0 0	...	32
326	597	177	5,47,825 0 0	24,092 3 2	23,238 7 7	11,710 7	19,211 13 7	14,425 0 1	812 11 2	

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUC

J.—CHARITABLE

Return of Charitable Institutions in the North-

1	2	11	12	13	14	15
		INCOME—*(concluded)*.				
Number.	Name of Institution.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Pay of establishment.	Cost of diet.	Cost of clothing.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Agra Leper Asylum	...	3,062 2 8	672 0 0	2,051 12 8	80 2 0
2	Do. Poor-house	...	1,783 4 7	637 5 3	970 8 6	21 6 2
3	Allahabad (Mejah Cripples) ...	...	2,773 2 8	320 10 0	1,775 4 0	250 10 0
4	Ditto Leper Asylum ...	0 9 3	9,669 8 3	468 0 0	1,789 0 2	109 0 0
5	Almora	...	7,486 8 8	720 10 0	4,679 14 8	400 7 6
6	Bahraich	...	15,751 14 6	437 0 0	1,165 4 7	154 1 9
7	Benares (Rája Kali Shankar's Asylum).	3,307 9 7	67,884 6 9	1,467 3 0	4,398 9 2	170 3 6
8	Bareilly	...	9,459 14 2	312 0 0	955 9 8	78 15 0
9	Bara Banki	340 13 3	16,260 8 5	168 0 0	739 14 6	69 4 6
10	Bánda	...	240 0 0	...	...	...
11	Budaun	...	1,367 2 9	72 0 0	844 7 3	70 1 0
12	Cawnpore	...	13,255 7 3	154 0 9	464 9 6	48 3 0
13	Dehra Dún	563 9 3	15,723 8 4	1,055 13 3	3,531 2 8	155 14 9
14	Fyzabad	105 8 3	2,646 4 9	105 0 0	338 7 10	22 12 3
15	Gházipur	...	300 0 10	126 0 0	131 0 4	16 12 6
16	Gonda	63 9 6	5,575 3 9	255 12 0	276 15 9	3 9 9
17	Hardoi	11 3 0	1,326 8 8	99 0 0	207 5 6	...
18	Jalaun (Orai)	...	402 2 2	21 5 0	201 8 8	...
19	Kúnch (Jalaun)	...	207 1 4	...	119 0 9	88 0 7
20	Lucknow (King's Poor-house) ...	2 0 0	3,75,687 12 7	1,380 0 0	6,158 5 1	940 11 0
21	Ditto (New Charity) ...	156 10 0	60,553 7 1	204 0 0	...	...
22	Meerut	...	681 12 0	84 0 0	551 0 0	37 2 0
23	Moradabad Poor-house ...	1,665 3 2	2,147 11 7	387 12 2	371 9 3	12 5 0
24	Ditto Leper Asylum ...	...	1,483 14 3	282 0 0	437 7 10	53 7 2
25	Muttra	...	885 0 1	238 3 6	496 7 2	18 0 0
26	Pithoragarh Leper Asylum ...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Rae Bareli	11 4 6	13,621 14 1	217 1 6	380 15 11	...
28	Roorkee	783 5 1	1,736 13 3	285 12 0	1,012 15 11	71 1 6
29	Saháranpur	...	1,591 4 7	419 1 0	1,120 4 8	31 8 6
30	Sháhjahánpur	...	1,176 11 4	82 0 10	985 1 4	32 13 0
31	Sitapur	8 2 0	11,340 0 11	186 0 0	983 11 6	...
32	Sultánpur	67 1 9	2,320 15 6	251 11 7	808 11 10	86 5 6
	Total ...	7,086 8 7	6,48,402 3 9	11,109 5 10	37,947 2 8	3,022 13 11

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

INSTITUTIONS.

Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1898—(concluded).

16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
EXPENDITURE.								
Cost of medicines.	Cost of repairs and new buildings.	Miscellaneous.	Pensioners.	Indigent travellers.	Total.	*Cash balance in hand.* Floating.	Invested.	Number.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
88 12 3	1 8 0	167 15 9	...	...	3,062 2 8	...	...	1
37 6 0	...	116 10 8	...	...	1,783 4 7	...	...	2
...	77 0 0	15 10 0	...	...	2,439 2 0	334 0 8	...	3
24 0 0	41 3 6	616 4 7	...	...	3,047 8 3	122 0 0	6,500 0 0	4
...	154 5 4	53 14 0	...	...	6,009 3 6	1,477 5 2	...	5
197 11 9	49 9 10	9 3 6	...	...	2,012 15 5	1,738 15 1	12,000 0 0	6
63 3 0	448 8 7	4,064 4 3	120 0 0	...	10,731 15 6	552 7 3	56,600 0 0	7
...	55 4 0	58 1 6	...	...	1,459 14 2	...	8,000 0 0	8
...	17 6 9	57 10 10	...	...	1,052 4 7	508 3 10	14,700 0 0	9
...	...	...	240 0 0	...	240 0 0	...	...	10
35 8 6	0 8 0	38 12 3	...	...	1,061 5 0	305 13 9	...	11
...	10 0 0	19 1 6	...	17 13 0	713 11 9	41 11 6	12,500 0 0	12
16 5 0	476 4 9	401 0 2	...	...	5,636 8 7	4,086 15 9	6,000 0 0	13
0 3 0	...	84 13 0	...	...	551 4 1	2,095 0 8	...	14
...	17 4 0	9 0 0	...	...	300 0 10	...	...	15
...	42 5 9	114 3 6	203 8 0	...	896 6 9	378 13 0	4,300 0 0	16
...	45 8 0	0 8 6	44 0 0	3 0 0	399 6 0	927 2 8	...	17
...	35 4 0	19 12 0	...	...	277 13 8	124 4 6	...	18
...	...	...	...	...	207 1 4	...	...	19
35 3 6	75 7 9	624 6 5	4,425 8 0	...	13,639 9 9	1,848 2 10	3,60,200 0 0	20
...	...	20 1 0	7,841 0 0	...	8,065 1 0	4,188 6 1	48,300 0 0	21
...	...	4 8 0	...	...	676 10 0	5 2 0	...	22
41 15 3	...	603 0 8	...	...	1,416 10 4	731 1 3	...	23
53 5 3	73 9 0	29 4 9	...	...	929 2 0	554 12 3	...	24
...	90 11 6	41 9 11	...	...	885 0 1	...	...	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
19 12 0	...	19 1 7	...	...	636 15 0	484 15 1	12,500 0 0	27
15 5 6	300 11 4	50 15 0	...	...	1,736 13 3	...	...	28
9 2 0	5 12 2	5 8 3	...	...	1,591 4 7	...	...	29
...	62 1 0	14 11 2	...	...	1,176 11 4	...	...	30
...	42 10 3	11 12 6	...	...	1,224 2 3	1,115 14 8	9,000 0 0	31
...	18 1 6	187 14 8	...	...	1,352 13 1	968 2 5	...	32
637 13 0	2,141 1 0	7,459 11 11	12,874 0 0	20 13 0	75,212 13 4	22,589 6 5	5,50,600 0 0	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A.—Ecclesiastical.

Return of Persons according to Religious Denominations in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1898.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Denominations.	Natives.	Others.	Number of Ministers or Priests.	Number of Churches or buildings designed or used for worship.	Total annual income from Government.	Remarks.
					Rs.	
Church of England	6,584	22,276	70	88	1,37,593	
Church of Scotland	354	1,973	12	9	20,758	
Protestant Dissenters	70,835	2,250	294	204	13,458	
Roman Catholics	2,183	7,624	44	46	40,471	
Greek Church	...	...	...	...	...	
Armenians	...	7	...	...	...	
Syrians	...	...	...	...	...	
Jews	...	24	...	...	...	
Pársis	68	145	...	1	...	
Other Churches	1,005	804	2	1	...	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

B.—EDUCATION.

1.—*Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh at the end of the official year* 1898-99.

AREA AND POPULATION.				PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.							PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.		Grand Total.	Percentage of—	Remarks.
				University Education.		*School Education, General.*		*School Education, Special.*		Total of Public Institutions.					
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Population.		Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.		Advanced.	Elementary.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
107,502	Towns ... 484 Villages 105,716 Total 106,200	Males ... 24,303,601 Females, 22,601,484 Total ... 46,905,085	Institutions. For males ...	20	10	485	6,024	4	44	6,587	1,159	4,864	12,610	Institutions to number of towns and villages. 11·87	
			Institutions. For females,	1	...	35	319	1	1	357	2	177	536	·50	
			Institutions. Total ...	21	10	520	6,343	5	45	6,944	1,161	5,041	13,146	12·38	
			Scholars. Males ...	1,759	656	59,087	219,564	517	2,807	284,390	16,057	59,410	359,857	Male scholars to male population of school-going age. 9·87	
			Scholars. Females ...	21	...	3,107	11,482	4	64	14,678	185	3,530	18,393	Female scholars to female population of school-going age. ·54	
			Scholars. Total ...	1,780	656	62,194	231,046	521	2,871	299,068	16,242	62,940	378,250	5·38	

2.—*Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Edu*

Class of schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	HIGH STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			MIDDLE STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage.		
			1			2		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary Schools.								
For Boys ... Government, English	44	7,174	1,044	...	1,044	3,767	...	3,767
For Boys ... Government, Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Boys ... Local Fund, English	1	79	...	...	...	34	...	34
For Boys ... Local Fund, Vernacular	282	32,458	...	...	...	5,875	...	5,875
For Boys ... Municipal ... English	19	1,259	18	...	18	587	...	587
For Boys ... Municipal ... Vernacular	4	558	...	...	...	59	...	59
For Boys ... Aided ... English	94	13,437	1,206	8	1,214	4,793	63	4,856
For Boys ... Aided ... Vernacular	8	795	...	...	...	98	...	98
For Boys ... Unaided ... English	33	3,448	229	...	229	1,152	...	1,152
For Boys ... Unaided ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	485	59,208	2,497	8	2,505	16,365	63	16,428
For Girls ... Government, English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls ... Government, Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls ... Local Fund, English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls ... Local Fund, Vernacular	1	33	...	...	...	...	4	4
For Girls ... Municipal ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls ... Municipal ... Vernacular	1	29	...	...	...	...	29	29
For Girls ... Aided ... English	30	2,787	...	100	100	6	528	534
For Girls ... Aided ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls ... Unaided ... English	3	137	...	15	15	...	43	43
For Girls ... Unaided ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	35	2,986	...	115	115	6	604	610
Total, Secondary Schools ...	520	62,194	2,497	123	2,620	16,371	667	17,038
Primary Schools.								
For Boys ... Government	18	1,259	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Boys ... Local Fund	4,224	163,542	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Boys ... Municipal	92	4,061	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Boys ... Aided	1,667	50,211	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Boys ... Unaided	23	835	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6,024	219,908	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls ... Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls ... Local Fund	123	3,076	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls ... Municipal	22	610	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls ... Aided	164	7,206	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls ... Unaided	10	246	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	319	11,138	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Primary Schools ...	6,343	231,046	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	6,863	293,240	2,497	123	2,620	16,371	667	17,038

OF INSTRUCTION.

CATION.

cation in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh at the end of the official year 1898-99.

Upper Primary Stage.			Lower Primary Stage.						Total.		
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			*Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.*								
			Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
3			4			5			6		
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1,467	...	1,467	896	...	896	...	...	...	7,174	...	7,174
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	...	20	25	...	25	...	...	...	79	...	79
7,172	...	7,172	18,401	16	18,417	991	3	994	32,439	19	32,458
318	...	318	297	...	297	39	...	39	1,259	...	1,259
112	...	112	371	...	371	16	...	16	558	...	558
2,969	79	3,048	3,975	57	4,032	260	27	287	13,203	234	13,437
130	...	130	490	...	490	77	...	77	795	...	795
713	...	713	1,246	...	1,246	108	...	108	3,448	...	3,448
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12,901	79	12,980	25,701	73	25,774	1,491	30	1,521	58,955	253	59,208
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	8	8	...	17	17	...	4	4	...	33	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	29
28	577	605	37	1,207	1,244	61	243	304	132	2,655	2,787
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	26	26	...	50	50	...	3	3	...	137	137
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	611	639	37	1,274	1,311	61	250	311	132	2,854	2,986
12,929	690	13,619	25,738	1,347	27,085	1,552	280	1,832	59,087	3,107	62,194
341	...	341	918	...	918	...	...	...	1,259	...	1,259
19,773	1	19,774	132,869	54	132,923	10,485	360	10,845	163,127	415	163,542
122	...	122	3,572	...	3,572	367	...	367	4,061	...	4,061
1,757	12	1,769	41,117	27	41,144	7,203	95	7,298	50,077	134	50,211
65	...	65	642	...	642	126	2	128	833	2	835
22,058	13	22,071	179,118	81	179,199	18,181	457	18,638	219,357	551	219,908
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	150	150	...	2,687	2,687	...	239	239	...	3,076	3,076
...	63	63	...	510	510	...	37	37	...	610	610
36	455	491	79	4,955	5,034	59	1,622	1,681	174	7,032	7,206
2	15	17	13	128	141	18	70	88	33	213	246
38	683	721	92	8,280	8,372	77	1,968	2,045	207	10,931	11,138
22,096	696	22,792	179,210	8,361	187,571	18,258	2,425	20,683	219,564	11,482	231,046
35,025	1,386	36,411	204,948	9,708	214,656	19,810	2,705	22,515	278,651	14,589	293,240

3.—*Return showing the Results of prescribed Examinations in the North-*

Nature of Examination.	*Number of Institutions sending examinees.*				*Number of examinees.*				
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ARTS COLLEGES.									
1. Master of Arts	1	3	1	5	19	8	2	1	30
2. Doctor of Science	...	2	1	3	...	2	1	...	3
3. Bachelor of Arts	2	6	3	11	78	164	32	12	286
4. Bachelor of Science... ...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1
5. Intermediate Examination ...	3	6	9	18	140	264	132	23	559
ORIENTAL COLLEGES.									
1. Master of Oriental Learning ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Oriental Learning...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Honors in Sanskrit *(a)* ...	1	1	...	2	107	3	...	2	112
Ditto Arabic *(b)* ...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1
Ditto Persian *(c)* ...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	3
4. High Proficiency in Sanskrit *(d)*,	4	4	23	31	109	20	47	2	178
Ditto Arabic *(e)*...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Ditto Persian *(c)*,	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1
5. Proficiency in Sanskrit *(e)* ...	3	7	28	38	29	23	65	...	117
Ditto Arabic *(f)* ...	1	3	1	5	1	5	2	...	8
Ditto Persian *(c)* ...	1	...	1	2	1	...	1	...	2
Ditto Urdu... ...	7	10	3	20	19	59	9	12	99
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.									
Law.									
1. Doctor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Master of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Bachelor of Law	2	2	4	8	95	108	53	...	256
Medicine.									
1. M. D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. M. B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Honors in Medicine and Surgery.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. L. M. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. First M. B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. First L. M. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Preliminary Scientific ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering.									
1. M. C. E.					18	...	...	...	18
2. B. C. E.					6	...	...	...	6
	1	...	...	1					
3. L. C. E.					10	...	...	...	10
4. First L. C. E.					291	...	...	...	291
Teaching.									
1. Licentiate in Teaching ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.									
Matriculation ... ... Boys,	34	47	7	88	622	644	110	630	2,006
Girls,	...	10	2	12	...	56	11	8	75
Middle School Examination, Boys,	349	96	37	482	4,776	2,029	539	1,752	9,096
Girls,	2	25	7	34	8	135	32	...	175
Upper Primary Examination, Boys,	1,782	248	33	2,063	8,446	1,756	395	214	10,811
Girls,	32	48	9	89	60	377	54	...	491
Lower Primary Examination, Boys,	4,032	815	31	4,878	19,641	3,408	410	35	23,494
Girls,	77	77	3	157	173	618	32	...	823
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.									
1. Training School Examination for Masters. Upper, Lower,	4	...	...	4	173	...	...	34	207
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. Upper, Lower,	...	1	...	1	...	6	...	...	6
3. School of Arts Examination ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Medical Examination ...	2	...	...	2	74	...	...	2	76
5. Examination in Engineering and Surveying.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Industrial School Examination,	1	...	...	1	67	...	...	...	67

(a) Acharya Examination of the Sanskrit College, Benares, and

(b) Fazil examination of the Muir Central College.

(c) Panjáb University Examinations.

(d) Madhyama Pariksha Examination of the Sanskrit College.

(e) Prathama ditto ditto,

(f) Mulla Examination of Muir Central College, and Maulvi

OF INSTRUCTION.

CATION.

Western Provinces and Oudh during the official year 1898-99.

Number passed.					*Race or creed of passed scholars.*					Remarks.
Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
12	5	...	...	17	...	...	13	3	1	
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	
40	94	11	2	147	3	3	103	37	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
78	114	71	4	267	7	15	200	45	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
70	1	...	1	72	...	...	72	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	
52	12	32	2	98	...	...	98	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	7	34	...	51	...	...	51	...	...	
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	
12	38	7	10	67	...	...	52	14	1	Special Vernacular Examination.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24	27	10	...	61	...	...	51	7	3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18	...	...	...	18	5	...	10	3	...	Engineers.
6	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	British Military Surveyors. (Roorkee College Examinations.)
10	...	...	...	10	...	...	4	6	...	Native ditto. (Roorkee College Examinations.)
183	...	...	...	183	35	...	119	28	1	College Entrance. (Roorkee College Examinations.)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
348	306	38	117	809	31	11	589	173	5	
...	35	3	...	38	27	11	...	...	...	
2,637	694	150	388	3,869	42	28	2,962	821	16	
7	78	18	...	103	57	39	...	7	...	
5,573	1,023	241	75	6,912	129	45	5,494	1,242	2	
45	255	28	...	328	122	153	30	23	...	
14,925	2,402	248	13	17,588	105	263	14,546	2,662	12	
123	481	32	...	636	190	201	140	101	4	
144	...	...	20	164	...	2	142	20	...	
...	6	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
52	...	...	...	52	...	8	29	15	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
41	...	...	...	41	...	...	19	22	...	

Shastri Examination of the Panjáb University.

and Prajna Examination of the Panjáb University.
Examination of the Panjáb University.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Return of Literary and Scientific Societies in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1898.

District.	Name.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.	Remarks.
			From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.			
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							
Meerut ...	Meerut Association ...	To help in the formation of a healthy public opinion on all questions of importance, and to promote, by every legitimate means, the political, social, moral, intellectual, and material advancement of the people.	120 0 0	...	217 0 0	337 0 0	24	...	...	24	Not Registered.	1881	Has a small library attached to it, and a sum of Rs. 5,400 from its building fund.
	Deva Nágarí Pracháriní Sabhá, Meerut.	To diffuse Deva Nágarí education ...	...	56 13 0	67 12 0	124 9 0	138	1	1	140		1882	The Sabhá has started two schools—one boys' school and one girls' school. The boys' school teaches Deva Nágarí hand in hand with English up to the Middle Class, and to this school the Government has granted aid. The number of boys is 137. The girls' school teaches Deva Nágarí, and the number of girls is 32.
	The Meerut Theosophical Society.	(1) To form a nucleus of the universal brotherhood of humanity without distinction of race, creed, sex, caste or colour. (2) To encourage the study of comparative religion, philosophy, and science. (3) To investigate unexplained laws of nature and the powers latent in man.	...	...	96 0 0	96 0 0	16	...	...	16		1882	The Meerut Theosophical Society is a branch of the Indian section of the Theosophical Society. The branch issues a monthly journal in Urdu on religion and philosophy, called the *Amrit ká Ghunt*.

Aligarh ...	Bhárata Varshíya National Association.	To improve the study of Western and Eastern languages.	...	...	5,126 4 4	5,126 4 4	288	2	...	290	Registered.	1882.	
	Bháshá Samvardhiní Sabhá,	To improve the Hindi literature by competition and books.	...	...	...	...	161	...	...	161	Not registered.	Members do not pay subscription, but buy books published by the society.	
Farukhabad,	Árya Samája	Is a literary as well as a religious society for the encouragement of the study of the Sanskrit and English languages.	...	...	250 0 0	250 0 0	185	...	...	185	Do.		
Etáwah ...	Vichára Sabhá ...	Revival of Sanskrit literature and science, and to teach the English, Urdu, and Hindi languages.	180 0 0	6,158 14 0	* 705 2 6	7,044 0 6	80	...	...	80	Unregistered.	21st January 1885 ...	* Includes Rs. 320-10-6, tuition fees.
	Anjuman-i-Islámia ...	To impart education in the English language, to teach Muhammadan religion, and to assist poor Muhammadan orphans.	...	...	†2,551 10 3	2,551 10 3	26	...	...	26		14th December 1889,	† Includes Rs. 1,642-9-3, tuition fees.
Bareilly ...	Bareilly Institute, or Anjuman-i-Bareilly.	The object of the society is intellectual cultivation of social science and general improvement of the public mind, by means of lectures, literary exercises, and maintenance of a library and reading-room.	...	‡500 0 0 ‖371 0 0 ¶60 0 0	§521 1 11 1,052 0 7 ...	1,021 1 11 1,423 0 7 60 0 0	151	...	...	151	...	Established on 11th September 1861. ‡Grant from Bareilly Municipality. §Balance from last year. ‖Rent of shops. ¶Grant from Municipal Board for purchase of chairs.	
Cawnpore ...	Árya Samája	Promotion of Sanskrit education and social reform.	...	90 0 0	158 11 0	248 11 0	93	...	...	93	Not registered.	16th November 1879.	
	Majlis-i-Akhwán-us-Safá ...	To improve Oriental knowledge ...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	29			
	Tafríh-ul-Ahbáb Club ...	Reading of newspapers and debates on literary and social principles.	...	75 13 0	102 0 0	177 13 0	17	...	...	17		28th March 1888.	
	Anjuman-i-Isláh ...	Promotion of education by reading books and newspapers.	...	...	...	...	35	...	4	39		1st November 1894.	
	The Cawnpore Literary Association.	Advancement of learning	...	...	180 0 0	180 0 0	15	...	...	15		February 1889.	
	Cawnpore Dharma Mandala,	Protection of Hindu religion ...	...	112 2 3	...	112 2 3	71	...	...	71		Branch of Bhárata	Dharma Mandala.
	Christ Church Institute ...	Formation of character of students ...	...	...	...	...	63	...	...	63		1891.	
Fatehpur ...	Literary Institute, Fatehpur.	Newspapers are subscribed for and read by the members.	...	...	144 0 0	144 0 0	12	...	...	12		15th April 1893.	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Return of Literary and Scientific Societies in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1898—(continued).

District.	Name.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.	Remarks.
			From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.			
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							
Allahabad	The Allahabad Literary Institute.	*(a)* To afford an opportunity to persons of acquiring facility in speaking English. *(b)* To effect self-improvement by mutual interchange of thoughts. *(c)* To publish now and then, if circumstances allow, short extracts or pamphlets in the vernacular of the Province for the benefit of the people.	...	...	60 0 0 annually.	60 0 0	114	...	...	114	Not registered.	5th July 1877.	
	The Káyastha Students' Dharma Sabhá.	For social, moral, and literary improvement.	...	...	About 20 0 0	20 0 0	50	...	...	50		January 1890.	
	The Muhammadan Union ...	To promote the art of public speaking among the students of the Muir Central College.	...	About 20 0 0	About 40 0 0	60 0 0	40	...	...	40		1886.	
	Friends' Debating Society ...	Literary and moral improvement ...	...	...	130 0 0	130 0 0	50	...	...	50		April 1884.	
	The Harrison Debating Club,	*(a)* To acquire facility in speaking English. *(b)* To improve by mutual interchange of thoughts, &c.	...	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	23	...	...	23		1886.	
	Banga Sáhityótsáhiní Sabhá and Banobálá Samit.	Diffusion of the Bengali language by encouraging the study of the Bengali literature and the cultivation of the art of public speaking.	...	50 0 0	146 0 0	196 0 0	42	2	...	44		1877 ...	In a flourishing condition; nearly 20 people per day on an average take advantage of the free reading rooms.
	Káyastha Páṭhsálá Boarders' Union, Allahabad.	*(a)* To cultivate the art of public speaking in English. *(b)* The improvement of English composition. *(c)* The improvement of moral, social, intellectual, physical, and religious life.	...	...	160 0 0	160 0 0	60	...	20	80		August 1891.	

Benares ...	Carmichael Library ...	The advantage of reading current literature in English and vernacular languages as well as newspapers and other periodicals, and diffusion of knowledge in general.	...	...	*1,689 12 9	1,689 12 9	85 Members: 80 Visitors.	...	...	165	Registered.	1872. Interest on Government Promissory Notes ... Rs. 262 8 0 Interest on Savings Bank, 23 8 9 Municipal grant ... 450 0 0 Subscription from members ... ... 738 8 0 Rent of shops ... 198 4 0 Miscellaneous ... 17 0 0 Total ...*1,689 12 9
	Banga Sáhitya Samája ...	A library of Bengali books and periodicals. To place Bengali books within easy reach of the Bengali-reading community of Benares.	...	...	52 8 0	52 8 0	50	...	...	50	Not registered.	1875.
	Káší Sujana Samája ...	To consider and discuss political and social subjects and general improvement of the people.	...	...	...	...	41	...	...	41		4th April 1886.
	Káší Tattwa Sabhá, or Theosophical Society.	To promote social and religious tolerance and a feeling of universal brotherhood and study of Aryan literature.	...	...	300 0 0	300 0 0	31	...	...	31		1885.
	Káší Jíva Dayá Vistáriní Sabhá.	To supervise the management of cattle-yard.	...	...	4,197 13 9	4,197 13 9	116	2	...	118		July 1886.
	Bengalitola Association ...	To watch and advance the interests of the residents of Bengalitola in particular, and also of all other residents within the limits of the Benares municipality in general.	...	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	46	...	...	46		1883.
	Standing Congress Committee.	To improve and support the objects of the Indian National Congress.	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	21		1887.
	Bhárata Varshíya Árya Dharma Pracháriní Sabhá.	Spread of Sanatan Dharma in India and also of Sanskrit literature.	...	562 8 0	350 0 0	912 8 0	31	...	...	31		1877.
	Káší Árya Samája ...	To reform the present Hindu religion in the light of old Vedic principles.	...	...	52 0 3	52 0 3	50	...	...	50		14th August 1887.
	Union Club	The improvement of its members in the art of public speaking; the advancement of their social, moral, and intellectual progress; and the promotion of a healthy spirit of union amongst them.	...	...	36 0 0	36 0 0	41	...	...	41		6th September 1888.
	Literary Society of Benares Pandits, or Brahmámrita Varshiní Sabhá.	Revival of ancient Sanskrit philosophy and literature, by writing new books and publishing and printing the old ones.	...	...	50 0 0	50 0 0	200	...	...	200		1876.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Return of Literary and Scientific Societies in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1898—(concluded).

District.	Name.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.	Remarks.
			From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.			
			Rs.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							
Benares—*(concluded).*	Sanátana Dharma Páliní Sabhá.	To improve the morals of Hindu students on the principles of Sanátana Dharma. To study the religious sciences and literature of the Aryans and to engender a love for Aryan simplicity and Aryan spirituality, &c.	...	...	About 195 0 0	195 0 0	About 60	...	...	60	Not registered.	26th January 1894.	
	Benares Total Abstinence Society.	To inculcate the principles of sobriety,	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	200	Not registered.	20th March 1888.	
	Nágarí Pracháriṇí Sabhá...	To improve and enrich the Hindi language and literature, and to diffuse the knowledge of the said language and the Nágarí character everywhere by all possible and fair means.	...	...	830 7 0	830 7 0	231	...	...	231	Registered.	16th July 1893.	
	Káśí Vaktritwottejaka Sabhá.	To promote the art of public speaking in Mahárástri and to promote the interest of the Mahárástra community.	(Statistics not received.)									1st June 1896.	
	Pandit Samája... ...	Religious and social discussion ...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	40		1892.	
Ballia ...	Ballia Institute ...	Improvement of the literary and social status of the residents.	...	...	125 8 0	125 8 0	33	...	...	33		7th August 1881.	
Gorakhpur ...	Gorakhpur Literary Society.	Moral and intellectual improvement of the members.	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	19	Not registered.	August 1883. Though not formally abolished, it exists in name only, and is really extinct.	

Kheri ...	Kheri Institute ...	To diffuse knowledge and science, and to discuss measures that may tend to improve the social, moral, and intellectual status of the country; discuss questions affecting public weal.	...	...	241	0	0	241	0	0	27	...	...	27			February 1887.		
Gonda ...	Anjuman-i-Rifáh ...	Social, moral, and intellectual improvement.	...	...	1,240	3	0	1,240	3	0	46	3	...	49			1870.		
Rae Bareli ...	Reform Club	Improvement of social status and improvement in arts and sciences.	...	...	524	0	0	524	0	0	31	...	...	31	Registered.				
Partábgarh ...	Reading Club	Intellectual, moral, and social improvement.	...	...	288	8	0	288	8	0	37	...	...	37	Not registered.		September 1871.		
Sultánpur ...	Sultánpur Institute ...	Intellectual, social, and general advancement of the members of the Institute.	From Municipality, Rs. 100.	...	249 Miscellaneous. 1	8	0	351	2	3	30	1	...	31					

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31*st March* 1899.

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		MEERUT DIVISION.			
Dehra Dún.	Mufasilite Press ...	Mr. C. Liddell ...	Mufasilite ...	Parish Magazine.	
	Imperial Press ...	Puran Singh & Co.	...	...	
	Gurkhá Press ...	Gurkha Press Company,	Courier ...	...	
	Khair-khwáh-i-Ám Press,	Lála Darshan Lal ...	Khairkhwáh-i-Ám.	...	
Saháranpur.	Matba-ul-Anwár Press...	Kura Mal	...	...	
	BeNazír Press ...	Saiyad Nazír Hasan ...	...	...	
	Farrukhi Press ...	Ináyat Ali	...	...	
	Akhtar-i-Hind Press ...	Muhammad Zakariya...	...	...	
	Chashma-i-Faiz Press ...	Muhammad Ján ...	...	...	
	Gangá Bhushan Press ...	Gauri Shankar ...	...	...	
	Bulbul-i-Hind Press ...	Shikri Prasad ...	...	...	
	Khair-khwáh-i-Sarkár Press.	Hashmat Husain ...	...	Sanátan Dharmá, Khurshéd-i-Sukhan, and Jain Hitopádeshak.	
Muzaffar-nagar.	Muhammadi Press ...	Shaikh Naím ...	...	...	
Meerut.	"Templar," Machine Printing Work Press.	Mr. Bramston, Manager, Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Mr. C. E. Johnston, C.E.	...	Indian Juvenile Templar. Upper India Advertiser.	
	Roman Catholic Press, Sardhana.	The Archbishop of Agra.	...	...	
	The Official Machine Printing Press.	Mrs. Ellen D'Silva ...	...	The Indian Veterinary Journal.	
	The Commercial Advertiser and Exchange Machine Gazette Press.	Mr. W. Pyke ...	...	...	
	Kásí Prakáśa Press ...	Lála Ram Sarup ...	...	Risála-i-Arya Samáchár.	
	Gyán Ságara Press ...	Hardeo Sahai ...	...	...	
	Rahmáni Press ...	Maulvi Niáz Muhammad Khan.	...	...	
	Vidyá Darpaṇa Press ...	Bábu Ram Chandra Vaish.	Anís-i-Hind ...	...	
	Fakhr-ul-Matábî Press...	Muhammad Fakhr-ud-dín.	...	...	
	Hadíqat-ul-Úlúm Press...	Mír Muhammad Murtazá Yazdáni.	...	...	
	Shaukat-ul-Matábî Press.	Mír Ahmad Husain Shaukat.	The Shahna-i-Hind and Tútí-i-Hind, Meerut.	Parwána.	
	Jwálá Prakáśa Press ...	Lála Jwala Parshad ...	...	...	
	Gyán Prakása Press ...	Lála Basdeo ...	...	...	
	Dár-ul-Úlúm Press ...	Hakím Mukarrab Husain Khan.	Akhbár-i-Álam Police News.	Mazhar-uz-Ziráat.	
	Gulzár-i-Muhammadi Press.	Maulvi Muhammad Khalíl.	...	...	
	Háshimí Press ...	Maulvi Muhammad Siráj.	...	...	
	Lightning Press ...	Lála Banársi Dás ...	...	...	
	Námí Press... ...	Mahbúb Ali ...	...	...	
	Faiz-i-Ám Press ...	Maulvi Abdul Ghaní ...	...	...	
	Aijáz Press	Abdul Bárí ...	...	...	
	Ziyaí Press	Barkat Sher Khan ...	...	...	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March 1899—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		MEERUT DIVISION—*(concluded)*.			
Meerut—*(concluded)*.	Om Press	Lála Kedar Nath ...	...		
	Rangíní Press ...	Amín Khan ...	...		
	Sádiq-ul-Matábî Press,	Ibád-ulláh ...	...		
	Swámí Press ...	Pandit Tulshi Ram ...	...	Veda Prakáśa.	
				Deva Nágarí Gazette.	
				Maheshri-Hapur.	
Bulandshahr.				Bháratoddháraka.	
	Growse Gazette Press ...	Ganga Sahay ...	...	...	
	Varṇa Prakáśa Press ...	Baldeo Sahay & Co. ...	...	...	
	Mukunda Prakáśa Press,	Mukand Sarup ...	...	...	
Aligarh.	Muhammadan Press ...	Khalíl Ahmad, Ináyat Khan.	Vernacular portion of M. A.-O. College Magazine.	...	
	Bhárata Bandhu Press ...	Bábu Tota Ram ...	Bhárata Bandhu ...	...	
	Matba-ul-Úlúm Press ...	Shaikh Viláyat Husain,	...	...	
	Jagat Vinoda Press ...	Munshi Kanhaiya Lal...	...	...	
	Káyastha Prakáśa Press,	Munshi Sukhan Lal ...	...	...	
	V. B. Press, Háthras ...	Munshi Fateh Chand ...	...	...	
		AGRA DIVISION.			
Muttra.	Manba-ul-Úlúm Press,	Bansidhar ...	...	...	
	Muttra Press ...	Ram Narayan ...	...	...	
	Vidyá Vinoda Press ...	Gauri Shankar ...	...	...	
	Śyáma Káśí Press ...	Pandit Shiam Lal ...	...	...	
	Bombay Mitra Press ...	Manohar Lal ...	...	...	
	Vraja Chandrodaya Press,	Ganeshi Lal ...	...	...	
	Aijáz-i-Haidari Press ...	Isár Husain ...	...	...	
	Gurjara Press ...	Gordhan Das ...	...	...	
	Mathurá Bhushaṇa Press,	Chetar Pal ...	...	...	
	Viśwakarmá Press ...	Pandit Sundar Deo ...	...	...	
	The Star Press ...	Viláyat Husain ...	...	...	
	Har-dil-Azíz Press ...	Ganga Pershad ...	...	...	
	Sudarśana Press ...	Ghasi Ram ...	Jaina Gazette ...	...	
Agra.	Gulshan-i-Ilm Press ...	Saiyad Ghulám Husain,	...	...	
	Anwár-i-Ahmadi Press,	Abdul Rahmán ...	...	...	
	Lámi-un-Núr Press ...	Ashaf Ali	...	...	
	Usmáni Press ...	Farid-ud-din ...	Khádim-i-Hind ...	...	
	Malkuti Press ...	Muhammad Zakaria ...	Guldasta-i-Murása,	...	
	Nágarí Vilása Press ...	Hira Lal	...	...	
	Nágarí Vilása Press ...	Shankar Lal ...	Samadh-Upkáraka,	...	
	Nágarí Vilása Press ...	Sri Krishna ...	Sajjana Vinoda ...	...	
	Altáfi Press	Altáf Husain ...	...	...	
	Altáfi Press	Lakshman Prasada ...	Medical Journal and Star of India.	...	
	Anwari Press ...	Faqir Muhammad Khan,	...	...	
	Dabdaba-i-Haidari Press,	Viláyat Ali ...	...	...	
	Faiyáz-i-Akbar Press ...	Faiyáz Hasan Khan ...	Akhbár Sulaimán Shikoh.	...	
	Sitára-i-Hind Press ...	Bande Ali and Sháh Muhammad Khan.	...	...	
	Riáz-i-Hind Press ...	Ináyat Khan ...	...	...	
	Aijáz Muhammadi Press,	Muhammad Ali ...	...	...	
	Mufid-i-Ám Press ...	Kadir Ali Khan ...	Mufíd-i-Ám ...	...	
	Husaini Press ...	Muhammad Ali ...	...	...	
	Indu Prakáśa Press ...	Bábu Jamna Das Biswas.	Nasím-i-Agra ...	...	
	Áftáb-i-Hind Press ...	Nazír Husain ...	...	...	
	Akbarí Press ...	Majíd-ud-din Ahmad...	...	...	
	Shaukat Sháh Jahání Press.	Abdul Ghafúr Khan ...	...	...	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March 1899—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		AGRA DIVISION—*(concluded).*			
Agra—*(concluded).*	Agrá Akhbár Press ...	Sádiq-ul-Hasan ...	Agra Akhbár ...	...	
	Husaini Press ...	Amír-ud-din *alias* Kallan.	...	...	
	Ahmadi Press ...	Ahmad Ali ...	...	...	
	Amír-ul-Matábí Press ...	Faiyáz-ulláh Khan ...	...	...	
	Mufid-i-Alam Press ...	Panah Ali ...	...	...	
	Khair-khwáh-i-Islám Press.	Sharf-ud-din Beg ...	...	...	
	Amír-ul-Islám Press ...	Amír-ud-din ...	...	...	
	Murtazái Press ...	Jaggan Khan ...	...	...	
	Advertiser Press ...	Ram Das	...	...	
	Budh Sen's Press ...	Budh Sen	...	...	
	Abul-Uláí Press ...	Ghafúr Bakhsh ...	Aftáb-ul-Islám ...	...	
	Ijád Krishna Press ...	Ramrich Pál ...	...	...	
	Anglo-Oriental Press ...	Hanwant Singh ...	Risála-i-Rájput ...	...	
	Madan Mohan Press ...	Gopal Prasad ...	...	...	
	Ghaus Muhammadi Press,	Nabí Bakhsh ...	...	...	
	Victoria Press ...	Har Pershad ...	...	...	
	Victoria Press ...	Saiyid Abdulla ...	Mehr-Sihpahr ...	...	
	Fárúqi Press ...	Maulvi Amír-ud-din ...	...	...	
	Amán Press ...	Amán Ali	...	...	
	Muttra Press ...	Chunna Mal ...	...	...	
	Káyasth Press ...	Ahmad Husain ...	Káyasth Hitkárí ...	...	
	Káyasth Press ...	Abdul Hamíd ...	Al Haq ...	...	
	Lutfí Press	Machhu Khan ...	...	...	
	Gulshan-i-Riáz Press ...	Amín-ud-din ...	...	...	
	Matba-ul-Islám Press ...	Imdad Ali	Akhbár-ul-Islám,	...	
	Orphanage Press ...	Superintendent, Orphanage.	Orphanage ...	...	
	Ornamental Job Press...	Meghráj	...	...	
	Rashíd Press ...	Iláhi Bakhsh ...	...	...	
	Anwár-i-Muhammadi Press.	Muhammad Bakhsh ...	...		
	Moon Press	Lál Singh	...	...	
	Moon Press	Kamas Rustamji ...	Agra College Magazine.	...	
	Star Press	Amír Khan ...	...	...	
	People's Herald Press ...	Mr. F. Ellis ...	People's Herald ...	...	
Farukhabad.	Guláb Rai Press ...	Guláb Rai ...	...	...	
	Husaini Press ...	Husain Bakhsh ...	...	...	
	Jagat Prakáśa Press ...	Jagan Nath Prasad ...	...	...	
	Indian Service Press ...	Gulzár Ahmad ...	...	...	
	Chintámani Press ...	Chintáman ...	...	...	
	Dilkushá Press ...	Munshi Bishun Sarup ...	...	...	
	Nazáir-i-Qánún-i-Hind Press.	Pratáp Narayan, B.A. (deceased).	...	...	
	Rahímí Press ...	Bhaggu Khan ...	Qannauj Punch ...	Payám-i-Ashiq and Gulzár-i-Khurd.	
Mainpuri.	...	...	...	...	
Etáwah.	Chaman-i-Akhláq Press,	Chaman Lal ...	...	...	
	Shoba-i-Ziyáí Press ...	Háfiz Rúh-ul-láh Khan, Khán Bahádur.	...	...	
	Íswara Prakáśa Press ...	Ishri Prasad ...	...	...	
	Mula Prakásh Press ...	Mul Chand ...	...	...	
	Prabhákara Press ...	Bhola Nath ...	...	...	
	Saraswatí Press ...	Shiám Lal	...	Arya Siddhánta and Mánava Dharma Śástra. Bharat Sudhásha Prabartak.	
	Al-Bashír Press ...	Muhammad Bashír-ud-din.	Al-Bashír ...	Subha Sádiq.	
Etah.	Surma-i-Túr Press ...	Muhammad Bakhsh ...	...	...	
	Masdar-ul-Latáif Press,	Kedar Nath Prasad ...	...	...	
	Muzaffar Ali Press ...	Muzaffar Ali ...	...	...	
	Kanhaiya Lal Press, Kásganj.	Kanhaiya Lal ...	...	...	
	Gobind Ram Press, Kásganj.	Gobind Ram ...	...	...	
	Hitkári Press, Kásganj...	Kishan Lal ...	...	...	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March 1899—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		ROHILKHAND DIVISION.			
Bijnor.	Karím-ul-Matábî Press,	Háfiz Karím-ul-láh ...	Mehr-i-Nimróz ...	...	
	Bahár-i-Hind Press ...	Munshi Jiraj Singh ...	Tuhfa-i-Hind ...	...	
	Hamid-ul-Matábî Press,	Háfiz Múhib-ul-láh ...	...	...	
	Mashriq-ul-Úlúm Press,	Faiz-ul-Hasan ...	...	...	
Moradabad.	Najm-ul-Hind Press ...	Pandit Autár Kishen, Agha.	Najm-ul-Hind ...	...	
	Ihtishámiyah Press ...	Muhammad Fahím-ud-din.	Nizám-ul-Mulk...	Tafsír-i-Iksír-i-Azam.	
	Gulzár-i-Ahmadi Press,	Muhammad Wali-ul-láh,	...	...	
	Rahbar Press ...	Pandit Partab Kishen, Agha.	Rahbar ...	...	
	Matba-ul-Ulúm Press ...	Muhammad Amjad Ali,	Nayyir-i-Azam ...	Nairang Jahán.	
	Lakshmi Náráyana Press,	Shiblal and Ganeshi Lal,	...	...	
	Aftáb-i-Hind Press ...	Kázi Jamshéd Ali ...	Jám-i-Jamshéd, Rohilkhand Punch.	...	
	Rúháni Press ...	Saadat Ali ...	...	...	
	Atmá Prakásh Press ...	Amba Parshad ...	Jámi-ul-Úlúm ...	...	
	Iláhi Press	Iláhi Bakhsh ...	Hámid-ul-Akhbár,	...	
	Bidyábhúshan Press ...	Pandit Banwári Lal ...	Sitára-i-Hind, Kurnel, Bhárat Prakáśa.	...	
	Soldiers' Press ...	Pandit Baldeo Singh ...	...	...	
	Mehr-i-Hind Press ...	Bansi Dhar ...	...	...	
	Gulzár-i-Ibráhim Press...	Muhammad Ibráhim...	...	Kashf-ul-Úlúm.	
	Náráyana Bháskara Press,	Narayan Das ...	General Akhbár, Chandausi Bichár Patriká.	...	
	Baldeo Káśí Press ...	Baldeo Das ...	...	...	
	Riáz Safdari Press ...	Saiyid Muhammad Asghar Husain.	...	Sahíf Maghfarat.	
	Varmá Press ...	Bábu Kishen Sarup ...	Hádi-ul-Akhbár ...	...	
	Krishnéswarí Press ...	Murari Lal ...	...	...	
	Arya Bháskara Press ...	Pandit Bhagwan Din,	Arya Mitra ...	Sanátana Dharma Patáká Tantra Prabhákar.	
	Ahsan-ul-Matábî Press...	Amán Ali	...	...	
	Shams-ul-Matábî Press...	Muhammad Abdul Haq and Abdul Rashíd.	Sharára ...	...	
Budaun.	Victoria Press ...	Aghá Ján	Mashír-i-Saltanat,	...	
	Qaisar-i-Hind Press ...	Basant Rai ...	...	...	
Bareilly.	Qaisari Press ...	Thakur Prasad and Ganga Din.	Dabdaba-i-Qaisari,	...	
	Nádiri Press ...	Niáz Ali	...	...	
	Nizámi Press ...	Rafi-ud-din ...	...	...	
	Bás Press	Badri Pershad ...	...	...	
	Urdu Akhbár Press ...	Abdul Azíz ...	Rohilkhand Gazette.	...	
	Núr Press	Kanhaiya Lal ...	...	...	
	Rohilkhand Printing Press.	Bashír Ahmad ...	...	...	
	Star Press	Maqbúl Husain and Dildár Khan.	...	...	
	Khurshéd-i-Hind Press,	Ram Ghulám ...	...	...	
	Ahl-i-Sunnat Press ...	Irshád Ali... ...	...	...	
	Shaukat-i-Hind Press ...	Rám Bharos ...	...	...	
Pilibhít. Sháhjahánpur.	Arya Darpan Press ...	Bakhtawar Singh ...	...	Arya Darpaṇa.	
	Hamídia Press ...	Abdul Hamíd Khan ...	...	...	
	Sádiq-ul-Akhbár ...	Rafat Husain ...	...	...	
	Bágh-i-Ahmadi Press ...	Aghá Husain ...	...	...	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March 1899—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		ALLAHABAD DIVISION.			
Cawnpore.	Nawal Kisor Press ...	Bábu Prag Narayan ...	...	...	
	Námi Press ...	Rahmat-ul-láh ...	...	...	
	Victoria Press ...	Aghá Muhammad Razá,	...	...	
	Merchant Press ...	Sita Ram ...	The Merchant, Indian Druggist.	...	
	Law Press	Hira Lal	...	...	
	Star Press	Dwarika Prasad ...	...	...	
	Nizámi Press ...	Muhammad Abú Said Khan.	...	...	
	Matlá-i-Núr Press ...	Bihari Lal ...	...	...	
	Exchange Press ...	Mr. Shircore ...	The Exchange Gazette.	...	
	Church Mission Press ...	S. P. G. Mission ...	...	...	
	Azízi Press	Muhammad Abdul Aziz,	...	...	
	Muhammadi Press ...	Aziz-ul-Rahmán ...	...	...	
	Intizámi Press ...	Abdul Wahid ...	Mujarrab-ul-Tib, Anokhi Adá.	...	
	Cawnpore Gazette Press,	Harnam Singh ...	Cawnpore Gazette.	...	
	Rasika Press ...	Manohar Lal ...	Rasika Patriká, Siri Kankubja ... Bhatta Bháskara,	... ...	
	Qaiúmi Press ...	Abdul Qaiúm ...	...	...	
	Razzáqi Press ...	Abdul Samad ...	...	...	
	Ilmi Press	Gauri Shankar ...	...	...	
	Ulamá Press ...	Abdul-láh	...	...	
	Diamond Jubilee Press,	Prag Narayan ...	Rasika Bátiká ...	...	
	Sartáj Press ...	Jamál-ud-din ...	...	...	
	Azimi Press ...	Muhammad Azím-ul-láh.	...	...	
	Memorial Press ...	Amir-ul-láh ...	...	...	
	Bakhshí Press ...	Ala Bakhsh ...	...	...	
	Saiyad-ul-Matábî Press,	Saiyad Ali	...	...	
	Globe Printing Works Press.	Bábu Nitya Gopal ...	Indian Standard,	...	
	Gulzár-i-Háshim Press,	Kamál-ud-din ...	...	...	
	Ásifí Press	Manmohan Lal ...	...	...	
	Mahmúdi Press ...	Mahmúd Ali ...	...	...	
Fatehpur.	Nasím-i-Hind Press ...	Kunj Bihari Lal, Pleader.	Nasím-i-Hind ...	...	
	Arzán Press... ...	Bhagwan Prasad ...	Shams-ul-Hind ...	Guldasta-i-Arzán.	
	Mashír-i-Qánún-i-Hind Press.	Lála Rámadhin, *Mukhtár.*	...	...	
Bánda.	...	...	...	...	
Hamírpur.	...	...	...	...	
Allahabad.	Pioneer Press ...	Sir W. H. Rattigan, Q.C.; Mr. J. L. Walker, C.I.E.; Sir G. W. Allen, K.C.I.E.; Mr. G. M. Chesney, and Mr. W. J. Dare.	(1) The Pioneer, (2) The Pioneer Mail.	...	
	Liverpool Press ...	Mrs. S. E. Hore ...	...	(1) The Allahabad Parish Magazine, (2) The Tradesmen Advertiser.	
	Indian Press ...	Bábu Chintamoni Ghose,	...	...	
	Imperial Press ...	Bábu Dina Nath Roy ...	...	...	
	Liddell's N.-W. P. Printing Works (late Morning Post).	Mr. H. Liddell ...	...	N.-W. P. Advertiser.	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March 1899—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		ALLAHABAD DIVISION—*(continued).*			
Allahabad—*(concluded).*	Queen Press ...	Bábu Piare Lal ...	...	...	
	Christian Association Press.	Revd. J. B. Venture, Mr. C. C. Ghosh, Mr. J. Morgan, Mr. E. Baptist, Mr. J. Cyprian, Mr. E. Eleazer, Mr. E. Johnson, and Mr. E. Bobb.	...	...	
	Allahabad Mission Press,	Revd. J. J. Caleb and Mr. J. J. Jordan.	...	Makhzan-i-Masíhi.	
	Exchange Press ...	Ghulám Haidar Khan...	...	The Indian Advertiser.	
	Union Press ...	Pandit Raghunath Sahai,	Hindi Pradípa ...	...	
	City Press	Qurbán Ahmad ...	...	...	
	National Press ...	Ram Narayan Lal ...	...	...	
	Nazáir-i-Qánún-i-Hind Press.	Munshi Durga Pershad, Munshi Shankar Lal, Munshi Bankey Behari Lal, and Maulvi Ahmad Ali Khan.	...	Urdu Translations of Indian Law Reports. Translation of Criminal Rulings.	
	Vidyá Dharma Vardhaka Press.	Munshi Dewaki Nandan Tewari.	Nátya Patra, Hindi.	Translation of Válmíkíya Rámáyaṇa, Hindi.	
	Aíní Press	Saiyad Madad Ali ...	...	(1) Guldasta-i-Najm-ul-Saqib. (2) Guldasta-i-Gulzár-i-Hind, Mirzapur.	
	Zubdat-ul-Nazáir Press,	Avadh Behari Lal ...	...	Translations of Weekly Notes.	
	Sat Hitaishí Press ...	Narain Das ...	...	...	
	City Albion Press ...	Sat Narayan *alias* Babu Lal.	Jaini ...	...	
	Námwar Press ...	Saiyad Ahmad Husain,	...	...	
	Hindu Press ...	Sat Narain *alias* Babu Lal.	...	...	
	Lálta Press ...	Lalta Parshad ...	Káyastha Samáchár.	...	
	Agnihotri Press ...	Bhola Nath Agnihotri,	...	...	
	Karím-ul Press ...	Shaikh Abdul Ghafúr...	...	...	
	Indian Christian Press...	Mr. M. J. Pratt ...	Indian Christian Messenger.	...	
	Husaini Press ... Oriental Printing Press,	Shaikh Muhammad Husain and Shaikh Sádiq Husain.	...	...	
	Cochrane Press ...	Mr. B. Sarvadhikari, Barrister-at-Law.	Cochrane ...	...	
	Qaisar-i-Hind Press ...	Muhammad Faísh-ul-láh,	...	...	
	Zínat-i-Hind Press ...	Kunwar Bahadur Singh,	...	...	
	Katra Press ...	Madho Ram ...	...	...	
	Mufid-ul-Anám Press ...	Muhammad Yunus and Abdul Básit.	...	...	
	Nágarí Press ...	Girdhari Lal ...	...	...	
	Dhármika Press ...	Pandit Jagannath Tewari.	Prayága Samáchára, Hindi.	(1) Arogya Darpaṇa, (2) Bháratha Bhagíni.	
	Anwár-i-Ahmadi Press,	Háfiz Jalál-ud-din Ahmad.	...	...	
	Damri Lal Press ...	Damri Lal ...	...	...	
	Buddhi Prakáśa Press ...	Munshi Roshan Lal ...	...	...	
	Indian High School Printing Works.	Maulvi Daulat Husain,	...	...	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31*st March* 1899—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		ALLAHABAD DIVISION—*(concluded).*			
Jhánsi.	Jhánsi Press ...	Mr. R. J. Dennett ...	...	...	
	Royal Artillery Press ...	Durga Das, Musa Lal ...	...	...	
	Indian Midland Railway Press.	Indian Midland Railway Company.	...	...	
	Flower Press ...	Murtazá Khan ...	...	...	
	Khádim-ul-Mulk Press.	Khádim Ali ...	...	...	
	Bundelkhand Punch Press.	Nanhu Prasad ...	...	...	
	Vidyá Ságara Press ...	Behari Lal ...	Áína-i-Álam ...	...	
	Vidyá Nidh Press ...	Govind Das Tewari ...	...	...	
Ja-laun.	...	...	...	...	
		BENARES DIVISION.			
Benares.	Harihara Prabhákara Press.	Gobardhan Sahu ...	...	...	
	Bhárata Jíwana Press...	Ram Krishna Khattri,	Bhárata Jíwana in Hindi.	...	
	Sudhá Nivása Press ...	Kandhaia Lal ...	...	...	
	Hari Prakáśa Press ...	Amír Singh ...	...	Sáhitya Sudhá Nidhi in Hindi. Hariśchandra Kaumudí in Hindi.	
	Gaṇeśa Prabhákara Press,	Kishun Dat Singh ...	...	...	
	Victoria Press ...	Bishun Dat (Thakur)...	...	...	
	Gurkhá Pradípa Press ...	Ganga Ram ...	...	...	
	Light Press ...	Jadu Nath Pathak ...	...	...	
	Nazír-ul-Matábî Press ...	Fateh Muhammad * ...	...	...	
	Bisheshar Press ...	Gopal Sharma ...	...	...	
	Dwáriká Press ...	Sheo Charan ...	...	...	
	Chintámaṇi Gaṇeśa Prabhákara Press.	Kishan Deo Pande ...	...	...	
	Jyoti Prakáśa Press ...	Gánesh Pandit ...	...	...	
	Prasiddha Press ...	Bishwanath Lal ...	...	...	
	Kedára Prabhákara Press,	Ram Prasad Tewari ...	...	...	
	Amara Press ...	Amulya Chandra Banarji, Prophulla Chandra Banarji, and Anil Chandra Banarji.	...	...	
	Dharmámrita Press ...	Tara Prasanno Mukarji,	Dharma Prachára-ka, Bengali.	...	
	Śri Satya Náráyaṇa Yantraśálá Press.	Bengali Sabhá ...	...	...	
	Prabhákara Press ...	Bhut Nath Mukarji ...	...	...	
	Gopál Press ...	Nandan Prasad ...	...	...	
	Iksír-i-Azam Press ...	Walí Muhammad ...	Ar-Rafiq in Urdu, English, and Nágarí.	...	
	Jawáhir-i-Iksír Press ...	Fidá Husain *alias* Ghulám Husain.	Rafí-ul-Akhbár in Urdu.	...	
	Ráj Rájeswari Press ...	Balkrishna Shastri ...	Kusumánjali, Hindi Magazine.	...	
	Saiyad-ul-Matábî Press,	Muhammad Saíd ...	...	...	
	Nazáir Press ...	Kapur Chand ...	...	...	
	Chandra Prabhá Press...	Jagannath Mehta, manager of Chandra Prabha and Company.	...	...	
	Medical Hall Press ...	Dr. E. J. Lazarus ...	The Pandit in Sanskrit.	...	
	Mahárája Press ...	Shamsher Bahadur Singh.	...	...	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March 1899—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		BENARES DIVISION—*(concluded).*			
Benares—*(concluded).*	Akhtar Press ...	Muhammad Ismáíl ...	...	...	
	Vidyá Prabhúshana Press,	Kandyi Upadhaya ...	...	...	
	Makhzan-ul-Qawánín Press.	Muhammad Abdul Qádir.	...	...	
	Tara Printing Works Press.	Bhikhari Shankar and Pindi Shankar.	...	Prashnotthar Magazine.	
	Hita Chintaka Press ...	Balwant Rai, Bráhman,	...	...	
	Áditya Keśava Press ...	Goshain Bachai Gír ...	...	...	
	Áftáb Press ...	Abu Barkat ...	...	...	
	Vidyá Prakáśa Press ...	Girdhari Singh ...	...	...	
	Jaláli Press ...	Saiyad Wazír Husain ...	...	...	
	Kalpataru Press ...	Bansidhar Misir ...	...	...	
	Brahmánanda Press ...	Krishun Datt, Bráhman, Gujerati.	...	...	
	Vyása Press ...	Sitla Prasad ...	...	...	
	Jágeśwara Press ...	Jageshar Mukerji ...	...	...	
	Sri Báláji Press ...	Krishna Rao ...	Káśí Vaibhava ...	...	
	Sudhá Nivása Press ...	Bábu Gajanand ...	...	...	
	Durgá Yantrálaya Press,	Ajodhya, Teli ...	...	...	
	Homœopathic Medical Press.	Jagannath Parshad Mathur.	...	...	
	Sri Ganesh Ápáji Yantrálaya Press.	Ganpat Rao ...	...	...	
	Binohami Press ...	Bhom Nath Upadhya,	...	...	
	Lahri Press ...	Deokinandan Khattri,	...	Upenyas Lahri, Hindi Magazine.	
	Sudhá Nivása Press ...	Gopi Nath ...	...	...	
Mirzapur.	Legal Remembrancer Press.	Lála Lachman Prasad,	...	...	
	Ánanda Kádambini Press,	Pandit Badri Narayan Chaudhri.	...	...	
	Khichri Samáchára Press,	Madho Prasad Khattri,	Khichri Samáchára, in English and Hindi.	...	
Jaunpur.	Jáfari Press ...	Shaikh Muhammad Baqar,	...	...	
	Municipal Press ...	Municipal Board, Jaunpur,	...	...	
	Jádu Press	Abdul Rahmán ...	Jádu	...	
	Isháq Press ...	Muhammad Isháq ...	...	...	
	Uzzám-ul-Matábî Press,	Maulvi Muhammad Muhsin.	...	...	
	Naiyir-i-Ázam Press ...	Maulvi Muhammad Husain, *Vakíl.*	...	...	
Ghazipur.	Islámi Press ...	Ahmad Khan ...	...	...	
	Branch Ghansiah Press,	Madár-ul-láh ...	...	...	
	Dinakara Press ...	Munshi Adit Parshad ...	...	...	
Ballia.	...	...	...	...	
		GORAKHPUR DIVISION.			
Gorakhpur.	Riáz-ul-Akhbár Press ...	Nizám Ahmad ...	Riáz-ul-Akhbár, with two Supplements, Fitna and Itr-i-Fitna.	...	
	Dinapur Press ...	Rajhan Lal & Co. ...	...	...	
	Masúdi Press, at Deoria,	Sálár Bakhsh ...	...	...	
	Bhárata Prakáśa Press ...	Harghulám, Thákur ...	...	...	
	Church Missionary Congregational Press.	Revd. F. F. Robatham, Manager.	...	...	
	Anwár-i-Yusufi Press ...	Abdul Ghafúr ...	...	...	
	Mahráj Bilás Press ...	Muhammad Latíf, Manager.	...	...	
	Ihsániah Press ...	Ihsán Ali	...	...	
	Alwaqt Press ...	Sitla Bakhsh ...	...	...	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March 1899—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		GORAKHPUR DIVISION—*(concluded)*.			
Basti,	...	...	...	...	
Azamgarh.	Áftáb Press (Litho.) ...	Qudrat Ali Khan ...	The Liberal ...	...	
	Bahár Press (Litho.) ...	Gaya Ram Kandu ...	...	...	
		KUMAUN DIVISION.			
Naini Tal.	Naini Tal Advertiser Press.	Pandit Damodhar Joshi. Widow of Bábu Gobardhan. Pandit Jiva Nand Joshi of Almora. Pandit Jai Dat Joshi, Retired Deputy Collector. Pandit Purkhotam Joshi.	Naini Tal Advertiser.	...	
	Naini Tal Gazette Press,	Messrs. E. Morrison & Co.	Naini Tal Gazette,	...	
	London Printing Press...	Messrs. Murray & Co....	Lake Zephyr ...	...	
Almora.	Almora Debating Club Press.	Munshi Sada Nand Sanwal ... Pandit Gobind Ballabh Pande, „ Gosain Dat Bhat ... Háji Lál Muhammad ... Lála Badri Sah ... ... „ Joga Sah ... ... Pandit Badri Dat Joshi, LL.B., „ Hari Ram Pande, B.A., „ Mathura Datt Pande, LL.B. Munshi Udai Singh Negi ... Pandit Chandra Ballabh Pant... „ Krishna Nand Joshi ... „ Gopi Ballabh Tewari ... „ Bachaspati Pant ... „ Amba Dat Joshi ... „ Bishnu Dat Joshi ... Munshi Nathu Ram Negi ... Pandit Bishnu Dat Joshi ... „ Chandra Ballabh Pande, B.A. „ Jwala Dat Joshi ...	Almora Akhbár,	...	
	Kumaun Printing Works Press.	Lála Debi Das, sole proprietor.	...	...	
	Civil and Military Press, Ránikhet.	Mr. T. H. Parvion, Ránikhet.	...	...	
	Station Press, Ránikhet,	Messrs. Rustomji & Sons, Ránikhet.	...	...	
	Prabuddha Bhárat Press,	Captain Saviour ...	...	Prabuddha Bhárat, or Awakened India.	
Garhwál.	...	...	...	...	
		LUCKNOW DIVISION.			
Lucknow.	Express Press ...	British Indian Association.	The Express ...	...	
	Methodist Episcopal Printing House, Lucknow.	Revd. A. I. Mansel ...	Kaukab-i-Hind ...	... Rafiq-i-Niswán. Indian Young Folk. Bál Hitkárak. Khair-khwáh-i-Atfál.	
	Church Mission Congregational Press.	Church Mission Society.	...	The Messenger of Light.	
	Ganga Parshad Varma and Brothers' Press.	Ganga Parshad Varma,	Hindustáni ... The Advocate ...	... ...	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31*st March* 1899—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		LUCKNOW DIVISION—*(continued).*			
Lucknow—*(continued).*	Kánakubja Prakáśa Press,	Balbhaddar Misra ...	Kaṅkabj Prakásh,	...	
	Shám-i-Oudh Press ...	Muhammad Sajjád Husain.	The Oudh Punch...	...	
	Oudh Press... ...	Bishan Lal ...	Anjuman-i-Hind ...	Jámi-ul-Akhbár.	
	Bahár-i-Kashmír Press...	Pandit Shiam Narayan,	...	...	
	Najm-ul-Ulúm Press ...	Muhammad Yáqúb Ali,	Kárnáma ...	...	
	Anwár-i-Muhammadi Press.	Muhammad Tégh Bahádur.	Rozánah Akhbár ...	...	
	Bahár-ul-Ulúm Press ...	Ghulám Muhammad Khan.	Mashír-i-Qaisar ...	...	
	Oudh Akhbár Press ...	Munshi Sheo Parshad, Manager.	Oudh Akhbár ...	...	
			Muraqqa-i-Tahzíb,	Vernacular Adventures.	
	Buddhi Parkáśa Press ...	Ditto	Buddhi Prakáśa ...	...	
	Tamannái Press ...	Puran Chand ...	Tamannái Akhbár.	...	
	Mazhar-ul-Ajáib Press...	Saiyad Ábid Ali ...	Imámia Akhbár ...	...	
	Hadíqat-ul-Ilmi Press...	Sultán Ali Khan ...	Sitára-i-Hind ...	...	
	Khair-khwáh-i-Ám Press,	Pandit Ikbál Shankar...	Khair-khwáh-i-Ám.	...	
	London Printing Press,	Messrs. Murray & Co....	...	...	
	Gulshan-i-Muhammadi Press.	Muhammad Musáhib Ali.	...	...	
	Ásifi Press	Koer Bahadur ...	...	...	
	Áftáb-i-Álam-Táb Press,	Debi Parshad ...	...	Káyastha Patriká.	
	Durga Parshad Press ...	Durga Parshad ...	...	...	
	Shigúfa-i-Gulzár Press...	Salik Ram ...	...	...	
	Ulvi Press	Saiyad Muhammad Ábid Ali.	...	...	
	Urdu Press	Muhammad Ashraf Ali,	...	...	
	Asna-Ashri Press ...	Saiyad Ábid Ali ...	...	...	
	Ghuncha-i-Hind Press ...	Het Ram	...	...	
	Chashma-i-Faiz Press ...	Nádir Husain Khan ...	...	...	
	Muhammadi Press ...	Latáfat Ali ...	...	...	
	Matba-i-Núr Press ...	Ghulám Abbás ...	...	...	
	Gulzár-i-Muhammadi Press.	Khwája Muhammad Wazír.	...	...	
	Faiz-i-Muhammadi Press,	Amánat Ali ...	...	...	
	Áína-i-Hidáyat Press ...	Saiyad Hidáyat-ul-láh,	...	...	
	Gulzár-i-Ahmadi Press...	Shaikh Husain Ali Khan.	...	...	
	Jáfari Press ...	Muhammad Mehdi ...	...	...	
	Bahár-i-Oudh Press ...	Mathura Parshad and Oudh Bihari Lal.	...	...	
	Mashríq-ul-Anwár Press.	Chhote Lal ...	...	...	
	Faiz Rasán Press ...	Zámin Ali Khan ...	...	...	
	Dabdaba-i-Ahmadi Press.	Ahmad Ali Khan ...	...	...	
	Námi Press ...	Qutb-ud-din Ahmad ...	...	...	
	Jámi-ul-Akhláq Press...	Názim Ali ...	...	...	
	Fakhr-i-Álam Press ...	Naubat Rai, Káyastha,	...	...	
	Mahmúd Press ...	Maulvi Abdul Husain...	...	...	
	Islámí Press ...	Abdul Hakím ...	...	...	
	Parkásh Hind Press ...	Kali-Charan ...	Buddhi Prakáśa ...	...	
	Mushír Press ...	Abdul Básit ...	...	...	
	Fidái Press ...	Fidá Husain ...	...	...	
	Saiyadi Press ...	Saiyad Muhammad Husain.	...	...	
	Kalpámrita Bhúshaṇa Press.	Sheodat Singh ...	...	...	
	Imperial Anglo-Vernacular Press.	Partab Narayan Singh,	...	...	
	Abbási Asna-Ashri Press.	Mirza Ágha Ján ...	...	...	
	Oudh Commercial Press,	Harimohan Mukarji ...	...	...	
	Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Press.	Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.	...	...	
	Matba-i-Asghari Press,	Asghar Husain ...	...	...	
	Nur Muhammadi Press,	Rahím Bakhsh ...	...	...	
	Bostán-i-Murtazawi Press.	Ghazanfar Husain ...	Akhbár-ul-Mominín.	...	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March 1899—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		LUCKNOW DIVISION—*(continued).*			
Lucknow—*(continued).*	Nisár-i-Hind Press ...	Saiyad Muhammad Ghulám Jabbár.	Jubilee Paper ...	...	
	Lakshmi Prakáśa Káśí Khanda Press.	Raghunath Prasad ...	Akhbár-un-Nazm,	...	
	Rifáh-i-Qaümi Press ...	Pandit Hari Shankar...	Dharma Sabhá Akhbár.	...	
	Sukhasamváda Press ...	Pandit Lachmi Parshad, Bráhman.	Sukha samváda Akhbár.	...	
	Shaukat-i-Jáfari Press...	Saiyad Husain Jáfar ...	Shaukat-i-Jáfari Akhbár.	...	
	Mashriq-ul-Anwár Press,	Nádir Husain ...	Káyastha Upadesá,	...	
	Akhtar Press ...	Saiyad Muhammad Ashraf.	Akhtar-i-Hind ...	...	
	Káyastha Press ...	Ganga Bakhsh ...	Káyastha Akhbár,	...	
	Rozána Akhbár Press ...	Muhammad Abdul Ghafúr.	Risála-i-Hámi-i-Islám.	The Qamar.	
	Ahmadi Press ...	Suraj Narayan ...	...	...	
	Farhat-Khez Press ...	Pirbhu Dayal and Uma Dayal.	...	...	
	Salámat Press ...	Abdul Rahmán ...	...	...	
	Qaumi Press ...	Muhammad Nisár Husain.	...	Guldasta-i-Pyámi-yár.	
	Muhammadi Press ...	Muhammad Sajjád ...	Akhbár-i-Mukhbir-i-Oudh.	...	
	Káśí Prakáśa Press ...	Het Ram	...	...	
	Dil-gudáz Press ...	Maulvi Tafazzul Husain,	...	Muhazzab.	
	Islámi Press ...	Ahmad Khan ...	...	...	
	The Royal Printing Press,	Mirza Alah Yár Bég ...	...	Pocket Diary.	
	Lá-sáni Press ...	Wájid Husain ...	...	...	
	N. N. Sivapuri Press ...	Pandit Shiam Nath ...	...	...	
	Káyastha Vinoda Press,	Mathura Prasad Varma.	...	...	
	Sírat-ul-Islám Press ...	Nádir Husain and Rasúl Khan.	...	...	
	Dabdaba-i-Muhammadi Press.	Ahmad Ali ...	...	...	
	Muhammadi Ulvi Press,	Mír Tahawwar Ali ...	...	...	
	Káyastha Conference Press.	Sheo Gum Swami ...	...	...	
	Fáuq Káshi Press ...	Bhup Narayan ...	...	...	
	Bahár-i-Oudh Press ...	Taj Bahadur ...	...	...	
	Guláb Singh Press ...	Guláb Singh ...	...	...	
	Husaini Press ...	Muhammad Ismáíl and Muhammad Husain.	...	...	
	Victoria Press ...	Pandit Maharaj Kishen,	...	The Indian Graphic.	
	Ram Narayan Varma and Brothers' Press.	Ram Narayan Varma...	...	Vidyá Pattra. Indian Reformer.	
	Fáuq Bombay Press ...	Hazári Lal ...	...	...	
	Mazhar-ul-Ulúm Press ...	Mazhar Husain ...	...	...	
	Nayá Press ...	Harcharan Das ...	...	...	
	Oudh Law Press ...	Akbar Husain ...	...	Raushaní.	
	Roshan Lal Bhargawa Press.	Roshan Lal ...	Adíb ...	...	
	Indian Light Press ...	Nannhe Khan ...	...	The Ittihád.	
	Ashhar-ul-Matábí Press,	Saiyad Muhammad Astafá.	...	Guldasta-i-Intikháb.	
	Shams-ul-Ulúm Press ...	Najm-ud-din Ahmad ...	...	...	
	Fakhr-ud-din Press ...	Fakhr-ud-din ...	...	...	
	Gulshan-i-Ahmadi Press,	Muhammad Ibráhím ...	...	...	
	Emerald Press ...	Beni Madho Bose ...	...	...	
	Dín-i-Muhammadi Press,	Muhammad Mehdi Husain.	...	...	
	Islám-i-Muhammadi Press.	Amán Ali	...	...	
	Gulshan-i-Báqari Press,	Báqar Husain ...	...	...	
	Imámia Press ...	Tasadduk Husain ...	...	...	
	Hindu Press ...	Lal Bahadur ...	...	...	
	Amírí Press ...	Saiyad Yusuf Husain ...	...	...	
	Mustafáí Press ...	Abdul Wájid Khan ...	...	...	
	Kádirí Press ...	Kádir Bakhsh ...	...	...	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March 1899—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		LUCKNOW DIVISION—*(continued).*			
Lucknow—*(concluded).*	Shaukat-i-Ahmadi Press,	Ahmad Husain ...	...	...	
	Lawá-i-Túr Press ...	Karím-ul-láh ...	...	...	
	Dil-faréb Press ...	Saiyad Hádi Husain ...	...	Guldasta-i-Zabán.	
	Lucknow Printing Press,	Pandit Ram Ratan ...	...	...	
	Yusufi Press ...	Muhammad Yusuf ...	...	...	
	Anwár-i-Haidari Press...	Mirza Ashiq Ali Beg ...	...	...	
	Mujtabáí Press ...	Muhammad Abdul-láh,	...	...	
	Nafísi Press ...	Háfiz Khalíl-ur-Rahmán,	...	...	
	Mumtáz-ul-Matábî Press,	Shaikh Muhammad Mumtáz Husain.	...	...	
	Oudh Star Press ...	Muhammad Amjad Ali Khan.	...	...	
	Jubilee Printing Press...	Charu Chandra Ghosh...	...	Khum-Kadah-i-Sarshár.	
	Khurshéd Husain Press,	Saiyad Abul Hasan ...	...	...	
	Matba-i-Anwár Press ...	Saiyad Muzaffar Husain,	...	...	
	Gulshan-i-Faiz Press ...	Saiyad Asghar Husain and Saiyad Tasadduq Husain.	...	Intishár-ul-Sharáî.	
	Raunaq-i-Islám Press ...	Saiyad Kázim Husain...	...	...	
	Nizámí Press ...	Muhammad Yásin ...	...	...	
	Swatantra Press ...	Baldeo Ram ...	Gujrátí Patriká and Swatantra.	...	
	Nigáristán Press ...	Saiyad Muhammad Mirzá.	...	...	
	Jaina Press... ...	Kanhaiya Lal ...	...	Bhárata Bhánu.	
	Rai Hara Nand Press ...	Rai Hara Nand ...	...	Jaina Samáchára.	
	Qaisari Press ...	Muhammad Hádi ...	...	...	
	Guru Prakáśa Káší Press,	Hazári Lal ...	...	...	
	Riáz-i-Raza Press ...	Saiyad Razá Husain ...	...	...	
	Farógh-i-Lucknow Press,	Sitla Sahay ...	Farógh-i-Lucknow.	...	
	Rahm-i-dil Press ...	Shankar Dayal ...	...	...	
	Dabdaba-i-Haidari Press,	Muhammad Sádiq Razá *alias* Saiyad Husain.	...	...	
	Vidyá Vinoda Press ...	Krishna Baldeo Varma,	...	...	
	Indian Commercial Press,	Chandrika Prasad ...	...	...	
	Faiz-i-Jáfari Press ...	Saiyad Ubbád Husain,	...	...	
	Káyastha Sadar Sabhá Hind Press.	Shankar Sahai ...	Káyastha Conference Gazette and Káyastha Mutual Family Pension Fund News.	...	
	Áínah Press ...	Afsar Mirza *alias* Babhain Sahib.	...	...	
	The Ghausia Press ...	Niaz Ali	...	...	
	The Bishun Káśi Press ..	Ram Dayal ...	...	...	
	Gulshan-i-Jáfari Press...	Saiyad Báqar Husain...	...	...	
	Indian Daily Telegraph Press.	Messrs. T. D. Glyon & Co.	...	...	
	Faiz Muhammadi Press,	Saiyad Muhammad Ali,	...	...	
	Lakshmi Jantraláya (Sri Rám Charanji's Press).	Pandit Ram Charan Pande.	...	...	
	The Razzáki Press ...	Hakím Muhammad Ali Khan.	...	...	
Unao,	Qaisar Press ...	Saiyad Yáqub Ali ...	...	...	
Rae Bareli.	Asoliar de Tierra Press,	Sháhzáda Shahdeo Singh (under Court of Wards).	...	...	
	Parmeshuri Press ...	Parmeshur Din ...	...	...	
	Najúmi Press ...	Pandit Behari Lal ...	Safír-i-Qaisar ...	...	
Sítapur.	Subh-i-Sádiq Press ...	Saiyad Muhammad Sádiq.	...	...	
Hardoi.	Muraqqa-i-Álam Press...	Muhammad Ali ...	...	Muraqqa-i-Álam.	
	Queen Press ...	Shiam Sundar ...	...	...	
	Satya Prachára Press,	Ichchha Ram ...	...	...	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31*st March* 1899—(concluded).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		LUCKNOW DIVISION—*(concluded).*			
Khe-ri.	Hindi Prabhá Press ...	Ram Lal	...	...	
		FYZABAD DIVISION.			
Fyzabad.	Graham Press ...	Messrs. E. Graham & Co.	...	...	
	...	Messrs. C. Smith & Co.,	...	...	
	Jubilee Printing Press...	Messrs. C. C. Ghosh & Co.	...	...	
	Násiri Press... ...	Shaikh Samsám Ali ...	...	...	
	Chashma-i-Hayát Press,	Muhammad Hayát Khan.	...	...	
	Náráyani Press ...	Naráyan Das and Ram Kishore.	...	...	
	Ayodhyá Press ...	Hon'ble Mahárája Partab Narayan Singh, K.C.I.E.	...	...	
	European Press ...	Nannhe Khan ...	...	...	
	Sítarám Press ...	Durga Pershad ...	...	...	
Gonda.	Balrámpur Press ...	Balrámpur Court of Wards' Estate.	...	...	
	Chashma-i-Hayát Press,	Muhammad Hayát Khan, son of Ramzan Khan, of Fyzabad.	...	...	
Bahraich.	Bahraich Press ...	Baldeo Das Gupta ...	...	...	
	Khurshéd-i-Nánpára Press.	Muhammad Yahya Ali,	Khurshéd-i-Nánpára.	...	
Bara Banki.	Hastings Press ...	Ihsán Ali	...	...	
Sultán-pur.	Jubilee Press ...	Lála Narotam Das ...	...	...	
Partábgarh.	Hanumat Press ...	Rája Rampal Singh ...	Hindustán, in English and Nágarí.	...	
	Gulshan-i-Ahmadí Press,	Saiyad Ahmad Husain, Deputy Inspector of Schools.	...	...	
	Dáí-ul-Khair Press ...	Khairát Ali, Teacher, Government High School, Partábgarh.	...	...	

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

A.—Deaths.

1.—*Statement of Deaths registered in the Districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1898.

1	2	3	4	5	6		
Number.	Division.	District.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	Number of Deaths registered.		
					Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Kumaun.	Almora	5,453	76	6,475	6,319	12,794
2		Garhwál	5,629	72	5,218	4,926	10,144
3		Naini Tal	2,621	136	8,124	6,718	14,842
4	Rohilkhand.	Bijnor	1,867	425	13,659	11,974	25,633
5		Moradabad	2,290·17	515	20,958	18,593	39,551
6		Bareilly	1,594	654	22,392	20,798	43,190
7		Pilibhít	1,371	354	9,680	8,286	17,966
8		Sháhjahánpur	1,755	524	12,632	11,356	23,988
9		Budaun	2,070·75	447	15,658	14,045	29,703
10	Meerut.	Dehra Dún	1,192·99	141	2,508	1,850	4,358
11		Saháranpur	2,221	451	18,333	16,299	34,632
12		Muzaffarnagar	1,660·23	465	12,413	11,465	23,878
13		Meerut	2,376·46	585	21,975	20,168	42,143
14		Bulandshahr	1,915·5	496	16,776	15,869	32,645
15		Aligarh	1,951	535	16,847	15,487	32,334
16	Agra.	Etah	1,813·10	387	12,608	11,353	23,961
17		Muttra	1,440·60	495	11,585	10,144	21,729
18		Farukhabad	1,720·80	499	14,863	13,474	28,337
19		Mainpuri	1,697	449	13,589	12,002	25,591
20		Agra	1,856	541	16,324	15,541	31,865
21		Etáwah	1,691·20	430	12,824	11,171	23,995
22	Lucknow.	Lucknow	977·46	792	10,445	10,053	20,498
23		Unao	1,736·53	549	11,306	10,785	22,091
24		Rae Bareli	1,751·21	592	11,429	11,792	23,221
25		Sitapur	2,251	479	14,839	13,389	28,228
26		Hardoi	2,324·50	479	12,240	11,172	23,412
27		Kheri	2,992	302	14,185	12,498	26,683
28	Allahabad.	Cawnpore	2,379·15	508	18,566	17,155	35,721
29		Fatehpur	1,633	428	10,178	10,087	20,265
30		Hamírpur	2,288	224	6,860	6,134	12,994
31		Bánda	3,060·10	231	8,395	7,404	15,799
32		Allahabad	2,339·6	540	18,408	17,085	35,493
33		Jalaun	1,564·71	253	6,001	5,387	11,388
34		Jhánsi	3,589	190	10,618	9,321	19,939
35	Fyzabad.	Fyzabad	1,724·42	706	17,183	16,714	33,897
36		Gonda	2,879·91	507	17,769	14,913	32,682
37		Bahraich	2,685	373	13,390	11,747	25,137
38		Bara Banki	1,768	610	14,611	13,489	28,100
39		Sultánpur	1,708	630	14,955	15,135	30,090
40		Partábgarh	1,440	642	10,770	10,866	21,636
41	Gorakhpur.	Gorakhpur	4,596	651	31,060	26,151	57,211
42		Basti	2,793·10	639	22,543	20,417	42,960
43		Azamgarh	2,146	805	19,835	18,277	38,112
44	Benares.	Gházipur	1,392·4	73	13,193	12,019	25,212
45		Ballia	1,243	801	12,131	10,315	22,446
46		Benares	1,009·5	913	14,349	13,366	27,715
47		Mirzapur	5,223	222	15,714	14,305	30,019
48		Jaunpur	1,556	813	15,648	14,443	30,091
		Total for the Provinces ...	107,734·39	435	672,062	612,257	1,284,319

2.—*Statement of Deaths registered in the Districts of the North-Western*

1	2	3					
Number.	Division.	District.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
1	KUMAUN ...	Almora	692	677	718	1,007	2,096
2		Garhwál	690	706	654	725	1,201
3		Naini Tal	1,404	1,056	1,079	1,291	1,261
4	ROHILKHAND ...	Bijnor	2,062	1,455	1,436	2,022	2,286
5		Moradabad	3,090	2,009	2,304	2,561	2,691
6		Bareilly	3,515	2,100	2,308	2,935	3,370
7		Pilibhít	1,776	1,117	1,194	1,425	1,529
8		Sháhjahánpur	1,648	1,185	1,386	1,682	1,703
9		Budaun	2,071	1,406	1,707	2,075	2,261
10	MEERUT ...	Dehra Dún	370	282	273	382	480
11		Saháranpur	2,591	2,000	2,421	2,869	3,280
12		Muzaffarnagar	1,749	1,427	1,573	2,071	2,549
13		Meerut	2,910	2,173	2,707	3,492	4,444
14		Bulandshahr...	2,075	1,456	1,988	2,206	2,415
15		Aligarh	2,460	1,741	2,195	2,479	2,306
16	AGRA ...	Etah	2,086	1,414	1,516	2,034	1,858
17		Muttra	2,182	1,522	1,466	1,666	1,415
18		Farukhabad	2,431	1,789	2,241	2,346	2,072
19		Mainpuri	2,814	1,917	1,981	2,157	1,593
20		Agra	3,292	1,889	2,168	2,291	1,885
21		Etáwah	2,446	1,633	1,713	1,837	1,865
22	LUCKNOW ...	Lucknow	1,696	1,158	1,538	1,868	1,605
23		Unao	2,194	1,359	1,609	1,848	1,830
24		Rae Bareli	2,310	1,519	1,589	1,577	1,472
25		Sitapur	2,410	1,775	1,898	2,177	2,000
26		Hardoi	1,839	1,276	1,371	1,594	1,680
27		Kheri	2,036	1,654	1,837	2,557	2,388
28	ALLAHABAD ...	Cawnpore	3,229	2,487	2,514	2,933	2,623
29		Fatehpur	1,981	1,312	1,458	1,189	1,295
30		Hamírpur	1,416	1,011	948	935	1,267
31		Bánda	1,755	1,426	1,266	1,053	1,241
32		Allahabad	4,388	2,629	2,292	2,252	2,345
33		Jalaun	1,171	781	737	747	943
34		Jhánsi	1,901	1,493	1,470	1,617	1,537
35	FYZABAD ...	Fyzabad	2,353	1,857	1,762	2,077	2,180
36		Gonda	2,723	2,295	2,444	2,413	2,500
37		Bahraich	2,086	1,851	1,999	2,270	1,625
38		Bara Banki	2,105	1,603	1,935	1,954	2,073
39		Sultánpur	2,333	1,492	1,678	1,779	1,834
40		Partábgarh	2,028	1,473	1,583	1,409	1,341
41	GORAKHPUR ...	Gorakhpur	5,578	4,092	3,633	4,200	3,703
42		Basti	3,983	2,666	3,091	3,134	3,125
43		Azamgarh	3,106	2,614	2,469	2,574	2,636
44	BENARES ...	Gházipur	2,004	1,358	1,560	1,552	1,530
45		Ballia	1,899	1,282	1,406	1,404	1,344
46		Benares	2,193	1,724	1,992	2,017	1,932
47		Mirzapur	3,303	2,046	2,406	2,059	2,007
48		Jaunpur	2,338	1,766	2,076	2,052	1,860
		Total for the Provinces ...	110,712	78,953	85,589	94,794	96,476
		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 in each month.	2·36	1·68	1·82	2·02	2·06

OF LIFE.

DEATHS.

Provinces and Oudh during each month of the year 1898.

4							5	6
June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total deaths registered during the year.	Number.
1,855	1,491	1,202	978	743	678	657	12,794	1
1,428	1,239	962	734	705	592	598	10,144	2
1,103	788	824	1,010	1,591	1,813	1,622	14,842	3
2,127	1,854	1,878	2,190	2,658	2,799	2,866	25,633	4
2,881	2,548	3,098	3,959	5,044	4,170	5,196	39,551	5
3,142	2,706	3,538	4,391	5,836	4,817	4,532	43,190	6
1,261	1,036	1,113	1,403	1,899	2,003	2,210	17,966	7
1,661	1,652	2,171	2,691	3,087	2,504	2,618	23,988	8
2,597	2,210	2,461	3,325	3,767	2,453	3,370	29,703	9
330	310	375	370	452	375	359	4,358	10
3,425	2,721	2,750	3,029	3,245	3,498	2,803	34,632	11
2,656	2,198	1,727	1,844	1,905	1,976	2,203	23,878	12
4,811	4,024	3,432	3,058	3,500	3,432	4,160	42,143	13
3,323	2,737	2,698	3,493	3,731	2,827	3,696	32,645	14
2,691	2,225	2,404	3,364	3,892	3,586	2,991	32,334	15
1,914	1,522	1,795	2,465	2,946	2,317	2,094	23,961	16
1,653	1,300	1,299	2,025	2,390	2,382	2,429	21,729	17
1,860	1,752	2,233	2,792	3,477	2,720	2,624	28,337	18
1,671	1,493	1,506	2,059	3,115	2,557	2,728	25,591	19
2,454	1,921	2,342	3,405	3,711	3,414	3,093	31,865	20
1,765	1,212	1,577	2,352	3,058	2,529	2,008	23,995	21
1,277	1,319	1,785	1,871	2,422	2,038	1,921	20,498	22
1,784	1,346	1,547	2,051	2,601	1,675	2,247	22,091	23
1,456	1,134	1,451	2,154	3,149	2,435	2,975	23,221	24
2,151	1,938	2,250	2,740	3,282	2,884	2,723	28,228	25
1,803	1,627	1,864	2,630	2,915	2,412	2,401	23,412	26
2,140	1,860	2,100	2,296	2,480	2,821	2,514	26,683	27
2,403	2,094	2,509	3,251	4,398	3,907	3,373	35,721	28
1,398	998	1,133	1,771	2,782	2,557	2,391	20,265	29
1,365	692	662	1,091	1,260	1,219	1,128	12,994	30
1,419	995	916	1,295	1,540	1,521	1,372	15,799	31
2,381	2,186	2,391	3,037	3,520	3,978	4,094	35,493	32
1,040	640	746	1,031	1,322	1,191	1,039	11,388	33
1,739	1,238	1,615	1,747	2,059	1,901	1,622	19,939	34
2,324	2,099	3,099	3,256	4,396	4,142	4,352	33,897	35
2,373	2,341	3,031	2,967	3,052	3,227	3,316	32,682	36
2,149	1,781	1,919	2,085	2,485	2,379	2,508	25,137	37
2,108	2,032	2,511	2,815	2,988	3,419	2,557	28,100	38
1,905	1,713	2,108	2,612	4,300	4,457	3,879	30,090	39
1,414	1,287	1,348	1,616	2,833	2,887	2,417	21,636	40
4,344	4,307	5,121	4,752	5,389	5,654	6,438	57,211	41
3,288	2,995	3,389	3,687	4,195	4,447	4,960	42,960	42
2,532	2,346	2,378	3,288	4,694	4,969	4,006	38,112	43
1,594	1,610	1,810	2,300	3,324	3,558	3,012	25,212	44
1,446	1,660	1,912	2,272	2,840	2,345	2,636	22,446	45
1,822	1,734	2,143	2,554	3,387	3,494	2,723	27,715	46
2,129	1,957	2,099	2,552	3,179	3,243	3,039	30,019	47
1,823	1,662	2,120	2,532	4,242	4,284	3,336	30,091	48
100,215	86,530	97,842	117,190	145,786	136,486	133,746	1,284,319	
2·14	1·84	2·08	2·50	3·11	2·91	2·85	27·38	

V.—STATISTICS

A.—

3.—*Statement of Deaths registered from different causes in the Districts (exclusive*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
								Inju		
								Suicide.		
Number.	Division.	District.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Male.	Female.	Wounds or accidents.
1	Kumaun ...	Almora	416,868	73	12	9,146	1,951	3	7	127
2		Garhwál	407,818	47	...	6,821	2,824	9	24	136
3		Naini Tal	342,164	6	8	13,513	252	8	5	62
4	Rohilkhand,	Bijnor	682,795	18	37	18,564	471	7	14	159
5		Moradabad	996,148	3	35	31,809	484	3	6	231
6		Bareilly	919,605	4	41	36,080	825	5	36	280
7		Pilibhít	451,309	8	41	15,633	63	3	5	153
8		Sháhjahánpur ...	824,739	11	11	17,530	105	30	92	233
9		Budaun	874,195	4	66	26,290	71	12	67	282
10	Meerut ...	Dehra Dún	146,254	...	...	3,289	418	1	1	27
11		Saháranpur	853,376	2	2	28,598	156	4	19	212
12		Muzaffarnagar ...	736,288	1	8	22,197	48	6	22	172
13		Meerut	1,280,592	4	2	37,452	92	19	63	291
14		Bulandshahr... ...	879,807	2	2	28,926	72	9	26	235
15		Aligarh	914,074	...	44	25,111	806	14	49	356
16	Agra ...	Etah	661,328	6	6	16,522	42	10	45	247
17		Muttra	630,807	13	...	17,836	139	10	15	211
18		Farukhabad	768,030	...	...	22,879	176	15	105	244
19		Mainpuri	743,612	...	3	23,823	14	13	64	269
20		Agra	842,310	10	1	21,869	251	4	44	303
21		Etáwah	688,836	1	2	19,424	106	13	43	229
22	Lucknow ...	Lucknow	529,770	2	6	10,001	33	9	22	198
23		Unao	930,342	...	3	18,590	36	9	20	392
24		Rae Bareli	1,005,797	3	33	17,585	650	19	49	540
25		Sitapur	1,033,039	224	52	23,350	56	31	39	438
26		Hardoi	1,041,742	...	11	18,044	43	43	116	309
27		Kheri	903,615	209	117	24,113	72	23	41	302
28	Allahabad,	Cawnpore	1,045,916	16	1	23,356	147	10	73	358
29		Fatehpur	678,978	3	2	14,166	670	9	23	290
30		Hamírpur	501,409	...	1	9,992	190	20	53	188
31		Bánda	682,761	...	11	12,526	394	8	32	206
32		Allahabad	1,371,763	11	57	26,271	285	18	43	560
33		Jalaun	370,240	1	1	9,290	101	18	42	114
34		Jhánsi	608,052	1	3	11,597	1,116	24	43	228
35	Fyzabad ...	Fyzabad	1,124,549	478	23	23,622	254	16	24	509
36		Gonda	1,429,771	83	140	25,259	47	5	12	427
37		Bahraich	976,386	44	82	18,207	35	6	22	356
38		Bara Banki	1,104,707	347	26	21,483	80	8	26	428
39		Sultánpur	1,075,851	18	138	22,413	574	12	40	497
40		Partábgarh	924,974	3	31	13,018	581	10	39	488
41	Gorakhpur,	Gorakhpur	2,919,478	52	589	36,583	1,649	7	45	861
42		Basti	1,761,223	291	124	30,618	108	6	24	645
43		Azamgarh	1,679,264	30	223	29,324	567	20	76	658
44	Benares ...	Gházipur	979,783	40	27	20,894	48	4	48	353
45		Ballia	967,436	99	57	18,542	23	4	37	358
46		Benares	699,264	23	9	13,814	1,017	4	26	292
47		Mirzapur	1,054,324	36	64	21,919	126	18	31	438
48		Jaunpur	1,222,130	16	19	24,486	22	7	72	525
		Total ...	43,683,519	2,243	2,171	982,375	18,290	566	1,870	15,417

OF LIFE.

DEATHS.

of Towns) of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1898.

		10	11	12								13
RIES.				RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.						*From all causes.*		
Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Injuries.	All other causes.	For the year.	Mean ratio of previous five years.	Number.
43	180	1,432	12,794	·17	·03	21·94	4·68	·43	3·43	30·69	29·30	1
37	206	246	10,144	·11	...	16·72	6·92	·50	·60	24·87	29·92	2
39	114	229	14,122	·02	·02	39·49	·74	·33	·67	41·27	43·59	3
140	320	1,942	21,352	·03	·05	27·19	·69	·47	2·84	31·27	40·34	4
211	451	544	33,326	...	·03	31·93	·48	·45	·55	33·45	42·59	5
181	502	1,454	38,906	...	·04	39·23	·90	·54	1·58	42·31	44·33	6
76	237	933	16,915	·02	·09	34·64	·14	·52	2·07	37·48	42·79	7
102	457	3,373	21,487	·01	·01	21·25	·13	·55	4·09	26·05	41·19	8
147	508	773	27,712	...	·07	30·07	·08	·58	·88	31·70	31·66	9
8	37	72	3,816	...	...	22·49	2·86	·25	·49	26·09	25·53	10
32	267	497	29,522	...	...	33·51	·18	·31	·58	34·59	37·91	11
24	224	123	22,601	...	·01	30·15	·06	·30	·17	30·69	32·19	12
35	408	306	38,264	...	...	29·24	·07	·32	·24	29·88	29·89	13
21	291	765	30,058	...	...	32·88	·08	·33	·87	34·16	31·65	14
38	457	1,663	28,081	...	·05	27·47	·88	·50	1·82	30·72	29·68	15
31	333	5,682	22,591	·01	·01	24·98	·06	·50	8·59	34·16	32·06	16
20	256	317	18,561	·02	...	28·27	·22	·40	·50	29·42	28·53	17
66	430	1,829	25,314	...	...	29·79	·23	·56	2·38	32·96	34·79	18
43	389	682	24,911	...	...	32·04	·02	·52	·92	33·50	25·84	19
31	382	3,689	26,202	·01	...	25·96	·30	·45	4·38	31·11	36·96	20
56	341	2,649	22,523	...	...	28·20	·15	·49	3·84	32·70	30·45	21
34	263	1,757	12,062	...	·01	18·88	·06	·50	3·32	22·77	34·15	22
91	512	2,437	21,578	...	...	19·98	·04	·55	2·62	23·19	33·17	23
66	674	3,437	22,382	...	·03	17·48	·65	·67	3·42	22·25	33·68	24
167	675	2,599	26,956	·22	·05	22·60	·05	·65	2·51	26·09	31·78	25
114	582	2,721	21,401	...	·01	17·32	·04	·56	2·61	20·54	35·88	26
116	482	1,690	26,683	·23	·13	26·68	·08	·53	1·87	29·53	41·30	27
106	547	5,431	29,498	·01	...	22·33	·14	·52	5·19	28·20	32·67	28
161	483	4,386	19,712	...	...	20·86	·98	·71	6·46	29·03	35·29	29
69	330	2,115	12,628	...	...	19·92	·38	·66	4·22	25·18	43·82	30
97	343	1,900	15,174	...	·02	18·34	·58	·50	2·78	22·22	34·87	31
178	799	4,417	31,840	·01	·04	19·15	·21	·58	3·24	23·21	32·78	32
56	230	1,101	10,724	...	...	25·09	·27	·62	2·97	28·96	38·84	33
107	402	4,418	17,537	...	...	19·07	1·83	·66	7·26	28·84	40·83	34
177	726	5,343	30,446	·42	·02	21·00	·22	·64	4·75	27·07	30·34	35
260	704	5,439	31,672	·06	·10	17·67	·03	·49	3·80	22·15	36·81	36
216	600	5,585	24,553	.04	·08	18·65	·03	·61	5·72	25·15	33·49	37
114	576	4,623	27,135	·31	·02	19·45	·07	·52	4·18	24·56	31·44	38
146	695	6,252	30,090	·02	·13	20·83	·53	·65	5·81	27·97	32·39	39
109	646	7,357	21,636	...	·03	14·07	·63	·70	7·95	23·39	28·11	40
485	1,398	14,668	54,939	·02	·20	12·53	·56	·48	5·02	18·82	30·19	41
286	961	10,379	42,481	·16	·07	17·38	·06	·54	5·89	24·12	31·07	42
248	1,002	5,318	36,464	·02	·13	17·46	·34	·60	3·16	21·71	30·91	43
72	477	1,957	23,443	·04	·03	21·32	·05	·49	2·00	23·93	26·74	44
116	515	2,657	21,893	·10	·06	19·17	·02	·53	2·75	22·63	26·11	45
86	408	3,241	18,512	·03	·01	19·75	1·45	·58	4·63	26·47	33·54	46
247	734	4,258	27,137	·03	·06	20·79	·12	·70	4·04	25·74	36·38	47
168	772	3,607	28,922	·01	·01	20 03	·02	·63	2·95	23·66	30·21	48
5,473	23,326	148,295	1,176,700	·05	·05	22·49	·42	·53	3·39	26·94	33·42	

4.—Statement of Deaths registered from different causes in the Towns (having a population of

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
								Injur		
								Suicide.		
Number.	District.	Town.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Male.	Female.	Wounds or accidents.
1	Naini Tal ...	Káshipur	14,717	4	...	472	167	...	...	8
2	Bijnor ...	Nagína	22,150	...	2	649	116	...	2	10
3		Najíbabad... ...	19,410	1	5	762	29	2	1	1
4		Bijnor	16,236	...	...	440	69	3	...	4
5		Sherkot	15,589	...	...	416	...	...	...	3
6		Chandpur	12,256	...	1	275	30	2	1	2
7		Kiratpur	14,823	...	...	384	7	...	1	3
8		Nehtor	10,811	...	1	328	11	...	...	2
9	Moradabad ...	Moradabad ...	72,515	10	8	1,498	368	2	2	40
10		Sambhal	37,226	...	5	943	189	...	...	9
11		Amroha	35,094	2	1	836	70	...	...	3
12		Chandausi... ...	28,111	1	10	586	161	2	...	12
13		Sola Sarai*... ...	10,304	...	...	277	6	...	...	2
14	Bareilly ...	Bareilly	107,785	1	11	2,569	337	5	4	34
15		Aonla	13,559	...	3	503	4	1	...	4
16	Pilibhít ...	Pilibhít	33,799	...	1	963	10	...	...	18
17	Sháhjahán-pur.	Tilhar	17,265	...	...	385	10	...	1	9
18		Sháhjahánpur ...	76,977	...	7	1,581	51	2	1	20
19	Budaun ...	Budaun	35,372	...	17	1,134	75	4	2	20
20		Sahaswan	15,601	...	2	383	80	...	1	5
21	Dehra Dún ...	Dehra	21,881	...	...	454	76	...	...	7
22	Saháranpur...	Hardwár Union ...	29,125	...	1	578	124	2	3	20
23		Saháranpur ...	63,194	...	...	2,008	52	...	...	22
24		Deoband	19,250	...	1	625	3	...	...	5
25		Gangóh	12,007	...	...	423	6	...	...	2
26		Roorkee	14,291	...	...	422	5	2	...	5
27		Manglaur	10,037	...	...	408	...	...	...	3
28	Muzaffarna-gar.	Kairana	18,420	...	...	572	3	...	...	1
29		Muzaffarnagar ...	18,166	...	...	689	1	1	1	4
30	Meerut ...	Meerut	73,637	1	1	1,987	81	...	...	12
31		Hápur	14,977	...	...	494	...	...	...	4
32		Sardhana	12,059	...	...	438	...	...	...	5
33		Gháziabad... ...	10,193	...	...	392	1	1	...	1
34	Bulandshahr,	Khurja	26,349	...	...	867	6	...	1	4
35		Sikandrabad ...	15,231	...	...	544	...	1	1	6
36		Bulandshahr ...	16,931	...	...	521	36	...	...	10
37		Shikárpur	11,596	...	...	392	...	...	...	1
38	Aligarh ...	Aligarh or Koil ...	61,485	4	...	1,406	235	2	3	20
39		Háthras	39,181	...	...	889	285	...	...	6
40		Atrauli	15,408	...	1	364	24	3	1	4
41		Sikandra Rao ...	13,024	...	...	313	12	1	1	2
42	Etah ...	Kásganj	16,050	...	1	335	2	...	...	4
43		Soron	11,265	...	...	258	...	...	1	2
44		Jalesar	13,420	...	...	516	...	...	...	1
45	Muttra ...	Muttra	51,003	...	2	1,483	107	...	...	31
46		Brindaban... ...	31,611	...	...	973	1	1	...	...
47	Farukhabad,	Farukhabad-Fatehgarh.	73,009	...	2	2,417	10	2	2	13
48		Kanauj	17,648	...	...	396	3	...	...	1
49	Mainpuri ...	Mainpuri	18,551	...	...	654	1	...	3	7
50	Agra ...	Agra	146,208	4	...	3,937	121	6	6	68
51		Firozabad	15,278	...	...	460	8	1	...	2
52	Etáwah ...	Etáwah	38,793	...	...	824	73	1	1	22

* Created in 1894.

OF LIFE.

DEATHS.

10,000 *and upwards) of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1898.

		10	11	12								13
RIES.				RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.								
										From all causes.		
Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Injuries.	All other causes.	For the year.	Mean ratio of previous five years.	Number.
5	13	64	720	·27	...	32·07	11·35	·88	4·35	48·92	55·99	1
3	15	193	975	...	·09	29·30	5·24	·68	8·71	44·02	51·78	2
4	8	97	902	·05	·26	39·26	1·49	·41	5·00	46·47	48·99	3
2	9	105	623	...	...	27·10	4·25	·55	6·47	38·37	45·27	4
...	3	71	490	...	...	26·68	...	·19	4·55	31·43	38·17	5
2	7	88	401	...	·08	22·44	2·45	·57	7·18	32·72	40·31	6
1	5	43	439	...	...	25·90	·47	·34	2·90	29·62	39·26	7
2	4	107	451	...	·09	30·34	1·02	·37	9·90	41·72	43·94	8
...	44	663	2,591	·14	·11	20·66	5·07	·61	9·14	35·73	45·32	9
1	10	149	1,296	...	·13	25·33	5·08	·27	4·00	34·81	35·89	10
...	3	72	984	·06	·03	23·82	1·99	·08	2·05	28·04	37·01	11
2	16	287	1,061	·03	·35	20·84	5·73	·57	10·21	37·74	37·88	12
2	4	6	293	...	...	26·88	·58	·39	·58	28·43	†...	13
7	50	778	3,746	·01	·10	23·83	3·13	·46	7·22	34·75	26·79	14
...	5	23	538	...	·22	37·10	·29	·37	1·70	39·68	42·92	15
3	21	56	1,051	...	·03	28·49	·29	·62	1·66	31·09	47·87	16
...	10	100	505	...	...	22·30	·58	·58	5·79	29·25	41·88	17
7	30	327	1,996	...	·09	20·54	·66	·39	4·25	25·93	30·55	18
1	27	48	1,301	...	·48	32·06	2·12	·76	1·36	36·78	31·52	19
...	6	219	690	...	·13	24·55	5·13	·38	14·04	44·23	41·86	20
1	8	4	542	...	...	20·75	3·47	·36	·18	24·77	27·15	21
...	25	236	964	...	·03	19·84	4·26	·86	8·10	33·10	38·18	22
...	22	113	2,195	...	...	31·77	·82	·35	1·79	34·73	32·61	23
...	5	16	650	...	·05	32·47	·15	·26	·83	33·77	51·12	24
...	2	7	438	...	...	35·23	·50	·17	·58	36·48	41·72	25
1	8	14	449	...	...	29·53	·35	·56	·98	31·42	36·88	26
1	4	2	414	...	...	40·65	...	·40	·20	41·25	40·59	27
...	1	4	580	...	...	31·05	·16	·05	·22	31·49	34·15	28
...	6	1	697	...	...	37·93	·05	·33	·05	38·37	39·08	29
...	12	426	2,508	·01	·01	26·98	1·10	·16	5·78	34·06	33·51	30
...	4	...	498	...	...	32·98	...	·27	...	33·25	41·73	31
...	5	...	443	...	...	36·32	...	·41	...	36·74	31·59	32
1	3	34	430	...	...	38·46	·10	·29	3·33	42·18	40·03	33
1	6	79	958	...	...	32·90	·23	·23	3·00	36·36	35·52	34
1	9	1	554	...	...	35·72	...	·59	·06	36·37	35·52	35
...	10	94	661	...	...	30·77	2·13	·59	5·55	39·04	40·63	36
...	1	21	414	...	...	33·80	...	·09	1·81	35·70	33·37	37
3	28	581	2,254	·06	...	22·87	3·82	·45	9·45	36·66	40·85	38
1	7	7	1,188	...	...	22·69	7·27	·18	·18	30·32	33·48	39
...	8	61	458	...	·06	23·62	1·56	·52	3·96	29·72	33·23	40
...	4	24	353	...	...	24·03	·92	·31	1·84	27·10	28·56	41
...	4	92	434	...	·06	20·87	·12	·25	5·73	27·04	27·72	42
...	3	57	318	...	...	22·90	...	·27	5·06	28·23	30·71	43
1	2	100	618	...	...	38·45	...	·15	7·45	46·05	38·52	44
2	33	515	2,140	...	·04	29·08	2·10	·64	10·10	41·96	42·66	45
1	2	52	1,028	...	...	30·78	·03	·06	1·64	32·52	35·21	46
1	18	81	2,528	...	·03	33·10	·14	·24	1·11	34·62	43·10	47
...	1	95	495	...	...	22·44	·17	·06	5·38	28·05	33·43	48
...	10	15	680	...	...	35·25	·05	·54	·81	36·65	32·29	49
2	82	976	5,120	·03	...	26·93	·83	·56	6·67	35·02	37·99	50
1	4	71	543	...	...	30·11	·52	·26	4·65	35·54	43·00	51
3	27	548	1,472	...	...	21·24	1·88	·69	14·13	37·94	44·44	52

† Not available.

V.—STATISTICS

A.—

4.—*Statement of Deaths registered from different causes in the Towns (having a population of* 10,000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
Number.	District.	Town.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Suicide.		Injuries or accidents.
								Male.	Female.	
53	LUCKNOW ...	Lucknow ...	244,393	20	...	6,517	196	4	6	77
54	UNAO ...	Unao ...	12,831	...	...	272	5	...	...	9
55		Purwa* ...	10,463	...	...	145	...	...	...	...
56	RAE BARELI ...	Rae Bareli ...	18,798	...	...	358	17	...	2	14
57		Jais ...	11,926	...	...	229	7	...	...	3
58	SITAPUR ...	Khairabad ...	13,773	...	...	320	16	1	...	2
59		Laharpur ...	11,452	...	...	225	2	...	...	5
60		Sitapur ...	17,149	...	1	435	20	...	...	6
61	HARDOI ...	Shahabad ...	20,153	...	...	412	...	1	1	13
62		Sandila ...	16,813	...	...	376	28	...	1	13
63		Mallawan ...	11,894	...	...	294	2	...	...	1
64		Bilgrám ...	11,457	...	...	272	9	...	...	4
65		Hardoi ...	11,152	...	...	214	26	1	1	6
66	CAWNPORE ...	Cawnpore ...	163,779	3	...	4,839	66	4	1	49
67	FATEHPUR ...	Fatehpur ...	20,179	1	...	320	55	...	...	7
68	HAMÍRPUR ...	Ráth ...	12,311	...	...	275	14	1	...	3
69	BÁNDA ...	Bánda ...	23,071	3	...	429	41	2	2	9
70	ALLAHABAD ...	Allahabad ...	162,895	5	...	2,813	34	4	6	35
71	JALAUN ...	Kálpi ...	12,713	...	...	237	6	...	1	2
72		Kúnch ...	13,408	...	...	296	3	2	3	5
73	JHÁNSI ...	Jhánsi ...	44,544	...	...	1,295	13	2	1	10
74		Mau Ránipur ...	19,675	...	...	491	9	...	2	5
75		Lalitpur ...	11,348	...	...	229	20	1	3	11
76	FYZABAD ...	Fyzabad-Ajudhia ...	72,686	8	...	2,114	117	1	3	29
77		Tánda ...	19,724	33	...	535	19	...	...	6
78	GONDA ...	Gonda ...	14,609	...	...	552	19	...	...	5
79		Balrámpur ...	14,849	...	...	209	16	...	...	3
80	BAHRAICH ...	Bahraich ...	24,046	...	...	431	...	...	...	7
81	BARA BANKI ...	Nawábganj ...	14,432	2	...	148	85	...	...	8
82		Rudauli ...	11,767	98	...	364	13	...	...	4
83	GORAKHPUR ...	Barhaj ...	11,421	...	...	197	40	...	1	4
84		Gorakhpur ...	63,158	...	1	1,044	98	1	1	76
85	BASTI ...	Minhdawal ...	10,991	...	...	162	1	...	...	3
86		Basti ...	13,630	...	...	186	11	1	...	4
87	AZAMGARH ...	Mubarakpur ...	14,372	...	2	250	6	1	...	...
88		Azamgarh ...	19,442	2	1	487	11	...	...	10
89		Mau ...	15,547	...	155	399	28	...	1	4
90	GHÁZIPUR ...	Gházipur ...	44,970	25	2	1,511	27	...	...	23
91	BALLIA ...	Ballia ...	16,372	...	...	317	...	1	...	7
92		Sahtawar ...	11,519	...	1	175	1	...	...	1
93	BENARES ...	Benares ...	211,586	32	2	4,967	1,057	...	6	56
94		Rámnagar ...	11,093	...	...	213	48	...	...	...
95	MIRZAPUR ...	Mirzapur-Bindhachal,	84,130	2	...	1,584	4	1	1	30
96		Ahraura ...	11,631	...	...	264	1	...	2	5
97		Chunár ...	11,423	...	...	255	22	...	...	4
98	JAUNPUR ...	Jaunpur ...	42,819	3	...	1,141	5	3	...	13
		Total for Towns ...	3,221,272	265	248	81,221	5,284	79	85	1,095
		Total for the Provinces,	46,904,791	2,508	2,419	1,063,596	23,574	645	1,955	16,512

* Created in April 1898.

OF LIFE.

DEATHS.

and upwards) of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1898—(concluded).

		10	11	12								13
RIES.				RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.								
Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Injuries.	All other causes.	*Form all causes.* For the year.	*Form all causes.* Mean ratio of previous five years.	Number.
5	92	1,611	8,436	·08	...	26·67	·80	·38	6·59	34·52	45·13	53
...	9	49	335	...	...	21·20	·39	·70	3·82	26·11	44·42	54
...	...	33	178	...	...	13·86	...	...	3·15	17·01	†...	55
1	17	153	545	...	...	19·04	·90	·90	8·14	28·99	45·64	56
...	3	55	294	...	...	19·20	·59	·25	4·61	24·65	32·62	57
1	4	41	381	...	...	23·23	1·16	·29	2·98	27·66	39·50	58
7	12	33	272	...	...	19·65	·17	1·05	2·88	23·75	31·61	59
6	12	151	619	...	·06	25·36	1·17	·70	8·80	36·09	45·19	60
...	15	71	498	...	...	20·44	...	·74	3·52	24·71	42·08	61
...	14	24	442	...	...	22·36	1·66	·83	1·43	26·29	52·64	62
...	1	14	311	...	...	24·72	·17	·08	1·18	26·15	42·21	63
...	4	117	403	...	...	23·74	·78	·35	10·21	35·09	45·12	64
1	9	109	358	...	...	19·19	2·33	·81	9·77	32·10	58·73	65
...	54	1,261	6,223	·02	...	29·54	·40	·33	7·70	38·00	45·74	66
...	7	170	553	·05	...	15·86	2·72	·35	8·42	27·40	46·78	67
1	5	72	366	...	...	22·34	1·14	·40	5·85	29·73	51·25	68
1	14	138	625	·13	...	18·59	1·78	·61	5·98	27·09	39·70	69
1	46	755	3,653	·03	...	17·27	·21	·28	4·63	22·42	30·32	70
1	4	32	279	...	...	18·64	·47	·31	2·52	21·95	39·17	71
...	10	76	385	...	...	22·08	·22	·74	5·67	28·71	48·03	72
2	15	51	1,374	...	...	29·07	·29	·34	1·14	30·84	38·95	73
1	8	144	652	...	...	24·95	·46	·41	7·32	33·14	47·78	74
1	16	111	376	...	...	20·18	1·76	1·41	9·78	33·13	59·21	75
17	50	454	2,743	·11	...	29·08	1·61	·69	6·25	37·74	49·91	76
4	10	111	708	1·67	...	27·12	·96	·51	5·63	35·89	40·10	77
...	5	126	702	...	...	37·78	1·30	·34	8·62	48·05	48·41	78
1	4	79	308	...	...	14·07	1·08	·27	5·32	20·74	39·26	79
3	10	143	584	...	...	17·92	...	·41	5·95	24·29	30·61	80
1	9	170	414	·14	...	10·25	5·89	·62	11·78	28·69	38·87	81
2	7	69	551	8·33	...	30·93	1·10	·59	5·86	46·82	36·80	82
4	9	81	327	...	...	17·25	3·50	·79	7·09	28·63	42·99	83
9	87	715	1,945	...	·01	16·53	1·55	1·38	11·32	30·79	45·31	84
...	3	58	224	...	...	14·74	·09	·27	5·28	20·38	31·57	85
2	7	51	255	...	...	13·65	·81	·51	3·74	18·71	24·65	86
...	1	15	274	...	·14	17·39	·42	·07	1·04	19·06	25·47	87
...	10	118	629	·10	·05	25·05	·56	·51	6·07	32·35	41·66	88
2	7	156	745	...	9·97	25·66	1·80	·45	10·03	47·92	48·11	89
3	26	178	1,769	·55	·04	33·60	·60	·58	3·96	39·34	47·48	90
1	9	32	358	...	...	19·36	...	·55	1·95	21·87	33·41	91
1	2	16	195	...	·09	15·19	·09	·17	1·39	16·93	31·92	92
3	65	2,760	8,883	·15	·01	23·47	4·99	·31	13·04	41·98	50·75	93
...	...	59	320	...	...	19·20	4·33	...	5·32	28·85	42·10	94
6	38	443	2,071	·02	...	18·83	·05	·45	5·26	24·62	42·83	95
...	7	64	336	...	...	22·70	·08	·60	5·50	28·89	†...	96
2	6	192	475	...	...	22·32	1·92	·52	16·81	41·58	37·73	97
2	18	2	1,169	·07	...	26·65	·12	·42	·04	27·30	37·95	98
156	1,415	19,186	107,619	·08	·08	25·21	1·64	·44	5·96	33·41	40·38	
5,629	24,741	167,481	1,284,319	·05	·05	22·67	·50	·53	3·57	27·38	33·90	

† Not available.

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—HOSPITALS.

1.—*Statement showing the number of Dispensaries in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1898.

Population of the Provinces.	Dispensaries.	*Number open on 31st December 1897.*			Number opened during the year.	Number closed during the year.	*Number open on the last day of the year.*			Remarks.
		North-Western Provinces.	Oudh.	Total.			North-Western Provinces.	Oudh.	Total.	
North-Western Provinces ... 34,254,254	I.—State	13	...	13	...	...	13	...	13	
Oudh 12,650,831	II.—Local Rate Fund or District Board Dispensaries.	203	69	272	(a)4	...	205	71	276	(a) Singraman in the Jaunpur district, Piagpur in the Bahraich district, Khajurgaon in the Rae Bareli district, and Amroha Female Dispensary in the Moradabad district.
	III.—Private, A ...	18	20	38	...	(b)1	17	20	37	(b) Parsaur in the Shahjahanpur district.
	III.—State-aided, B ...	33	10	43	...	...	33	10	43	
Total ... 46,905,085	Total ...	267	99	366	4	1	268	101	369	

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—HOSPITALS.

2.—Abstract Return of the Principal Diseases in the Dispensaries of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1898.

Name of Disease.		IN-DOOR AND OUT-DOOR PATIENTS.										Remarks.
		Total number of persons treated, in-door and out-door.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS.					SURGICAL OPERATIONS.				
			In-door.				*Out-door.*	*Number of patients.*				
			Total treated.	Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Total treated.	Cured or relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.	
GENERAL DISEASES	1. Small-pox	254										
	2. Cholera	368										
	3. Dysentery	87,526										
	4. Malarial fevers	691,979										
	5. Primary syphilis	25,644										
	6. Secondary ditto	32,835										
	7. Gonorrhœa	36,686										
	8. Scurvy	1,937										
	9. Worms	89,960										
	10. Debility and anæmia	41,628										
	11. Rheumatic affections	153,321										
	12. Tuberculous diseases	5,890										
	13. Leprosy	4,848										
	14. All other general diseases	86,763										
LOCAL DISEASES	15. Diseases of the nervous system	84,315										
	16. Ditto eye	318,522										
	17. Ditto ear	198,484										
	18. Ditto nose	16,863										
	19. Ditto circulatory system	3,663										
	20. Ditto lungs	28,805	55,589	34,973	9,697	5,844	2,801	3,801,255	164,681	4,649	366	1,286
	21. Other diseases of the respiratory system	288,282										
	22. Diarrhœa	84,924										
	23. Dyspepsia	160,737										
	24. Diseases of the liver	13,625										
	25. Other diseases of the digestive system	269,818										
	26. Diseases of the spleen	39,954										
	27. Other diseases of the lymphatic system	27,147										
	28. Goitre	40,542										
	29. Diseases of the urinary system	15,908										
	30. Soft chancre	11,794										
	31. Other diseases of the generative system	50,889										
	32. Diseases of the organs of locomotion	16,967										
	33. Ditto connective tissue	143,250										
	34. Ulcers	283,799										
	35. Other diseases of the skin	384,604										
	36. All other local diseases	14,848										
	37. General injuries	5,654										
	38. Local ditto	87,595										
	39. Poisons	6,216										
	Total	3,856,844	55,589	34,973	9,697	5,844	2,801	3,801,255	164,681	4,649	366	1,286

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—Hospitals.

3.—*Abstract Statement showing the classes and sexes of the In-door and Out-door Patients treated in the Dispensaries of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1898.

Total treated during the year.				Classes.					Daily attendance.							
				A.	*B.*	*C.*	*D.*	*E.*	*Average number.*				*Ratio per cent. of—*			
Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Hindus.	Musalmáns.	Other classes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
2,118,973	803,861	934,010	3,856,844	2,534	5,771	2,401,571	1,245,601	201,367	1,3717·19	5,901·57	6,487·64	26,106·40	52·54	22·61	24·85	100

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—HOSPITALS.

4.—*Statement showing the current Income and Expenditure of the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1898.

1	2									
	INCOME.									
	a.	*b.*								
		From Government.								
		As salaries.								
Provinces.	Cash balance on 1st January 1898.	Medical officers.	Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants).	As registers and forms.	As European medicines.	For diet, including police cases.	Sale of medicines supplied by Government.	Special allowances given by Government.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
N.-W. P. and Oudh	2,68,448 0 10	2,28,057 7 11	20,425 15 8	3,323 10 9	46,419 4 2	2,654 13 2	308 8 6	10,995 2 7	3,12,184 14 9

1	2									
	INCOME—*(concluded)*.									
	c.		*d.*	*e.*	*f.*		*g.*	*h.*	*i.*	*j.*
	From Local or other Funds.				*Subscriptions.*					
Provinces.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Interest on investments.	Sale of securities or withdrawal of deposits.	From Europeans.	From Natives.	For diet (by paying patients, &c.).	From sale of medicines not supplied by Government.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total Income.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
N.-W. P. and Oudh	76,622 1 9	72,317 9 0	44,683 14 2	37,115 3 0	16,360 13 9	95,604 10 7	9,451 13 2	2,156 5 0	76,297 0 11	10,11,242 6 11

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—HOSPITALS.

4.—*Statement showing the current Income and Expenditure of the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1898—(concluded).

1	3								
Provinces.	EXPENDITURE.								
	a.								*b.*
	ON ESTABLISHMENT.								
	PAID BY GOVERNMENT.				PAID FROM LOCAL SOURCES.				
	As salaries.				*As salaries.*				On bázár medicines.
	Medical officers.	Nursing establishment.	Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants).		Medical officers.	Nursing establishment.	Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants).		
			Compounders, dressers, &c.	Menial servants.			Compounders, dressers, &c.	Menial servants.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
N.-W. P. and Oudh	2,28,057 7 11	621 6 10	18,265 0 2	1,539 8 8	35,108 10 4	5,613 2 6	48,638 4 10	48,182 11 11	22,235 11 6

1	3						4	5	6
Provinces.	EXPENDITURE—*(concluded)*.								
	c.	*d.*	*e.*	*f.*	*g.*	*h.*			
	On European medicines.	On diet.	On miscellaneous charges (including registers, &c., supplied by Government).	On buildings or repairs.	Invested during the year.	Total Expenditure during the year.	Cash balance in hand on 31st December 1898.	Average cost of each diet.	Percentage of total cost paid by Government.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Re. a. p.	
N.-W. P. and Oudh	64,095 6 7	45,366 3 1	72,237 9 11	69,205 6 6	1,000 0 0	6,60,166 10 9	3,51,075 12 2	0 1 2¼	47·36

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

C.—VACCINATION.

1.—*Statement showing Particulars of Vaccination in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1898-99.

Number.	Circle and District.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the year.	Total number of persons vaccinated.	PRIMARY VACCINATION.		REVACCINATION.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Total cost of operations during the year.
				Total.	*Successful.* Total of all ages.	Total.	Successful.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	First Circle.								Rs. a. p.
1	Dehra Dún ...	7	6,936	5,642	4,964	1,294	713	33·76	1,173 4 0
2	Saháranpur ...	14	28,110	27,610	26,507	500	355	26·83	2,140 13 4
3	Muzaffarnagar ...	16	25,305	25,096	24,290	209	127	31·59	2,358 0 3
4	Meerut ...	26	47,094	46,475	45,384	619	427	32·92	3,527 5 9
5	Bulandshahr ...	18	35,475	35,346	34,424	129	66	36·31	2,439 14 6
6	Aligarh ...	15	31,732	31,192	29,771	540	276	28·80	2,742 10 7
7	Muttra ...	15	22,951	22,718	21,606	233	149	30·49	2,116 6 8
8	Agra ...	19	28,799	28,631	26,467	168	55	26·42	2,918 4 5
9	Farukhabad ...	12	18,361	17,942	16,814	419	303	19·93	1,745 10 11
10	Mainpuri ...	14	23,407	23,152	21,436	255	105	28·26	1,668 3 10
11	Etáwah ...	11	20,965	20,856	19,416	109	44	26·74	1,618 3 5
12	Etah ...	16	27,614	27,324	25,565	290	31	36·46	2,160 6 6
13	Native State (Tehri-Garhwál).	4	7,843	7,090	6,492	753	537	29·14	665 0 0
14	Bijnor ...	18	21,832	21,711	20,353	121	75	25·72	2,413 13 7
15	Moradabad ...	17	28,541	28,408	26,800	133	106	22·81	2,791 4 6
16	Budaun ...	19	30,917	30,574	27,895	343	126	30·29	2,333 9 3
17	Bareilly ...	16	29,882	29,837	27,362	45	15	26·30	2,247 10 3
18	Sháhjahánpur ...	16	25,565	24,963	22,051	602	316	24·34	2,137 10 11
19	Pilibhít ...	9	14,536	14,513	13,196	23	13	27·23	1,310 3 9
20	Cawnpore ...	23	36,125	35,246	33,532	879	814	28·39	3,200 6 5
21	Fatehpur ...	13	18,621	18,534	16,550	87	61	23·76	1,854 14 7
22	Bánda ...	18	13,651	12,729	11,952	922	842	18·12	2,293 4 0
23	Allahabad ...	24	30,308	30,092	26,375	216	81	17·24	3,909 14 2
24	Hamírpur ...	13	14,059	13,553	13,170	506	442	26·50	1,703 0 0
25	Jhánsi ...	24	16,726	15,670	14,850	1,056	841	22·95	3,346 2 6
26	Jalaun ...	14	10,133	9,168	8,497	965	477	22·64	1,878 6 0
27	Garhwál Hills ...	10	33,667	14,324	13,899	19,343	15,554	72·22	1,588 7 8
	Total, 1st Circle ...	421	649,155	618,396	579,618	30,759	22,951	27·60	60,282 15 9
	Second Circle.								
28	Almora ...	11	30,230	13,694	13,130	16,536	10,304	56·21	1,674 10 6
29	Naini Tal ...	16	13,489	9,269	8,839	4,220	3,329	34·09	2,103 0 0
30	Lucknow ...	26	27,200	26,449	24,387	751	530	32·18	5,100 4 0
31	Unao ...	13	23,074	23,052	19,702	22	22	20·68	1,343 7 7
32	Bara Banki ...	18	25,906	25,543	20,835	363	258	18·65	1,651 3 1
33	Sitapur ...	28	49,387	47,419	43,247	1,968	1,541	41·65	3,110 1 3
34	Hardoi ...	25	44,165	43,507	39,907	658	506	36·30	2,543 6 1
35	Kheri ...	19	28,612	28,569	24,698	43	34	27·37	1,959 3 10
36	Fyzabad ...	26	34,654	34,187	29,492	467	291	24·47	2,846 12 8
37	Bahraich ...	19	28,525	28,366	23,922	159	85	24·00	2,711 1 6
38	Gonda ...	25	39,247	39,031	34,615	216	160	23·83	2,419 11 10
39	Rae Bareli ...	18	29,239	28,377	23,898	862	613	23·65	1,699 11 2
40	Sultánpur ...	15	28,954	28,778	26,341	176	150	24·62	1,431 7 3
41	Partábgarh ...	15	27,136	27,043	23,896	93	64	25·90	1,756 11 6
42	Gorakhpur ...	37	77,378	77,147	70,928	231	89	23·72	4,913 8 0
43	Basti ...	30	57,125	57,109	49,418	16	12	27·68	2,887 7 5
44	Azamgarh ...	22	36,584	36,440	31,817	144	75	18·45	2,283 3 3
45	Jaunpur ...	23	30,051	30,012	28,061	39	22	22·20	2,471 3 1
46	Mirzapur ...	23	40,476	40,057	36,301	419	335	31·54	2,759 13 11
47	Benares ...	15	26,523	26,229	24,578	294	240	26·92	2,745 14 9
48	Gházipur ...	16	28,203	28,017	27,030	186	142	26·51	2,113 3 10
49	Ballia ...	15	23,371	23,345	22,601	26	23	22·73	1,893 2 6
	Total, 2nd Circle ...	454	749,529	721,640	647,643	27,889	18,825	26·33	54,418 5 0
	TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCES.	875	1,398,684	1,340,036	1,227,261	58,648	41,776	26·92	*1,14,701 4 9

In calculating the percentages shown in this statement, the cases in which the results are not known have been deducted from the totals (*vide* G. G. O. No. 652, dated 24th March 1898).

* This does not include office establishment, the cost of which is Rs. 16,265-10-0.

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